THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC

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Chicago Day express:	A 8:10 m.	12:45 p. m.
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Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY

AND THE FAMOUS

ALBERT LEA ROUTE

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To Chicago,

Without Change, connecting with the fast train of all lines for the

East and Southeast.

The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and

DES MOINES, IOWA

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BETWEEN

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MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line running two trains daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchinson, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railways.

Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific St Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and northwest.

REMEMBER The trains of the Minneapolis & St Louis Railway are composed of comfortable day coaches, magnificent Pullman sleeping cars, Horton reclining chair cars, and our justly celebrated PALACE DINING CARS,

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Werner Hemstead, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

Cor. Front and 7th Streets, Brainerd.

THE Journal seems to miss the countenance of Policeman Johnson from the force.

A NORTHERN Pacific dining car was burned near Jamestown while being used on the limited express. The loss is reported to be $20,000.

AN article copied from the Motley Register in this issue will show how the St. Cloud land office officials publish final proof notices in papers nearest the lands.

THE man who stole the $15,000 worth of wheat in Minneapolis got off with a lighter sentence that a man would in this city had his offense been the taking of a coupie of spring chickens.

NO saloon-keeper in Minneapolis who has broken the law during the past year will be granted a license for the coming year. Some of the most popular saloon men in the city are among the number who have been rejected.

THE Detroit Record does not see why the red men should want to sign the treaty, divide up their lands and become white folks, pay taxes and hustle at farming, when white men are starving to death at the same business."

THE Currans, who have been on trial at Waupaca, Wis., for killing W. W. Haseltine, of Stevens Point, have been acquitted, and one of the most sensational tragedies of the day is ended. The case is one that has gained notoriety in nearly every state in the union.

JUST now interest seems centering on the coming fight between Sullivan and Kilrain, and while John L. intimates that Jake will not stand up before his sledge hammer blows for even ten rounds there are those who think different. The country would be just as well off if there were no Sullivans or Kilrains.

MATTERS relating to the Brainerd post-office are being canvassed on every corner these days. The democratic Journal seems to think that the democratic post-master should be allowed to remain but the people seem to think otherwise, if petitions are any indication.

Great Partiality Has Been Shown.

The following article from the Motley Register is timely and to the point, and we are a trifle anxious to see how Bro. Stivers will explain the the matter so as to justify his St. Cloud friend:

The Brainerd, St. Cloud, Little Falls and other papers are just now in a controversy about the management of the St. Cloud land office. A great deal is said on each side that to us seems unimportant and to which we would scarcely call attention. And yet we believe that great partiality has been shown by the present officers to democratic papers. We believe the Brainerd Journal wilfully made a false statement when it said that fully nine-tenths of the notices had been published in republican papers since the office has been under its present management. We think it safe to assert that fully one-half the notices have been published in the not more than half dozen democratic papers of the district. We can mention several cases where notices which should legally have appeared in the Register were published in the Journal. One of these in particular was that of Frank Beardsley, who lives about four miles northwest of here. He paid us in advance for the notice and we sent his papers in from here to the St. Cloud office. Not hearing anything about the matter we wrote to the register of the land office and received an answer that no record was kept of such things and to send in another notice, which we did. In the meantime we discovered that the notice was being run in the columns of the Brainerd Journal. And yet Brainerd is six times further than Motley from the land. We are not making war on the St. Cloud land officers; they may have the right to send notices for publication to others than those designated by the settler; we give the above because it is a fact so easily proven that neither the democratic papers nor the St. Cloud land officers will deny it.

An Even Thing.

There seems to be a great deal of fuss made about selling whiskey to Indians. Taken altogether there is no more damage done by reason of the sale of whisky to Indians than to white men. Its sale to white men causes poverty, wretchedness, robbery and murder, and what worse can the Indian do?—Todd Co. Argus.

A Mighty Mean Man.

A man living in Clay, who owes us over two years' subscription, put his paper back in the post-office last week marked "refused." We have heard of many mean men. There is the man who used the wart on his neck for a collar button, the one who pastured a goat on his grandmother's grave, the one who stole coppers from a dead man's eyes, the one who got rich by giving his five children a nickle each to go to bed without supper and then stealing the nickel after the children were asleep; but for pure, downright meanness, the man who will take a paper for years, mark it "refused," and then stick it back into the post-office, is entitled to first premium.—Lineville Democrat.

For Five Finlanders.

The capital lottery prize of $15,000 recently drawn by a Duluth saw mill employee, has been divided up among five, there being that many tickets in the pool that won the prize. All the five winners are Finlanders working in Peck & Sons saw mill at Rices Point, and all will leave in a few weeks for Finland to spend the remainder of their days in ease and peace. They say that the income from the $3000 each that they have received will keep them and their families in luxury, with all the whale oil and meat they want to eat, for the remainder of their days. It is possible that one of the men, who is a mill edger, may return in the fall as his ambitions for wealth are high.—Duluth Herald.

The Brainerd Folks.

From The Glenwood Minnesottan:—

Well, Glenwood has opened the door of the destiny which awaits her—tho it would be more truthful to say that Brainerd pulled the latch-string. Her excursion last Saturday was the first of its character that the Glen has had; but the chrysalis broken, the incomparable charms of the Glen will refuse longer to rest obscurely in their encircling bluffs.

The sun rose with his usual majesty Saturday morning, on time, and with its game eye open for "warm meals at all hours." Everybody about the Glen was transformed into a flag station, and waited to hear the 4 o'clock morning gun go off at Brainerd.

At 10:15 the first contingent arrived. Ten cars wheeled up to the depot, and 110 wagons, etcetera, waited the coming. The Glenwood Brass Band mounted a freight car with their hair combed and their mother's blessing, and tewted a resounding welcome. About 800 people, white haired babies and black haired daddies, all with good nature streaming from bright eyes, tumbled out and tumbled in—to wagons, and the calvacade marched down those magnificent bluffs through glens and valleys, down 250 feet to the village—and thence to the lake shore, where a picnic grove of eight miles of leafy beach awaited them.

Forty-five minutes later the second train pulled in, and 600 more scrambled into the wagons—and led by the magnificent 3rd Reg. M. N. G. Band, marched and marched away.

Right in this spot, before we lose our grip, we're going to have a little mad all to ourselves. Why didn't the Marshals, or somebody, say the editors, for instance, have that string of opaque freight cars shoved west of the depot? If there is one thing this wonderful Glen is proud of it is that vista from the N. P. Depot—and yet, there were 1,400 people cooped up between the train and the freights totally shut off from one of the finest landscapes in the world.

At the Pavilion we understand some exercises of an oratorical nature were indulged in, when everybody "scattered."

The games were carried out as nearly as could be, tho want of time prevented the Cricket Match, and the girls would not run that champion peticoat race.

By two o'clock there were just about 2,500 people on the streets of Glenwood, the grounds round about, and along the eight mile drive, scattered over a distance of five miles, and every boat was in use all the time.

After all the high-jumps and the high-jinks were properly perpetrated, the throng sought the base ball grounds, and there the fun began. All preliminary matters were merely preparatory. The genuine, all-wool, yard-wide, ripped-wide-open, fun came when the ballbangers bung their bugles.

THE BALL GAME.

Brainerd sent down as fine a class of people as ever saddled a steam horse and picknicked abroad. Every one spoke in praise. No troubles, no scraps, much joy, but no jawy; everybody said "thank you" when you accidently stepped on their toes, and then smiled if you replied "your welcome."

And the uniformed Ball Nine, too, were fine looking fellows, and were really gentlemen. That they unfortunately forgot that they were among strangers instead of on their native heath, and began a fusillade of "guff," "sass," "chin," and brag, against the quiet and inoffensive farmer boys who picked up a nine to give them the $25 prize with—was unwise and ended most ridiculously. Yet, Glenwood people, all and every, looked upon the matter kindly, and—as soon as they were very fortunately punished for their overbearing manner—we were all extremely sorry that the chin challenge was taken up.

The umpire was an unfortunate choice. He did not intentionally act hostile to Glenwood. We, of course, suppose he never umpired before. And as he soon found that the "Potatoddiggers," as the Renos had been called, were "up to snuff" on the fine points, he showed to great disadvantage. One point he certainly overlooked: That decisions should lean to the runner. At least two of his decisions were so gross that he ruled back on them. Credit is due Sam Blair for the firm stand he took in the first circus which occurred.

The game was won by the "Hayseeds" by a score of 20 for Reno, to 11 for Brainerd.

The battle was over, and cheerfulness resumed its sway. The defeat of the visiting club would have caused no special remarks but for the unusual comments made by the Brainerd team, and the evident inefficiency of the umpire. His decision permitting two runs in on a blocked ball on the plea that the catcher took the ball from the ground, weakened his standing at once. Much credit was due Sam Blair, and the Captain, Pete Ferguson, for the firm stand taken against the first of these remarkable decisions.

It is doubtless true that the "guff" got off at the farmer boys was meant in good nature. But those farmer boys were our guests, too, only one being a villager. No humiliation follows a defeat, but we advise the young men to be a little more quiet and unassuming on the grounds, and let their friends do the "rattling." We are sure the young men are gentlemen, and it was the desire of all that they might secure the prize if it could be won in a good-natured hard-fought contest.

The Brainerd boys were good batters, but were not up on base running. They didn't begin stealing their second base until the fourth inning, when they appeared to "catch on."

Johnnie Wilson made a splendid catcher. Blair's pitching was all right. The B's were sent to grass twice under it. But he did not vary the speed or delivery, and they caught on. Then Geo. Stenson tried it, and he worked the perspective racket for all there was in it. It was just fun to see the batters shy at the ball about a foot over it.

Stenson did splendid work, but one of his loose balls was taken up most be-a-u-tifully by a Brainerd boy, on the end of the bat, and a sky-scraping south-pole raker sent out.

Many good points were made which we would refer to had we known the names better, of both teams.

THE labor picnic in Minneapolis drew out 3,500 people.

A TOY cannon killed Miss Abbie Judson in Minneapolis.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners Held Tuesday, July 2nd, 1889.

Proceedings of meeting of board of county commissioners held July 2nd, 1889.

All members of the board were present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved as read.

On motion auditor was instructed to recommend an abatement of $250 on Lots 23 and 24, Block 50, for 1888.

The following bills were allowed:

Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners, etc	$20 00
Chas. Cross, fees case State vs. J. Tifft and S. Doe	2 24
Chas. Cross, fees case State vs. J. Tifft and S. Doe	2 24
Pioneer Press Co., blanks and stationery	4 00
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery	40 00
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery	1 32
M. Bradford, work done for poor farm	1 50
W. S. Booth, stationery	3 95
Louis Wood, custodian of bridge	15 00
D. Swanson, milk furnished poor farm	3 30
Henry Leider, surveying Brainerd, Rabbitt Lake and Deerwood road	8 00
Frank Naamin, surveying Brainerd, Rabbitt Lake and Deerwood road	8 00
R. K. Whiteley, surveying Brainerd, Rabbitt Lake and Deerwood road	34 00
C. B. Stade, surveying Brainerd, Rabditt Lake and Deerwood road	6 00
Henry Spalding, taking Wm. Munroe to reform school	27 81
Henry Spalding, boarding prisoners	75 98
Henry Spalding, fees case State vs. John Whalen and E. Laughton	35 30
J. T. Sanborn, meals furnished jurors	14 40
Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, interest on mortgage assumed by county	65 50
Ben. Shontell, fees inquest of E. Erath	1 12
Chas. Shontell, fees inquest of E. Erath	1 12

Bond of F. H. Tilley in the sum of $2,000 to sell intoxicating liquors in Cass county was accepted and auditor instructed to issue license.

N. McFadden, drugs furnished poor farm, $9.

The following report of auditing board was on motion accepted.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Crow Wing County:

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned, board of auditors, respectfully submit to your honorable body the following report: That on the 21st day of June, 1889, we examined the books and accounts of the County Treasurer and found the following to be a true and correct statement of finances, viz:

Balance on hand June 1st		$51 636 85
Tax Collections	1 440 93	
Liquor Licenses	500 00	
Collections on School lands	36 12	
Fines	45 00	
		$53 658 90

To be accounted for by the treasurer as follows:

Amount in Bank	$30 444 66	
Currency	201 12	
Checks, etc	166 27	
Wolf Bounty Orders	130 00	
Orders Redeemed	22 716 85	
		$53 658 90

We further certify that the different fund accounts in the office of the Auditor and Treasurer were carefully examined by us and found to be correct.

A. P. FARRAR.
S. F. ALDERMAN,
LOUIS TACHE.

Board adjourned until Monday, July 8th.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Programme of the W. C. T. U District Convention.

The following is the programme of the Third annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the Fifteenth district of Minnesota, which will open at the Methodist church in this city next Tuesday:

EVENING SESSION, 8 P. M., JULY 9.

Music. Choir.
Scripture Reading and Prayer.
Music. Congregation.
Address of Welcome. Mayor Hemstead.
Response. Mrs. Hobart, State President W. C. T. U.
Music.
Ten Minutes Speeches by Revs. Brownson, Rowell, Miller and others.
Collection. Music. Benediction.

MORNING SESSION, 9:30 A. M., JULY 10.

Consecration Services.
Appointing Committees.
Reports of Unions.
Railroad Work. Mrs. Alice D. White.
Reports of Y's.
Sabbath Observance. Mrs. E. J. Brownson.
Report of District.
General Remarks.
Benediction.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P. M.

Scripture Reading and Prayer. Music.
Tobacco.
Non-Alcoholic Medication.
Memorial Services.
Election of Officers.
Hygiene. Mrs. J. S. Barnard, M D.
How to be Wise, (Y's). Miss Carrie Estey.
Parliamentary Drill. Mrs. Hobart.
Work Among Lumbermen. Mrs. C. P. DeLaittre.
Reports of Committees.
General Discussion.
Prayer. Adjournment.

EVENING SESSION, 8 P. M.

Music. Reading and Prayer.
Music.
Address by Mrs. Hobart.
Collection.
God Be With You 'Til We Meet Again.
Benediction.

THE eight-hour demonstration of the American Federation of Labor at Chicago was a grand success.

THERE is a possibility that the Sullivan-Kilrain fight may not take place Monday.

Why It Is Done.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has been interviewed in regard to the critizens on the numerous post-office removals and says:

"Yes, it always has been so, and always will be so until it becomes the custom of the government to publish the actual reasons for these changes. In many instances they are upon inspectors' reports, which, if published, would destroy the future of the man and leave a shadow upon his family. For the same reason no information is given to the public on removals, or causes of removal, where there is no inspector's report, but affidavits filed by the people, which in themselves are sufficient to put the department under severe criticism if removals are promptly made.

"There has often been much criticism, simply because of the politics involved, when the sole cause of the removal has been drunkenness, neglect of duty, and clearly proved unfitness to hold the important office of postmaster. It is very true that no business man would set aside a good clerk because of his politics; neither would he hold a poor clerk and let his business suffer because of the politics in the case. To allow a postmaster to serve out his term who does not put in an appearance at his office more than once in several weeks or who sits at his business several squares away and manages the post-office with women and boys, has no merit in it to win the approval of any community. To be sure the department does not expect to please everybody any more than we expect to hunt up the people who make false statements about methods of proceedure here in order to give explanations. It frequently comes to our knowledge that post-masters are saying that they do not expect to remain long, and it is no matter of interest to them to attend any longer to the office for the few months of their unexpired term. In many cases post-masters have returned to their business occupation and allow their offices to drift. It would seem to be better for the good of the people if these people would resign instead of waiting to have complaints lodged against them and then be removed by the department. The people who are drawing their pay from the government ought to be compelled to give faithful service or resign, and if they do neither, the department will recommend their removal, no matter how much criticism and misapprehension of the fact may be made.

Glorious Rains for Dakota.

On Monday afternoon this locality was blessed with an abundance of rain, which thoroughly soaked the parched earth. The very hot and dry weather of the preceeding few days, which seemingly had done irreparable injury to the growing crops, had cast a gloom over all our citizens, and the faces of our farmers were depicted with deepest despair, but the bountiful refreshment which nature vouchsafed us in the way of the life-giving fluid—rain, most radically changed the situation and now everything is blessed, and consequently smiling faces is the rule, and our people are happy. It is learned that the rain was general throughout the Red River Valley and the crops are thus insured. While there may not be a full average yield in many localities, those portions most suffering from drouth will be secured with half or two-thirds of a crop of a good grade. The effects of the rain is already plainly visable resulting in greater good than the most sanguine could expect.—[Hillsboro Press.

WHALEBONE.

A Branch of Business in Which the Profits Are Uncertain.

"There is no article of commerce that varies more widely in its market price than whalebone," said a New York dealer to a reporter recently, "In January it may sell for two dollars a pound and in the following June for five dollars a pound. Twenty-five years ago the price was seventy-five cents a pound. It varies in price according to the catch, and this in turn depends upon the luck of the sailors. If they find the whaling grounds closed by ice, meet with a shipwreck, or for any reason fail to catch whales the price goes up. This makes it a very speculative business and we can never tell what our stock is worth until we hear of the catch."

"What part does whalebone chiefly come from?"

"The main supply is brought from the North Pacific whalers and comes in, in November. A smaller quantity comes from the South Sea and arrives about June. Now and then a small supply comes from Davis Straits and Hudson Bay. Whales are caught there at all seasons of the year, and the bone coming to New York is apt to disturb the price. Many years ago it was the custom of whaling captains, when out of stores to stop at some Pacific port and exchange some of their whalebone for the necessary supplies and in this way smaller lots would come in and trouble the market. Ships are now so thoroughly supplied that there is no longer any need of continuing this practice. The supply comes from New Bedford and San Francisco, which are the great whaling points of this country. A great amount used to come from Nantucket, but the shallowness of its harbor and the greater convenience of New Bedford drove its trade away. On board ship the slaps of whalebone, as they are termed in mercantile phrase, are done up in bundles of about two hundred pounds each, and are sent to the market in that shape. In cutting up whalebone there is a loss of about twenty per cent. on the raw material. The hair is worth ten cents a pound for mixing with horse-hair for upholstering purposes, and it is sometimes used in the manufacture of brushes."—*Boston Record.*



Snyder has the finest Kid Shoe for Ladies at $2.50 that is made. Others sell at $3.00.

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The new vegetable remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache, Female Weakness, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dropsy, Scrofula, Pimples and Face Eruptions and Blood, Liver and Kidney diseases. It purifies the blood and through it acts upon all organs and tissues of the body, and strengthens and builds up the system while it eradicates disease. It is the most economical blood purifier and pleasant to take. Price $1; Six bottles $5. Prepared by J. W. COLE & CO., Black River Falls, Wis.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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Open to Both Sexes.

The followtng courses of study are offered: Classical, Scientific, Literary Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Mining Engineering and Metallurgy, shop work (including Wood, Iron and Metal Working) Industrial, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing; Wood Carving and Designing; Military Science and Tactics; Agriculture (including the "School of Agriculture") Veterinary Science, Law, Medicine, (Regular, Homeopathic), Dentistry.

Tuition is Free.

Except in the the departments of Law and Medicine. Next year opens September 3d, 1889.

Catalogue containing full information, will be sent to all persons who apply for it. Address

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Fine Cigars, Wines and Liquors.

Billiard and Pool Tables.

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Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

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HEADQUARTERS:

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CASSELTON, DAKOTA.

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$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we can not cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits, and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 962 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Sold by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggists, Brainerd, Minn.

W. Courtney, M. D. H. Allport, M. D.

Courtney and Allport, Physician & Surgeon.

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There is no line so handsomely equipped for Through Passenger Service as "The Northwestern Line"—C., St. P., M. & O. R'y—and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago trains over this line have a better record for reaching either end of their run "on time" than those of any other line in the country.

THE NORTHWESTERN LINE

All well posted travelers between the Twin Cities and Chicago take this line—particularly favoring the "Vestibule Limited," which carries the finest sleeping cars and coaches ever built, and also all classes of passengers, without extra fares. On the Lake Superior portion of the line, between Minneapolis, St. Paul & Duluth, and St. Paul & Ashland, Pullman sleepers are run on night trains, and parlor cars on day trains.

NORTHWESTERN LINE

Pullman sleepers are also run through between Duluth, Superior and Chicago. Fast through trains are also run between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City, via. Sioux City, with through Pullman sleepers St. Paul to Omaha and Kansas City. Dining cars are run on all through trains over this line between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, and between St. Paul and Kansas City. Besides being the best

NORTHWESTERN LINE

between these principal cities, the Chicago & Northwestern system of lines composed of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Chicago & Northwestern and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley R'ys—(all advertised as "The Northwestern Line,") traverses a rich and populous country, and offers the quickest means of reaching all the large towns or villages in the territory intersected by it. Before selecting a route, travelers should get a folder, with map of this line, and they will quickly see the advantages offered. All particulars, with maps and time tables, may be obtained at any station, or write direct to

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage executed and delivered by John A. Davis mortgagor, to George E. Hayes, mortgagee, dated the 16th day of May A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book C of Mortgages, on page 325, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of Ten hundred and forty-eight ($1048) Dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and Seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered sixteen [16] and seventeen [17] and the south half of lot numbered fifteen (15) of block numbered seventy-six (76), partly in the Town of Brainerd, and partly in the First Addition to the Town of Brainerd, according to the plats of said Town and Addition of record in the Registry of Deeds of said Crow Wing County.

GEORGE E. HAYES,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM,
Attorney for Mortgage.
Dated June 27th, 1889.

NOTES from the diary of tourists, commercial travelers, business men and others has revealed:

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has the unqualified endorsement of all;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has to-day the most popular line between MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL and MILWAUKEE, and CHICAGO;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL is daily adding to its admirers as the recognized PULLMAN line between MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL and MILWAUKEE and CHICAGO;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL touches the most prominent points in Wisconsin, and that it has more important business centers on its through line than any other railway in the NORTHWEST;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has made an enviable reputation with its peerless DINING CAR SERVICE;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL runs fast trains on which all classes of passengers are carried with commodious and distinct accommodation for all;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has representatives distributed throughout the country, who will cheerfully give any information that may be desired and that its terminal Agents are specially instructed to look after the comfort of passengers who may be routed via its line.

For detailed information, apply to your nearest Ticket Agent or to representatives of the road.

WM. S. MELLEN, JAS. BARKER,
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r & Ticket Ag't, MILWAUKEE.

F. H. ANSON, Northwestern Passenger Agent, No. 19, Nicollett House Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS

Front Street, Corner 7th.

Try our SEMPER IDEM CREAM, for chapped hands or any roughness of the skin.

Try our No. 2 Cough Syrup for Coughs, Colds, Etc.

Remember we have a complete line of Mixed Paint, Varnishes, Floor Paint, Paint Brushes, &c. &c.

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

New Cash Store!

Groceries at Rock Bottom Prices!

We are now located in our NEW QUARTERS on the east side of Sixth street, and are prepared to astonish the public in the matter of prices. Get prepared for the shock.

We will Sell for Cash and Defy Competition

H. McGINN.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER UNDERWEAR!

We would call special attention to our line of genuine

Lisle THREAD UNDERWEAR

FOR GENTS AT $2.50 PER SUIT.

Hose to Match. Jobbers refuse to duplicate at this price. Ask to see them, Only a few left.

DAY & MEAGHER.

BRAINERD Brewing Co.

Patronize Home Industry.

PURE LAGER BEER,

Always on hand. Orders promptly filled, and free delivery to and part of the city.

JOS. KERNER,
FRANK STUMPF,
Proprietors.

SUNDBERG

Has a splendid line of

Silverware, Jewelry

Watches and Clocks.

For bargains call at the store, Sixth street, next door to Lumbermen's Bank.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment • • of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

A YOUNG lady of East Nottingham, Pa., in strolling in a field recently found thirty-six four-leaf clovers, and some with five leaves.

THE old building at Charlotte, N. C., in which Lord Cornwallis transacted business while in this country was burned by an incendiary the other morning.

IT is proposed to relieve the water famine in New York by supplying salt water at high pressure for flushing sewers, extinguishing fires, washing streets and similar uses.

A MEXICAN robber who was shot by order of Government received six bullets in his breast and got up and ran 50 yards before falling down to die.

AN AUSTRALIAN who was hanging to the beam of a bridge and realized that he must fall made a verbal will to a companion, disposing of about $50,000 worth of property, and the courts have sustained it.

A FRENCHMAN tried his flying machine in the suburbs of Paris the other day. He flew off a barn and it will be several months before his broken legs will allow him to canter around as blithely as before.

N. S. BRIDGES of Charlotte, Me., a veteran bear hunter, 86 years old, caught and killed his 86th bear recently. Bruin proved a hard customer and tipped the scales at 400 pounds.

JOHN WILLIAMS, a bachelor in Augusta, Me., was told that a certain widow had set her cap for him, and John was so afraid that he might be roped into marriage that he went to the barn and hanged himself.

NOWHERE in the world are things hurried as they are in America. The Pennsylvania road built a bridge at Sunbury 1,000 feet long in just four days. It took 400 men to do the work.

A CITIZEN of Lynn, Mass., has entered a protest before the school board of that place against the use of a certain text book, on the ground that the smallness of the type in which it was printed proved injurious to his daughter's eyes.

ONE of the latest developements of the coin-and-slot device is a chair, the seat of which springs up automatically and clamps firmly to the back. A coin releases it and the sitter's weight holds it down. It is intended, of course, for public places.

THIRTY years ago the Thomas Dickason, a New Bedford whaling ship, was lost in the Okhotsk sea. Last summer the bark Cape Horn Pigeon took a whale in the same sea, and imbedded in the blubber was the iron of a harpoon, with the words "Thomas Dickason" stamped on it. It was as bright and sharp as when it first struck into the whale, at least thirty years ago.

While fishing in Cobb creek, near Jekyl Island, Georgia, the other day, Beauregard Tomlins caught an immense sawfish. The monster got entangled in his net, and after being shot two or three times was lassoed and towed into port. The fish measured nearly 12 feet in length and weighed 250 or 300 pounds. The length of his saw was nearly 3 feet.

MINISTER LINCOLN was given a special train from Liverpool to London, which leads the Boston Journal to remark: "This contrasts very favorably with the New York method of receiving foreign diplomats—sending reporters to write about them that 'the new Minister wore a seedy hat,' or 'looks as if he might not turn out to be a crank,' or asking him 'how he likes the country' before he has got past the Bartholdi statue."

LAST week the postoffice in Alna, Me., was removed from its old place in P. B. Jones' building to the store of F. L. Weeks. The next morning driver Perham, of the Alna and Gariner stage, left his horses for a moment at the new office, when they started, called around at the old office, waited a moment, and then started off at a quick dash down the street to connect with the morning train at Wiscasset. They were over taken and captured about half a mile below the village.

A DEBATING club in Germany has been discussing for two years the question whether it is possible to get nothing for something. The realists say yes, and adduce numerous instances in commercial transactions. But the idealist say no, "For," they argue, if nothing really is nothing, how can you get it?" Then everybody drinks beer for a month or two, until some bright realist thinks up an answer to this question. The beerseller in whose hall the club meets says it is one of the finest debates he has ever heard, and he confidently expects it to run along for another year at least.

A REMARKABLE exemplification of the terrible force of the flood at Johnstown is furnished by the summary of the strata of a single part of the gorge forced open by dynamite. A railroad bridge at the bottom, on top of that a hotel, above that a section of the Gautier steel-works, and upon that foundation a superstructure of houses and small buildings—this immense pile was hurled together in an almost impregnable mass by that terrible rush of waters. When stone, brick and iron are tossed about like chips and feathers the wonder is heightened that any flesh and blood has survived to tell of the terrible event.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Very Latest Associated Press Telegrams in a Condensed Form.

From Washington.

Attorney General Miller has given an opinion to the secretary of the treasury expressing grave doubts as to the authority of the latter to compromise cases arising under the alien labor contract law.

The civil service commission has adopted a plan to make public the list of eligibles in the classified service. At each city in the country where there is an examining board the list of eligibles will be constantly posted on bulletin boards in the postoffice and custom house. Washington eligibles for the departmental service will be informed by letter of their standing, and the same course will be pursued throughout the country as to the departmental service.

Washington dispatches to several papers dated June 24 quoted the president with having, in a recent conversation with a Southern delegation, spoken disparagingly of the colored race. Ex-Senator Bruce and ex-Auditor Lynch say that the report of such a conversation is erroneous. They have had occasion to call on the president several times, and on each occasion he freely spoke on matters pertaining to the colored race, and they say that his views upon that subject are fair and just, and will commend him to the approbation of the colored people throughout the country.

There were 121 fourth-class postmasters appointed, the following in the Northwest: Dakota—John Gallagher, Hazen; John Andrews, Pukwana, Minnesota—Charles A. Staples, Maple Island. Wisconsin—Thomas I. Williams, Barneveld; James H. Gould, Belleville; T. C. Brown, Brandon; Richard Jackson, Buckbee; F. X. Frederick, Cross Plains; James Murray, Dundee; C. A. McKenzie, Helena; Frederick Stickney, Mazomanie; Christopher Peacock, North Andover; Louis S. Winton, Prospect; G. C. Foster, Randolph; Peter Reinhardt Roseville; H. F. Wilke, Verona; James Clark, Waunekee. Congressman Haugen of Wisconsin secured the appointment of Henry J. Fensted as postmaster at Washburn, Wis. The Cleveland appointee, Fred Swan, was removed on account of irregularities reported in his office by a special agent.

Record of Casualties.

Six more bodies were removed at Johnstown, Pa., F. J. Daly, late auditor of the Cambria Iron Company, being the only one identified.

William Schlitz and Charles Schroeder, two sixteen-year-old boys who were attending a picnic in Chicago, were drowned while boating.

An upright steam bleaching vat in the Lyons paper mill exploded at Lyons, Iowa. The larger portion of the big building was completely wrecked. Thomas McBride and Alexander Hart were instantly killed.

Four women and two men, all of disreputable character, were discovered dead in a house at Paterson, N. J. Death was caused by asphyxiation. Near by was a gas stove, which had evidently done the fatal work.

Crimes and Criminals.

George W. McCann, brother of Commodore McCann of the United States navy, committed suicide at Meredian, Miss., on account of ill health.

Mrs Joseph North was found at the home of her husbands, at Lees Lick, Ky., murdered. Her husband was arrested on the charge of murdering her.

A note signed by Louis Marvin, giving his address as New York, was found on the lake shore at Chicago, and stated that the writer had committed suicide.

Frank Maxa, a young Bohemian of Chicago, was stabbed and instantly killed by Stanlsiaus Dimbowsky, the result of an old feud over the affections of a girl.

A man supposed to be W. J. Coster, cashier of the Commercial club, Buffalo committed suicide at Hamilton, Ont., by cutting his throat with a table knife.

Ralph Graves, professor of mathematics at the North Carolina state university, attempted to commit suicide at Raleigh by cutting his throat. Ill health is the cause.

While Daniel Rhinehart, living near Fort Wayne, Ind., was away from home, burglars chloroformed Mrs. Rhinehart, three daughters and the hired girl, and secured $1,140.

James Shaw, stepfather of John Letz of Vincenness, Ind., reprimanded his son for reading dime novels instead of working. The youth then shot the old gentleman fatally and escaped.

G. W. Howe, a prominent young civil engineer of Denver, while suffering from a temporary fit of insanity, jumped from a window in the Palmer house at Chicago and received probably fatal injuries.

Edward Bukbesch, a truck farmer residing at Portage, Wis., fired his dwelling house and barn and immediately thereafter hanged himself in a shed. Bukbesch was an eccentric character and was given to an undue use of stimulants.

Both Beckman and Peterson the murderers of Combs at Rochester, Minn., completely broke down after receiving their sentences, and for some time wept bitterly. They were visited at the jail by a large number of their friends, among them several ladies, and for some time were busy bidding good-bye to their old associates.

A gang of tramps made things lively at Rochester, Minn., and after some target practice seven of them were gathered in by the police. One of the gang who was asleep beside the track was struck by the incoming accommodation. His head was badly cut and several bones broken. The crew seemed to be following the circus.

Young Brown, a precocious prisoner from Alhambra, showed a paper covered novel through the cell grating to Jailer Ellis, in the jail at Boulder, requesting him to give it to Bryson on the floor above. Bryson is under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Linstrom near Helena last year, and a death watch is now set on him. Jailer Ellis examined the volume and found a note paper, enclosing a strychnine and morphine pill flattened out and inserted between the leaves, reading, "Instantaneous poison. Bryson, take this and cheat the gallows. It is quick." Brown refused to say from whom the poison and note came.

A party of White Caps administered summary vengeance on the Brown brothers of Anoka, Minn., who live with their sister, Mrs. Dean. The boys were suspected of spending their nights in pilfering, and were keeping it up to such a degree that the citizens of Swedeville, in the northern part of the city, had become exasperated. One evening twenty or thirty fellows masked and proceeded to the Dean residence routed out the boys and gave them a horsewhipping and suggested that they vacate. They sent to the city authorities for help, but when it arrived the premises were found vacated. Mrs. Dean has been living on the city, and when the place was raided several sacks of flour, a large quantity of groceries, etc., were found which had been missed by the neighbors.

The grand jury at Chicago returned indictments against the following persons: Martin Burke, John F. Beggs, Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, Frank J. Wookruff, Patrick Coony, John Kunze, "and divers other persons, a more particular description of which is to the jury unknown." The indictment against each of the above named, "and others, unknown," is for conspiracy to murder and for murder. With the exception of Patrick Cooney and John Kunze the men indicted by name are under arrest. Within an hour after return of the indictment, a capias had been out for John F. Beggs, the senior guardian of camp 20, of the Clan-na-Gael, whose place of detention has been a down-town police station. He was at once transferred to a cell near the other accused in murderers' row at the county jail,

The house of correction at Detroit is providing work for two singular characters. "Clara" Ellis, who has been masquerading as a woman for twelve years, and Frances Goldborough, who has played man for a much longer term. Frances was born on an island near Wheeling about thirty-five years ago. She always sought the society of boys when able to get away from home. As she grew to womanhood she donned men's clothes and went to work in a livery stable in Wheeling. From there she went to Columbus, Ohio, where she drove a street car until arrested for burglary. She was convicted and sentenced to two years in the Ohio penitentiary. From that time her career was one of crime in male attire, and she served three more terms at Columbus, the last of which was seven years for horse stealing. She was discharged Feb. 19, last year, and came to Detroit, where she also drove a street car for a time.

From Foreign Lands.

Large quantities of gold coin from South America are passing through Antwerp for Russia and Austria as was done in the Franco-Prussian war.

The French government has ordered an inquiry to be made into the causes for the purchase of large numbers of cattle in the department of Savoy for shipment to German.

The editors of the Gleichheit at Berlin have been tried by the special tribunal for anarchists. Herr Bretschneider was fined, and Dr. Wiler was sentenced to four month's imprisonment.

England, Germany, France, Portugal, Belgium, the Congo State and Italy are making arrangements for a conference to settle the limits of their respective settlements in Africa.

Mail advices from West Africa confirms previous reports of the shocking privations to which Mr. Stanley has been subjected. It is stated that his hair has turned snow white, that his clothes are rags, and that he is without shoes, being obliged to use skins to cover his feet.

The liberal wing of the Reformed church in France is in session in Paris, ninety delegates being present. It is announced they will almost immediately create a college at Nimes, which, if it is erected, will be the first Protestant seminary in France.

The British government's proclamation forbidding the holding of a Nationalist meeting at Cork recently was disregarded scattered meetings being held at several places. The result was that William O'Brien, M. P., and other speakers were arrested. After the arrest of Mr. O'Brien the crowd stoned the police, who in turn charged upon the people with drawn batons. Several persons were injured, including Patrick O'Brien, M. P., who shook hand with William O'Brien after the latter was arrested. Mr. O'Brien delivered his speech at Clonakilty. He denounced the government and the landlords in the strongest terms. The train conveying him to Cork after his arrest was met at Charleyville by a band which played "God Save Ireland." A crowd tried to rescue Mr. O'Brien, and the police fired, wounding a railway official and another person. Thirty-eight persons were treated at infirmaries for wounds on the head.

Despite the immense wealth of the earl o Fife, whose engagement is just announced to the Princess Louise, it is believed that parliament will be called upon to dower the bride. The London Star raises a howl in anticipation of this demand, and calls upon Gladstone to take a firm stand in the opposition to all doweries in the future until such time as the whole system of support for the offspring of royalty can be settled. There are, at the present time, still twenty-three princes and princesses unprovided with consorts, and if claims of this nature are to continue to meet with recognition the total demand upon the public treasury will be something appalling. The nine children of the queen have so far cost the country £5,000,000 in cash, and the Star suggests as a partial relief from the burden which a provision for royal princes impose that the sons at least might make an effort to catch the American heiresses which come to Europe to be caught.

General News Items.

On account of the coal miners at Braidwood, Ill., there are over 3,000 people completely helpless and half famished.

Miss Kate Stopher, a religious fanatic of Shelby county, Ky., has fasted twenty-four days as a penance because her prayers were not answered.

A meeting of the pottery manufacturers of the United States will be held at Cresson, Pa., to consider the advisability of forming a combination.

Earthquake shocks are prevalent around Susanville in the Sierra Nevada, and another great volcanic outburst, such as occurred in 1850, is feared.

The superior court of New York has decided against the Oregon Improvement company in its suit for $100,000 damages against John Roach's executors.

The crusade against gamblers in Chicago began, and the largest gambling house in the city, that of Hankins, was pulled first, over one hundred inmates being gathered in.

Charles C. Morris, a tinner at Memphis, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the men who robbed the Pacific Express company on May 23 last, near Dallas, Tex., of $15,000.

The governor of Michigan has signed the local option bill. This bill practically means prohibition in over one-half the counties in the state as soon as the prohibition question is put to test therein.

Two colored emigration commissioners from Texas have arrived in the City of Mexico to consult with government officials in regard to procuring land for a large colony of colored cotton raisers from Texas.

The town of Anson, near Chippewa Falls, Wis., has been startled by the elopement of Alexander Royer, a well-to-do farmer, with his niece, Miss Liddell. Previous to their flight he disposed of all his property. It is believed that they have gone to Washington Territory.

The New York Herald devotes two columns to an article concerning the mysterious disappearance and continued absence from New York of Dr. John McInerny, a prominent Clan-na-Gael man who has not been seen nor heard from since April 19 last. Dr. McInerny was one of the four persons said to have been doomed to death by the Clan, the other three being Dr. Cronin, Dr. McCahey of Philadelphia, and John Devoy.

Rev. Dr. Childs of Washington, who was requested to examine certain charges made concerning the ill treatment of the Indian boys at the Hampton school, makes a statement in reply to a recent letter of Gen. Armstrong and to criticisms from other sources. Among other things he says: "The facts as to the dungeon are, by the testimony of the officers themselves, indisputable. An absolutely dark cell, six feet six inches long, three feet three inches wide and nine feet six inches high, badly ventilated under an office, and from which when a boy was taken out the stench was awful, was used to confine Indian boys for more than a week at a time. The punishment inflicted on those Indian boys was such as our state prisons do not inflict on the most abandoned criminals.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Wheat. No. 2, red, 85½c.; No. 3, red, 78⅛c.; No. 1, red, 99@99½c.; No. 1, white, 97½c.; ungraded red, 82½@86¾; Rye steady, Western, 48½@50c.; Barley, malt, dull. Canada, 90@$1.10; for old and new. Corn, No. 2, 41¾@42c.; No. 2; white, 44c.; bid; ungraded active at 41¾@42⅞c.: steamer mixed nominal. Oats, spot market; steady and quiet; options steady; spot, No. 2, white, 33½@33¾c.; mixed Western, 26@30c.; white, do, 33@39c.; No. 2, Chicago 29c. Eggs firmer Western, 14¼@14¾c.; Butter quiet. Western dairy, 10@14c.; do creamery, 13@17½c.; do factory 7½@13c. Cheese easier less active, Western. 7¾@8¾c.

CHICAGO.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firm and dealers ask an advance of 10c. No. 2 spring wheat, 81½@82c. No. 3 spring wheat, 73@76: No. 2 red, 81½@82c. No. 2 corn 35c bid. No. 2 oats, 22½c. No. 2 rye, 42½c. No. 2 barley nominal. No. 1 flax seed, $1.49@1.50. Prime timothy seed, $1.48. Mess pork, per bbl, $11.85@11.90. Lard, per 100 bbls. $6.62½. Short-rib sides (loose), $5.95@6.05. Dry-salted shoulders (boxed), $5.25@5.37½. Short clear sides (boxed), $6.25@6.37½. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.02. Sugars unchanged. Butter, firm and unchanged Eggs firm at 12.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat No. 1 hard, June 98c.; July, 98.; on track: $1.00: No. 1 Northern, June 92½c.; July 92½.; Sept. 78½c.; on track 94@95c.; No. 2 Northern, June 84c.; July 84c.; on track 85@87c. Flour. Patents, sacks, to local dealers. $5.35@5.55; patents, to ship, sacks, car lots, $5.10@5.30; in barrels. $5.35@5.55; delivered at New England points, $6 @5.25; New York points, $5.90@6.15; delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5.85@6.10; bakers' here. $3.50@4.15; superfine, $1.90@2.65; red dog, sacks, $1.30@1.50; red dog, barrels, $1.50@1.65. Bran and Shorts—Are firm and unchonged; the fair demand continues to be supplied at from $7@7.50 for bran and coarse shorts; fine $8. Corn, fair to choice samples in cars selling at 33@34½c. Oats, the oat market lacked animation though the tone was steady and quotations unchanged. Prices range from 20@28c. Hay, choice is getting more scarce, and a car or two sold up to $10.25. General quotations for good to choice are from $7@10. Ordinary lots are in fair supply but demand for that grade continues dull. Barley, only occasional cars are offered. Quotations nominal to 20@45c. Feed, $12@13.

ST. PAUL.

Prices on incoming trains only. Wheat, No. 1 hard, 98@99c; No. 1 Northern, 93@95; No. 2 Northern, 83@85c. Corn, No. 2, 33½c; July 32c; sample, 32c: June, 33½ July. 32½c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 24@25c; No. 2 white, 27@29c; July, 29c; No. 3, 23@26c. Rye, No. 2, 41c. Barley, No. 2, 50c bid; No. 3, 35@45; No. 4, 35@40c. Ground Feed $13@13.50. Corn Meal, Unbolted, $13.50. Bran, $7.50. Hay, No. 1 upland prairie, $7; No. 1, $6; timothy, $9. Eggs, $3.60@3.75 per case. Flour, Patent, $5.40@5.70; straight, $5@5.25; bakers,' $3.50; rye, $2.70@3.20; buckwheat, $3. Butter, extra creamery, 14@15c; extra dairy, 11@13c; firsts, 9@10c; packing stock, 8c; grease, 3@5c. Berries, raspberries, $2.50 per 24 qts; strawberries, $2 per 16 qts; blackberries, $3.50 per 24 qts.

DULUTH.

There was no pressure to sell old wheat, and the few transactions that occurred in it were at an advance for cash and at outside prices for June and July. Buyers demanded concessions of 2½@3c on August and September. Close: Cash No. 1 hard, 98c. No. 1 Northern, scarce; sales at 90c, closing nominal at that figure; No. 2 Northern, 80c. July dull and firm, with small business at $1.01, which was the close. August nominally lower to sell at 85c; September buyers at 82½c; year wheat buyers at 82c.

The Rochester Hospital Murder.

The trial of Beckman and Peterson for the murder of Taylor Combs is in progress at Rochester, Minn. The attendance of many people from abroad was noted. John Date, called by the state, told substantially the same story as before the hospital trustees. He said he did not tell Collins all the story at the time of the autopsy, April 2, because he was afraid of Beckman and Peterson. The defense tried to break Date's testimony by attacking his reputation for truthfulness. Prof. D. Stewart, Hans Nelson, Fred Coats, Stein Sorenson and C. Grier, the last four attendants at the hospital, testified that Date's reputation for truthfulness was bad. Several witnesses testified that Beckman was a law-abiding citizen, and several more to Peterson's good character. Dr. E. C. Cross testified that from the description of the wounds given by the medical experts and from the testimony adduced by them the bones could have been broken, and probably were, by great violence, which could have been caused by Combs being thrown violently on the floor and a person falling upon him with his knees, but it is more likely to have been done in the manner stated by Date. The scalp wound, he said, had nothing to do with Comb's death. Carlson, an attendant of the hospital, said subsequent to the murder Beckman told him that he knocked Combs down and tramped on him.

The state rested its case and the defense put Peterson on the stand. He gave an account of the fight in ward C. 3, but was nervous and excited, and his testimony did not make as favorable an impression as was expected. He commenced by telling a story of his life in this country. As to the Combs case he said that Combs was working on a scaffold, and getting angry said: "If I had a knife I would cut a white man's heart out of him. If I had a revolver I would shoot a turnkey." Beckman ordered Combs to come down from the scaffold and he would put him in muffs. He came down, and Beckman took one arm and he the other and took Combs toward the north end of the hall. Peterson stopped at the closet. Beckman took Combs into the clothes room, and had him in a corner when Peterson came up. Beckman and Combs were fighting when Peterson came up, and the latter struck Combs on the body, then grabbed him by the coat collar and jerked him down backwards. Beckman falling forward onto Combs, his knee striking the latter in the chest. Combs then said he would behave, and he was taken to the west room. When they came out of the room Peterson struck Combs in the chest with his fist and then took him to the crib. Peterson claimed neither he nor Beckman had any intention of killing Combs. Peterson said he had made a false statement to Dr. Collins April 3 in saying that Combs fell from the scaffold, and was in that way injured in the chest. Beckman is a worse character than Peterson, and he does not get much sympathy from any quarter. The state has made a strong case.

The Troublesome Flatheads.

No further hostilities have occurred on the Flathead reservation. The whole trouble originated from renegades of the tribe, who hang around railroad stations and do nothing but get drunk whenever an opportunity offers. The great majority of the Flathead Indians are on the mountain sides in bands near Ravilla watching the movements of the troops and awaiting the decision of the council of chiefs. If it is decided to turn over the murderers the trouble will end at once. If not the renegade following of the fugitives from justice, a small number of worthless Indians will have to be overpowered. Sheriff Heyfron has reached Missoula. He states that Kochet, the Indian killed, was the murderer of Demer's bookkeeper and also of the Indian Koonsaur on the reservation. The pow-wow has ended, and the chiefs have refused to do anything without orders from head-quarters. The sheriff thinks the only way now to capture the men without an open war is for the government to offer a reward. If this is done many half-breeds on the reserve will entrap the men. The sheriff has so far acted upon the instructions of Indian Agent Ronan, but if he has anything further to do with it will operate on his own account. Matters will remain the same until the department commander, Gen. Ruger, is heard from. Still later advices say that the Indians have threatened to wreck the train and destroy the track of the Northern Pacific railroad, whom they regard as their foe in that the train bore off the sheriff's party when they effected their escape. Superintendent Dickinson has telegraphed the governor and the war department for troops to assist in protecting the property of the railroad company. It is rumored that the colored troops were withdrawn from the reservation, for what reasons is not known. The Indians are reported to have sent their women and children to the hills, which means that the trouble is not yet ended. It will not be surprising if the troops will have to kill a dozen or more of the disaffected Indians yet before quiet is restored. The refusal of the chiefs to deliver up the Indian murderers is looked upon as a declaration of hostility.

A St. Paul Girl's Escapade.

A Paris cable to the World says: The American colony is discussing the elopement of George Hitchcock, secretary of the American art jury at the exhibition, with Miss O'Haloran of St. Paul, Minn. Mr Hitchcock, who was married eight years ago to a charming woman, met Miss O'Haloran about a year ago, and induced her to become one of his art pupils. The girl made progress in her studies, and painted Dutch sketches, one of which was deemed good enough to place on the top line of the American art exhibition. She suddenly fell ill and Mrs. Hitchcock nursed her. When the girl recovered Mr. Hitchcock artfully suggested to his wife that the girl should become one of the family, to which his wife consented. After a time a sister of the fair Minnesotian arrived and also stayed with the Hithcocks a fortnight. At the wife's request both of the girls and Mr. Hitchcock went to Italy with the intention of being presented to the pope. During the absence Mrs. Hitchcock wrote in forcible terms that the girl was old enough to take care of herself, to which suggestion the husband gave his consent. He however suddenly pretended that he was ill and declared he must remain in Rome until the holiday was ended. Mr. Hitchcock kissed his wife and said that he was going to the exhibition and asked her to meet him there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The wife kept the appointment, but the husband and Miss O'Halloran had gone. In the evening the wife received a telegram saying, "Do not expect me." Another was addressed to the sister of the girl, in which he said: "You must hold Agnes blameless;" and another to a friend, saying "Be good to madame: I think I am crazy."

Death of Mrs. Ex-President Hayes.

FREMONT, O., June 25.—Mrs Hayes died at six o'clock this morning, without having spoken a word since she was stricken with paralysis last Friday afternoon. She rallied slightly yesterday afternoon, but became worse again about 7 o'clock in the evening and continued to sink gradually, until dissolution occurred at 6:10 this morning. At the request of Gen. Hayes, a prayer service was held at her bedside about 12 o'clock last night.

The entire city is in mourning and flags are at half mast. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed. Telegrams of condolence have been received from many friends, among them President and Mrs. Harrison.

Lucy Ware Hayes was a daughter of Dr. Isaac Webb. She was born at Chillicothe, O., in 1833. Her father, Dr. Isaac Webb, when quite young served in the war of 1812 as a member of the Kentucky mounted riflemen. Mrs. Hayes' well known earnestness of conviction with regard to the subject of intemperance was inherited from her maternal grandfather. The inherited feeling was fostered throughout her school days, both during the six years of her education in Delaware and later in the Wesleyan Female Seminary in Cincinnati, where she completed her school course and was graduated. It shaped simply and naturally the ways of her home life, the manner of her hospitalities and her custom in society, while she moved through them all as the wife of a private citizen, a union general, a member of congress, a governor of her native state and President of the United States.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Whiteling was hanged in Philadelphia, in the corridor of the county prison. The woman's bearing throughout the terrible ordeal was a most remarkable exhibition of fortitude and resignation to her fate. March 20 her husband, John Whiteling, died from what the doctors called inflammation of the bowels. April 25 her daughter Bertha, aged nine years, died from gastric fever, and May 26 her little son Willie, aged two years, succumbed to congestion of the bowels. There was an insurance on the lives of each, ranging from $200 down to $50. The coroner accidently heard of the deaths, and, becoming suspicious, had the bodies exhumed and a chemical analysis made of the intestines. In all the bodies Arsenic was found. Mrs. Whiteling at first denied all knowledge of the crime, but finally confessed that she had poisoned her husband and children with rat poison. She said she had killed Bertha because she was afraid she would become a bad woman when she grew up, and she killed Willie because he was in the way. It is believed however, that she killed them for the insurance on their lives.

IN THE office window of a Luther (Mich.) paper hangs a saber captured in the Mexican war. It hangs so that just the point touches the glass. A saw mill is over 300 feet distant, but the minute the gang saw starts the point of the saber begins to tatoo on the glass. An increase of five pounds of steam is noticeable in the increased noise on the glass. When the saw has passed through a log the saber notifies the people in the office instantly by keeping quiet.

THEY ARE GUILTY.

Verdict of Guilty Returned in the Combs Murder Trial at Rochester, Minn.

ROCHESTER, Special Telegram, June 27.—The jury in the Beckman-Peterson case reported at 10 o'clock to-night, being out four hours. The jury reported a verdict against Beckman of manslaughter in the second degree and Peterson of assault in the second degree. They will be sentenced to-morrow morning.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE TRIAL.

The third day of the Beckman and Peterson murder trial opened with Edward Peterson, one of the accused, on the stand. Date's testimony, in the main, has thus far been uncontradicted, and this, coupled with the fact that Peterson contradicts his statement made to Dr. Collins last April about Combs having been injured by falling from a scaffold, and that Date's statement is partially corroborated by Carlson, an attendant at the hospital, has materially strengthened the case of the state. Peterson said he had been repeatedly informed prior to the murder that Combs was a dangerous man. An attempt was made to show by this witness that Date on one occasion had broken his hand by striking a patient, and had lied to the doctors about it. On cross-examination of Peterson by Attorney General Clapp, Peterson was badly broken up and made a poor showing. Dr. Bowers was recalled, and said Date did not tell all of the story at the time of the murder, but his story told then corroborates with the one he tells now. Mr. Carver, assistant deputy warden of the Stillwater penitentiary, testified to Combs' bad character. For the first half-hour of the afternoon session the attention of the court was occupied in hearing the rebuttal testimony of the prosecution, showing the reputation of Date for veracity was good, and also attacking Beckman's reputation, witnesses testifying that they had heard reports that he had abused his parents. The prosecution then rested. Attorney General Clapp, in an

ELOQUENT ADDRESS TO THE JURY,

summed up on the part of the prosecution. He dwelt at length and with scathing criticism upon the plan of the defense, which was that the defendants were justified in treating Combs harshly because he was an incorrigible and dangerous man, frequently doing violent acts. "We admit," he said, "that he was a vicious and dangerous man, liable to do violent acts, and the asylum is there for the reception of just such unfortunates, and these men were placed in charge of him because he was liable to do just such things, and to be murdered by these very men who had this irresponsible maniac in charge was a crime doubly heinous. That asylum stands there, an emblem of the charity and humanity of the State of Minnesota, for the benefit of those distracted people, and when they do these acts that are the very cause of their being placed there then is it the intention of the people of this state who support the institution that they are to be pounded and choked into submission?" He commented upon the fact that the defense had attacked the testimony of Carlson and Date, he stating that they had no motive in lying about the affair, while the defendants had, and the unreliable story was more probably on their side, for they had the state's prison staring them in the face. Mr. Wilson, attorney for the defendants, then made the closing address in their behalf. He said that the story of Date was not credible on account of its

IMPROBABLE BRUTALITY,

and that, although his clients might not have displayed that amount of skill and good judgment which a skilled and experienced nurse would be expected to possess, yet they had done the best they knew how and had committed no crime, as their only intent was to control and subdue the man Combs, whom they justly feared. Judge Start charged the jury at considerable length, and it is generally conceded to be an unusually able document. The nature of the charge was explained to the jury, and they were instructed that before they can convict they must be satisfied of the defendants' guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, which explained to them that there were two general questions in the case. First, was Taylor Combs' death caused by reason of injuries inflicted upon them by the defendants substantially as alleged in the indictment? Second, if so, were the defendants legally justified in using the force upon Combs which they did use. Upon the first question they were instructed that in order to convict, the proximate cause of Combs' death must have been the injuries inflicted upon him by the defendants; that if his death was due to an accident they must acquit. But if they found that Combs would not have died at the time he did die, except for the injuries he received at the hands of the defendants and such injuries were intentionally inflicted, his death was not due to an accident, but the force used upon him was the proximate.

CAUSE OF HIS DEATH.

Upon the second question they were instructed, among other matters, substantially as follows: It is claimed on the part of the defense that the death of Combs was the result of accident or misadventure while they were attempting to place him in the muffs to prevent him from injuring himself or others, and that they used no more force than was reasonably necessary or proper for that purpose. To enable you to consider this claim understandingly it is necessary for you to be advised of the legal rights, duties and obligations of those having the custody of the insane wards of the state in our hospitals. The state places them under the guardianship of those in charge of our hospitals for restraint and treatment, and while there they are to be treated by those in charge of them as insane and not responsible for their acts. It is to be remembered that the minds of these patients are obscure; their reason gone. To them their dearest friends often are their deadliest enemies, and their necessary and reasonable restraint an outrage upon their personal liberty. To their paroxisms of rage they must of stern necessity be restrained by physical force, which those in charge of them have a legal right to use. While this is so, yet those who voluntarily take upon themselves the onorous exacting and responsible duty of caring for the insane are bound to use moderation and discretion. They may not legally use unnecessary and unreasonable force or become angry at any insults or provocations offered by the patients for they must expect this; nor in the heat of passion use

UNNECESSARY AND BRUTAL FORCE

upon those committed to their care who are unable to reason, and therefore not responsible for their acts. In this connection you are instructed as follows: Defendants were employed, and it was their duty to restrain and control Combs, and prevent his injuring other patients as well as themselves, and if in the effort to maintain order and subdue the violence of the deceased they used no more force than might fairly and reasonably be supposed requisite in the circumstances they could not be held criminally responsible for an accident or an unintended injury. If they acted with reasonable prudence and caution in the performance of their duty. The use of force or violence upon or toward the person of an insane man is not unlawful if used by the persons lawfully having him in charge, and be reasonably necessary to prevent such insane person from committing any act dangerous to himself or to another. If from the evidence you are satisfied that there was reasonable grounds for the defendants, or either of them, to apprehend a purpose or design on the part of Combs then and there to do them or either of them some bodily harm, then they were justified in using against him such force and means as would appear to an ordinary, cautious and reasonable man necessary to prevent such injury to them or either of them. Judge Start then explained to the jury the degrees of murder, manslaughter and assault, in which in their judgment they might find them guilty, and lastly impressed upon them in very fitting language the gravity of the duties that devolve upon them.

Midnight Murder.

LA CROSSE, Special, June 27.—Lena Weber, a pretty girl of German parentage, eighteen years old, lies unconscious and hovering between life and death at her father's house in this city, while all the police and many citizens are searching for her assailant and probable murderer. Early this morning the girl and her sister were aroused from sleep by hearing a sound in the room. They called out "Who's there?" No reply was made. Again they called "What's wanted?" "It's money I want," replied a voice with a strong Irish brogue. "I'll get you some," said one of the girls, getting out of the bed and endeavoring to reach a door to the next room. An unseen hand reached out in the darkness and the keen blade of a knife slashed the girl across the left side, making a gash thirteen inches long, beginning near the spine and reaching around and up the left side. It was deepest at the front, where it opened the lung cavity and severed the diaphragm and muscular tissues. She was alive at 6 p. m., but the doctor says he never knew recovery in such a case. The girl Lena fell to the floor with a scream. Her sister sprang out of bed on the side opposite to the burglar, and began screaming for help, while the latter disappeared as he had entered by a window leading to a walk that ran to the street. While in the window his form was outlined, showing a man of medium height, thick-set and dressed in dark clothes. This is the only clue upon which the police have to work. Within half an hour fifty men in that part of the city were searching through the railroad yard, among lumber piles, and elsewhere. A number of tramps and suspicious characters have been arrested, some one of whom might be the one wanted, but of that there is no evidence. The girl's wound bled but little externally, but the internal lesion will almost certainly cause death. Her father, John A. Weber, is a carpenter, and the family is a quiet and respectable one.

War Over Iron Mines.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, June 27.—There is a little war between the owners of iron mines at Duluth. For several days R. D. Mallet, of the firm of Mallet & Hartmann, Duluth, has been in the city, spending most of his time in the interior department. He is one of the parties interested in the Sioux scrip cases, and is opposed to a reopening of the Eaton and Merrit case, which has once been adversely decided against the Sioux scrip holders. His present mission is to have a rehearing for a Chippewa scrip location in the iron region. The scrip was located on valuable iron land, and Mr. Mallet holds that it is wortnless, although the lands have passed to the Minnesota Iron company. While he was pursuing his work to-day, H. S. Pickands of Duluth one of the principals in the Minnesota Iron company, appeared at the interior department and entered his protest against the rehearing. This will make a general fight, as in all probability Mallet & Hartman will attack the title of the Minnesota Iron company to some of the best lands in the iron district, claiming that the original settlers who made the entries and proved up on the lands were never near them, and obtained the first title of them through fraud. This will also precipitate a fight of no small proportions, and it is intimated that a rival road to the Duluth & Iron Range may be built to the mines. While the contests are pending the Iron Range company, said to be owned and controlled by the Minnesota Iron company, will not extend its line to the mines that have been opened farther north. The owners of these mines intimate that they will secure another road. The little trouble originally stirred up by the Sioux scrip cases may develop into endless litigation over titles to the valuable Minnesota iron mines.

Curran's Testimony.

WAUPACA, Wis., Special Telegram, June 27.—The state closed its evidence in the Curran trial to-day at noon. After recess Judge Cate made a statement of the line of defense to the jury, occupying about an hour and a half. Judge Cate said that the defense would prove beyond any doubt to the jury that Hazeltine fired the first shot at John Curran before the latter shot him; that Hazeltine had not only made numerous threats upon Curran's life prior to the shooting, but had that very morning threatened to kill him, and that it was while attempting to carry out this threat that Curran fired the fatal shot. John Curran was put upon the stand. He said he was forty-three years old and engaged in the hotel business at Stevens' Point with his brother Henry; that April 3, while returning from the water closet to the Curran house, he saw W. W. Hazeltine walking south on the opposite side of the street; that as soon as Hazeltine saw him the latter stepped forward and, pulling a large revolver from his pocket, fired two shots at the defendant, which he dodged. Immediately the witness pulled a gun that he always carried with him and fired two shots in return, but not until after Hazeltine had fired a third shot. It was one of the shots fired by Curran that caused the death of Hazeltine. Witness denied that his brother Henry fired any shots in the street at that time, as testified by some witnesses for the prosecution. An adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

Alliance Opinions.

FARGO, Special Telegram, June 27.—The North Dakota Farmers' alliance opened its session to-day with an increased attendance. At the morning session President Loucks made a lengthy speech advocating the abolition of national banks and the issuance of money direct to the people through the postoffice. A committee was appointed to collect information relating to artesian wells, to be submitted to the senate committee on arid lands. In the afternoon resolutions and platform were adopted in executive session.

The resolutions declare that the objects of the alliance can be best attained through machinery of the respective parties; favoring the Australian system of balloting; equal taxation; expressing sympathy and fellowship for Knights of Labor; reaffirming the prohibition resolution adopted by the territorial alliance. The platform declares that all "public necessities" should be owned and controlled by the government, reaffirms the principles of national alliance expressed in its platform; demands equal taxation of property; prohibition, state and national; election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; courts of arbitration; Australian system of voting; abolition of the contract system on national, state and municipal works; that criminals of state be made self-supporting.

The convention adjourned after a short evening session.

Looking to Statehood.

HURON, S. D., Special Telegram, June 27.—The Republican state central committee today elected William T. Coad of Deadwood chairman, and James M. Gridley permanent secretary. A call was prepared for a state convention, to assemble at Huron Aug. 28, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican state ticket to be voted for in the election which is to occur Oct. 1. The apportionment of representation of the various counties for the convention is as follows:

Aurora	7	Edmunds	8	Marshall	7
Beadle	17	Fall River	3	Miner	8
Brown	24	Faulk	7	Minnehaha	24
Brookings	14	Grant	7	Moody	9
Buffalo	1	Hamlin	7	Pennington	9
Brule	8	Hand	11	Potter	5
Bon Homme	10	Hanson	6	Roberts	2
Butte	2	Hughes	8	Sanborn	8
Custer	5	Hutchinson	11	Spink	18
Campbell	5	Hyde	4	Sully	5
Clark	11	Jerauld	4	Turner	14
Codington	10	Kingsbury	12	Union	14
Charles Mix	7	Lake	9	Walworth	2
Clay	11	Lawrence	24	Yankton	15
Day	9	Mead	6		
Douglas	7	Lincoln	1	Total	448
Deuel	6	McCook	7		
Davison	5	McPherson	5		

The members of the committee are authorized to call the judicial conventions in the respective circuits in which they reside.

The Cronin Case.

WINNIPEG, June 27.—Assistant State's Attorney Baker of Chicago is expected here tomorrow with the certified evidence which secured Martin Burke's indictment by the Chicago grand jury, as well as the regular extradition papers from Washington. The conductor on whose train the suspect Burke came north has been found. His name is Cummings, and he remembers Burke perfectly. Cummings thought Burke was a spotter, and it would now appear that Burke thought Cummings was acting as a shadow. The result was an almost comical series of maneuvers on the part of each to mystify the other. Detective Collins is becoming confident that now Burke's confederates, if he had any, at St. Paul or Hancock will soon be discovered.

CHICAGO, June 27.—On reassembling today the grand jury worked straight through to seven o'clock to-night, when an adjournment was taken without returning any further indictments, but it is believed that a number of true bills will be reported tomorrow. It is more than probable that before Saturday next, when the present term of court terminates, every man connected with the conspiracy will be under indictment.

Mysterious Murder.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The dead body of a young woman was found early this morning on Union avenue. From bruises and slight cuts about the face and neck and the discolored condition of her clothes, it is supposed that the woman was murdered, perhaps outraged, and afterward taken to the place where found to prevent detection. A post-mortem showed that the girl had received two severe blows on the head with some blunt instrument and that death was the result of concussion of the brain. She had also been struck in the mouth with a man's fist, and had bled considerably from the nose. It is thought that a bruise on one side of her throat and across her breast was caused by a buggy or cart wheel running over her. The indications all point to the girl having been taken to the place where found in some kind of a vehicle. The girl was enceinte. Her name was Anna Weiss of Jefferson City.

Planned to Escape.

BOULDER, Mont., Special Telegram, June 27.—Bryson, the murderer, was searched to-day. Sheriff Halford found a butcher knife in his possession. A saw hole had been cut in the cell. The jail delivery was to take place July 4, when the sheriff and deputy would be away. Bryson is the man convicted of the murder of his mistress, Anna Lundstrom, near Helena, and is sentenced to be hanged in August. His case goes to the supreme court next month on a motion for a new trial, which will not be granted.

Held Up a Train.

FERGUS FALLS, Special, June 27.—A report from Detroit states that Monday night a robber entered the caboose on a freight train, between Audubon and Lake Park, in which were a number of passengers and demanded their valuables. All but one man gave up his cash, and on refusing he was shot in the breast. After securing about $50 in cash and some valuables the robber jumped from the train. The injured man who was badly wounded was taken to Detroit. There is no clue to the robber.

His Own Executioner.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Special Telegram, June 27.—James Harris, a long-time resident of Melrose, this county, hanged himself in his barn to-day. He had been suffering some time with a cancer, and had become despondent. He was a soldier, and leaves a family.

SETTLING SCORES.

Beginning of the Investigation Into the Affairs of the Rochester Asylum.

ROCHESTER, Special Telegram, July 2.—The preliminary investigation of the insane asylum management was begun by the committee at the hospital to-day. There were present W. C. Williston, C. Amudson, Attorney General Clapp and Secretary Hart. F. B. Kellogg, St. Paul, and B. W. Eaton appeared for Dr. Bowers. Miss Jane Cary was the first witness. She had been in the asylum in 1885. Her mind was so disturbed at the time that she could not remember what wards she was in. She said that she had been choked and had her head hurt on one occasion by her attendants, Misses Manley and Erban. She said she had heard Miss Manley use vulgar language in the presence of patients. She saw a patient, Miss Cook, choked by an attendant. On cross-examination she admitted that she knew but little at the time, and had no distinct remembrance of what happened. The case book in her case was read, showing that she had been hard to manage, and very deleterious. Miss Pertha Erban testified that she did not remember of choking Miss Cary. Miss Mary Head testified that she had never choked Miss Cook, and that attendants were always instructed by Dr. Bowers, and also by the supervisors, on going to work to treat patients kindly; that they never had orders to take special pains to put things in order when they were to have official visitors, and that it was not considered

A POINT OF HONOR

among the attendants not to report cases of abuse. Gordon Hazelton's charges were looked into, and he examined his own witnesses. His charges were that his mail was tampered with by hospital officials. Dr. Collins testified that he opened one letter directed to his wife, thinking there were other letters in it. His examination amounted to nothing, the witnesses being questioned on matters that were irrelevant and ridiculous. The examination of his witnesses occupied three and a half hours. He asked permission to make a statement. Williston said they would set apart one day for him after the other witnesses were examined. Dr. Quinby of St. Paul and E. S. Kelley of Minneapolis testified that Hazelton has been for years and is still of unsound mind. Pursuant to the completion of the investigation of the charge by Mrs. Eva Bartlet at St. Paul on Saturday, her sister, Dora Hofacra, was called. She testified that she had worked at the asylum two years had been employed in the kitchen. She admitted that she had told her sister that she had heard that a patient that worked in the laundry, had had criminal intercourse with an attendant. She said that she had seen things which

WERE NOT LADYLIKE

between male and female attendants, although not criminal acts. Attorney General Clapp pressed her hard as to what she had seen. She finally ejaculated: "I have seen the girls sit on the boys' laps in the presence of others." She had heard other scandal, and had heard Kate Brogan and Katie Marum make remarks. Miss Hofacra testified that she had not been treated respectfully while at the asylum, and when the girls were put on the stand they blankly denied every charge she made, except as to the Tottingham case, which these witnesses testified was occasioned by her own failing in always telling that she had criminal intercourse with men. They, however, unanimously charged Miss Hofacra with being unduly intimate with the head cook, Stanford. The whole testimony given on this branch of the investigation seemed to be a squaring of accounts between Miss Hofacra and the rest. Henry Moll, ex-Sheriff of Nicollet county, arrived during the afternoon session and occupied a few minutes putting in testimony refuting the charges made by Trogdon at St. Paul in reference to a conspiracy which had been the means of his getting in the asylum. Chairman Williston said that the charges were absurd in their face; that he did not see the necessity of refuting them, but that if he wished his testimony would be taken.

With the Brules.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. D., Special Telegram, July 2.—The Sioux commission had their first council with the Indians at Lower Brule Agency yesterday. Agent W. W. Anderson was the first speaker, and carefully touched on the advantages of the bill now presented for their consideration. He then introduced Gov. Foster, who spoke as follows: "My friends, as a member of the Sioux commission, I come here representing all the white people of the country in a friendly spirit. I am glad to know that I am met on your part with the spirit of friends and kindness. We are sent by the great council and the great father to present to you an act of congress, asking you to ratify it and agree to it. The great father of all made us of one flesh. The white people grow, multiply and flourish because they are educated. The Indian man was made by God the equal of the white man. You cannot live as you once did, by the hunt and the chase. You must either be fed by the government or make a living out of the lands you have. We want to lift you up and make you self-respecting, self-supporting people. South Dakota will soon be a state. Your reservation lies between the eastern and western portions of the State of South Dakota. It is settled in the east up to the Missouri valley, and here in sight of you is the city of Chamberlain. On the west side the Black Hills is being settled up to your line, and now I think I may safely say that a Brule Indian must know that in some way these people

ARE GOING TO GET THROUGH.

I say this as a friend, because I can see what is coming. Now Gen. Warner, of the commission, will explain the difference between the bill of last year and the bill of this year." Gen. Warner in his earnest, convincing manner, then made plain to the Indians the differences existing between the two acts, dwelling particularly on the amount of land to be given to each head of a family and each child over eighteen years of age. He said. "In this Brule reservation this bill sets aside for you and your children forever 442 acres of land to every man, woman and child upon the reservation. After you shall have taken your land in allotment if you so desire there will be enough land left for you to hold in common on which your herds can roam as now. Now, my friends, let me ask you to get together that you shall act in such a way that will be for the greatest good for yourselves and your families; that you will accept the hand of the great father that is stretched out to help you, so that on the Fourth of July we may all have a jollification." Gen. Warner then introduced Gen. Crook, who spoke very briefly, but elicited considerable applause because of his reference to the distribution of five beeves which the commissioners distributed among the Indians. The indications are that the Indians of this agency will be practically unanimous in favor of the bill, and but little difficulty in securing their signature is apprehended by the commission.

For the New States.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, July 2.—The belief that an extra session of congress will be called grows stronger, but the time is now set a month later, or some time in November. This will let in the new members of the house from the Northwest, and possibly the senators, if the legislatures are expeditious. The subject of an extra session was discussed at the meeting of Republican leaders held at the Arlington last night to discuss the election prospects in the new states. The gentlemen present called on the president to-day together with some others, including Senators Allison and Dolph, and the whole ground was gone over. On two things there is a general concurrence of opinion, the president, it is understood, not differing with the rest. They are, first, that the election in Montana must not be left to take care of itself, but should be looked after by the national committee; second, that there must be an extra session of congress called to meet about the 1st of November, that is, as soon as possible after the new state elections. These two things are of vital importance to the party. A slip in the new states might prove disastrous and the elections cannot be left to chance. The recent Democratic success in Montana has caused some anxiety for the little majority in the next house, and Mr. Chandler, Mr. Allison and the rest are not running any more risk in the matter than is necessary. They do not know how well the Democrats may be organized for quiet work. The president advises strong and compact party organization. He sees the importance to the party that the national committee should keep an eye on the Montana election. He appears to have practically made up his mind to call congress together in November.

Hard to Believe.

FARIBAULT, Special, July 2.—Local papers from Tacoma have been circulated in the city, containing an account of an escapade in which one William H. Foster, formerly of this city, is charged with having fradulently obtained some $800 in cash from his employers, Sawyer & Co. of that city, and left with a variety actress with the intent of going to Canada. The papers go on to tell of how he was arrested at Victoria, and give what purports to be an interview with E. L. Sawyer, a member of the firm for whom Foster was working. W. H. Foster is a son of Prof. John Foster of this city, and is well known here, where he received his education and where he has lived during the greater part of his life. He was in the Citizens' National bank of this city for a long time and bore a good reputation here, consequently he has many friends here who think there must be some mistake about the matter. Mr. Sawyer was formerly a resident of this city also and kept books for J. C. N. Cottrell and J. D. Green for a long time. He also was employed as a bookkeeper for Cavanaugh & Co., all of this city. Mr. Sawyer was also in the employ of the Minneapolis Millers' association for some time, and went from there to Duluth. Mr. Foster left a good position here to accept a position with Mr. Sawyer at Tacoma.

CAUSED BY A WASHOUT.

Frightful Accident to a Crowded Passenger Train in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 2.—A fearful accident, by which many lives were lost and a large number of people injured, occurred on the Norfolk & Western railroad early this morning, one mile west of Flaxton's switch and thirty-one miles west of this city. Rain had been falling almost continuously and very heavily for twenty-four hours, swelling the mountain streams greatly beyond their normal state. Several trains had passed over the road during the night, and it was thought that the line was safe for traffic, notwithstanding the rains, and that no danger need be apprehended. At the place of the accident, however, the water had undermined the roadbed and caused a washout about eighty feet long and fifty feet wide. The water at this point was eight to ten feet deep. Into this gulch the engine went, while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, carrying with it the tender and eight cars. As the engine struck the bottom the rushing of the water into the locomotive exploded the boiler. This fact greatly augmented the horror of the catastrophe. Debris was thrown in every direction by the force of the explosion, injuring some of those on the train by the flying fragments and scattering firebrands which ignited the wood work of the coaches. The flames spread and destroyed a large amount of mail and express matter, besides driving consternation to the already terror stricken passengers. It is supposed that some of the passengers were unable to extricate themselves from the wreck and were consumed in the flames, but it is difficult to get accurate information. The most reliable estimate of the number of persons killed places it at between twenty-five and thirty. The number of wounded will be far in excess of the number killed. Thirty of the wounded have been taken to Roanoke, thirty to Bufordsville and fifty to Liberty.

VICTIMS OF THE DISASTER.

The adopted daughter of Mrs. Judge Thompson of Augusta county was killed and Mrs. Thompson herself is known to be very badly hurt. Pat Donovan, the engineer, with his fireman, named Bruce, was scalded and burned to death by escaping steam. Train Dispatcher Lipsey was also burned to death. Among the others who lost their lives were J. J. Rose, postal clerk, of Abingdon, Va., John Kirkpatrick of Lynchburg; W. C. Stead, and the husband and two children of a lady passenger on the train, whose name cannot be learned. Mr. Stead was an Englishman and was agent of an Idaho hunting and fishing expedition. He was on his way to England for supplies when he met his death. Maj. J. C. Cassell, superintendent of the Lynchburg division of the Norfolk & Western, was on the train and was seriously injured, as were also Baggagemaster Ford and Conductor Johnston, who was in charge of the train. It was thought that Johnston was fatally wounded, but a later report says that his condition and that of Baggagemaster Ford is somewhat improved. L. B. Summers, a postal clerk of Abingdon, Va., was badly bruised.

NO INFORMATION.

There is no telegraphic communication nearer the wreck than Liberty, and it is difficult to get information from there, as the Norfolk & Western refuse to give any details of the disaster. A relief train was made up at Lynchburg to go to the scene of the wreck, and a number of physicians went down to do what they could to aid the wounded. The Norfolk & Western officials absolutely refused to allow any newspapermen aboard the train, and several who got on despite orders to the contrary were put off. The railroad men also refused to give out any information in regard to the wreck. A special dispatch, which has been received from the scene of the wreck by way of Liberty, says: "Six dead bodies have been recovered. The bodies of P. Donovan, engineer, and Postal Clerk Rose were recognized. The others are not known. Supt. Cassell, although badly hurt, is on the ground and doing everything possible for the wounded. The railroad company has taken a large corps of physicians to the scene of the wreck from Roanoke, Liberty and other points. It is thought a large number of bodies were burned in the conflagration."

"A Close Quarters."

During the recent stay of the Duc d'Orleans in India he visited Lord Dufferin at Calcutta, and a grand tiger hunt was organized, which lasted six weeks and ranged over 160 miles of country. The duke shot eight tigers. One incident he relates as follows:

"Two cubs of a tigress had been shot, and the mother hemmed in by a line of elephants. There was an idea that she was crouching in a small patch of jungle behind a tree on the bank of a small stream, but none of our elephants could be got anywhere near it. After some time my elephant, being pluckier than the others, was induced to move forward and push the tree down. While thus engaged the tigress sprang out from beside it with a roar and a tremendous leap right to the top of my howdah, smashing in the front of it—breaking my gun with one blow of her paw and exploding the right barrel before I had time to fire. This is the gun," producing a double-barreled rifle broken in two pieces just below the barrels, the trigger guards and metal plates wrenched off and twisted by the force of the blow, and with one barrel discharged, the other still at half-cock.

"Fortunately for me," continued the prince, "she then tumbled backward, possibly startled by the explosion, and made off for the jungle. My elephant, mad with fright, bolted in the opposite direction, and for a considerable distance nothing would stop her. When at length we got back to the others we found the whole line of elephants so demoralized that we had to give up the sport for the day and return to the camp. Next morning we cornered our game in nearly the same spot, and I had the good luck to bring her down just as she was crossing the river."

"What became of the mahout when the tigress leaped on the elephant?" was asked.

"Oh, he managed to slip around in some extraordinary way under the elephant's ears, and was unhurt, but lost his head dress."

Blazing the Way.

BISMARCK, Special Telegram, July 2—It does not look as if the contest for the presidency of the constitutional convention would be as tame as expected. Johnson of Lakota is criticised because he is one of the founders of the Scandinavian union originating in Fargo last week, and because he is a lawyer with a Farmers' alliance attachment. The resolutions of the union are unprecedented as far as is known and if aimed at the Republican party in North Dakota, unfortunate and troublesome, at this time, to all concerned. It is denied that the Republican party for one has discriminated as alleged. The Jamestown letter, per the mayor, to the delegates of the constitutional convention is being used against Fancher of Stutsman county, candidate for the presidency. Miller of Fargo is both a lawyer and a banker, and instinctively he is opposed upon that ground. He may be antagonized because he is from Fargo. The Democrats feel that they must organize and present John Carland for president, hoping that the Republicans will disagree, and in the confusion give Carland enough votes to

MAKE HIM THE CHOICE.

R. N. Stevens of Lisbon, candidate for president, would be satisfied with the honor of temporary chairman. Editor Potter of La Moure will be pushed by Delegate Moer for secretary. Potter will be freely opposed. Fancher says he does not want to be president of the convention, and inclines to Johnson. Johnson is ahead to-day, but the opposition to him has crystallized. He is not as acceptable as Fancher to the stalwart Republicans. Johnson says he will go into a Republican caucus, and that he is satisfied with the presidency of the convention for this year's political work. It was supposed he wanted it as a stepping-stone for

ANYTHING IN SIGHT.

His brother, of Fargo, is more likely to be his preference for a place on the state ticket. Stevens is the likely nominee for temporary chairman. Maj. Hamilton is a candidate for secretary of the convention, but his candidacy has not yet taken shape, as it depends somewhat upon the candidacy of Bray of Grand Forks for sergeant-at-arms. Miller of Cass has not arrived, but it is believed the Cass delegation will unite on him for president. If that happens he will show up as a formidable candidate. About one-third of the convention is present. Among the delegates arriving to-day are:

J. L. Colton, Ward; William H. Rowe, Dickey; John Powers, Sargent; Lander, Slotten and Purcell, Richland; Spaulding, Lowell, Pollock, Peterson, Chaffee and Gray, Cass; Elliott and Scott, Valley City; Wallace, Steele; Bennett, Grand Forks; Linwell, Nelson; Fancher and Camp, Jamestown; Bell, Walsh.

The reduction in the public debt during the month of June, as shown by the statement issued from the treasury department, was $16,255,929, and for the fiscal year just closed $88,938,035. During the preceding fiscal year the debt was reduced $113,844,080. The total debt now less cash in the treasury is $1,076,646,621.

Samuel A. Murx and J. R. Bailey, rival store keepers near Barboursville, Ky., became involved in a quarrel and Murx was killed.

Fresh Appointments.

A. Lowden Snowden, former mayor of Philadelphia and director of the mint and always a prominent citizen there, is made minister to Roumania, Servia and Greece. He is a friend of Blaine and his appointment was not asked by either of the senators, though it is acceptable to both of them, as it is to the president. He succeeds Walter Fearn of Alabama. William Haden Edwards is appointed consul general at Berlin to succeed Frederick Raine of Maryland. He is credited to Ohio, but lives in Washington, and is a chum of Walker Blaine. Eugene Schuyler, another Blaine selection, is appointed to the important consul generalship at Cairo. This revives the old gossip about the animosity entertained against Schuyler by certain senators on account of his reference to them in his book, 'American Diplomacy.' The existence of this feeling is believed to have led to the withdrawal of his nomination for assistant secretary of state. It is believed that he will be confirmed without trouble, however. Cairo is a long way off. Schuyler succeeds John Cardwell of Texas. It is more noticeable than ever that consuls appointed by Cleveland from the south are first selected for removal. This may be because they are the least efficient. Augustus O. Bourne, of Rhode Island is appointed consul general at Rome, succeeding L. Alden, the New York Times' funny man, who resigned. The other appointments are:

To be consuls: Wallace Bruce, New York, Leith; William Harrison Bradley, Illinois, Nice; Edmund B. Fairfield, Michigan, Lyons; Irving J. Mannatt, Nebraska, Athens; William Bowman, Kentucky, Tien Tsin; Adolph G. Studor, Iowa, Barmen; Enoch J Smithers, Delaware, Osaka and Hiogo; Alexander C. Moore, West Virginia, St. Thomas; Charles F. Johnson, Ohio, Hamburg; Silas C. Halsey, New Jersey, Sonneberg.

The president also made the following appointments to-day:

A. P. Jackson, Wisconsin, register of the land office at Menasha, Wis.; E. P. Freeman, Minnesota, receiver of public moneys at Marshall (formerly Tracy), Minn. Indian Agent—Archer O. Simons, Montana, at the Fort Belknap agency in Montana. W. S. Reynolds, Wisconsin, a special agent to make allotments of lands in severalty to Indians.

A Cranky Widow Among the Indians.

A sensation is reported from the Standing Rock Indian agency. The chief participants being Mrs. C. Wilder, of Newark, N. J., and Sitting Bull, the great Sioux chief. Sitting Bull has many admirers, and among them is Mrs. Wilder. During his recent illness she visited him in his camp, and when he recovered sufficiently to travel she made arrangements with him to convey her in his wagon from Standing Rock to the Rosebud agency. As it is against the rules for the Indians to leave their reservation without permission, a person to whom Mrs. Wilder told of her contract with Sitting Bull suggested that she should better consult Agent McLaughlin. She acted upon the suggestion, and McLaughlin informed her that he could not permit Sitting Bull to go about from one reservation to another, and positively refused to have the wily old chief to accompany her to Rosebud. No sooner had the agent refused than Mrs. Wilder flew into a rage and declared her intention to see her political friends in Washington and secure Maj. McLaughlin's removal. Those who came from Standing Rock state that she used the most scathing and abusive language to the major, and accused him of using the Indians as prisoners. So abusive and threatening was her language that the agent politely ordered her to leave the reservation. Mrs. Wilder is a widow visiting the reservation. Agent McLaughlin's position in the matter is unquestionably right, especially at this time, as Sitting Bull would surely prove a disturbing element at the lower agency during the conference of the commissioners on the question of opening the reservation to settlement.

More Mystery About Mrs. Sabin.

A New York telegram says: There is little doubt that Mrs. Ellen A. Sabin, the divorced wife of ex-Senator Sabin, is now on her way to Europe, a passenger on the steamship Germanic, which sailed from this port. Mrs. Sabin was taken to Sanford Hall, a private asylum for the insane at Flushing, L. I., a few months ago while her husband was awaiting the decision of the court which granted his divorce. When a reporter called upon Dr. J. W. Barstow, manager of Sanford Hall, the doctor was very reticent at first and declined to say anything at all on the subject. "I don't know anything about Mrs. Sabin," said Dr. Barstow, "and I shall not say anything, either." The doctor, however, finally admitted Mrs. Sabin was brought to him several months ago, and that she was a very sick lady at that time. But she has improved wonderfully since then," continued Dr. Barstow. "She has been a great opium eater, and was naturally more or less insane. She has done very well while here, and has received a number of her friends from time to time." When asked as to the letter written by Mrs. Sabin, which was published, wherein she speaks highly of her husband, the doctor said that he believed it to be genuine. "She was at liberty to write anything she choose while at my place, and she could communicate with whomsoever she cared to. She was not confined here against her will. Now, mark me, I don't say that Mrs. Sabin is not here now, nor do I say that she has left. It would not do for me to say anything about the lady or her movements. She is in the hands of her friends, and if they choose to say anything about her they can do so."

Condition of the Crops.

The week ending with June was cooler than usual in all agricultural districts except in Dakota, where the temperature was above the average for the week. In the Missouri valley the temperature ranged from 3 to 6 deg. below the normal. The seasonal temperature from Jan 1 to June 29 differs about 1 deg. from the normal in all districts from the lake regions southwest to the gulf coast. The season is about one week in advance in Dakota, Northwestern Minnesota and Northern Nebraska. There was an excess of rainfall during the week. Over 75 per cent of the seasonal rainfall occurred generally the states of the Mississippi valley and in the cotton region. There is a large deficiency in rainfall, amounting to about 50 per cent of the normal, in Northwestern Minnesota and Northeastern Dakota. Showers, however occurred in this region during the week. Well distributed rains occurred on the Pacific coast from San Francisco northward to Washington Territory, the rainfall in the grain regions ranging from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch. The weather was favorable for all growing crops throughout the central valleys and Northwest, except in Dakota, where drought has caused some injury to wheat, oats and barley, but corn is reported as fine and growing rapidly in this state and generally throughout the corn belt. From Minnesota reports show that all crops were improved, but more rain is needed in the Red river valley country. Reports from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri show that the conditions for the week were especially favorable for corn, which made rapid growth.

The Land Surveys.

The chief of the surveying division of the general land office has completed his estimates for the disposal of the $200,000 appropriated, available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, and will submit them to the commissioner to-morrow. According to these, states and territories will be entitled to the following amounts:

Arizona, $5,000; California, $10,000; Colorado, $15,000; Dakota, $25,000; Idaho, $10,000; Minnesota, $5,000; Montana, $25,000; New Mexico, $10,000; Utah, $5,000; Washington, $20,000; Wyoming, $10,000.

There is a provision in the appropriation bill which sets apart $5,000 for surveying the San Carlos agency in Arizona. There is $20,000 set apart for the examination of leaving $25,000 for a contingent fund, to be used where a demand be created, which is not foreseen at present. The list is subject to revision by the commissioner, and the $5,000 given to Arizona is transferred to Nevada, as no provision has been made for surveys in that state. It may be that New Mexico will be cut down $5,000 and the amount given to some more deserving section. The bill for the opening of the Sioux reservation appropriates $100,000 for surveying the lands to be ceded, none of the amount to be available until the treaty is ratified. In case of the opening of the reservation it is expected that a greater portion of the $25,000 given to Dakota will be applied to the northern section.

Fooling With Niagara Falls.

It took less than half an hour to demonstrate that Graham's "life barrel," as such, is hardly a success. Ever since Graham's trip through the whirlpool rapids he has been telling of a lifeboat he would construct, and which would carry himself over the falls. His friends, finding they could not prevail upon him to give up the trip, persuaded him to try the experiment of sending the barrel over alone. As it passed out of sight over the ledge opposite the sister islands, it was seen to shy around like a top. Graham had gone to the water's edge to pick up the barrel when it came over the falls. The first intimation they had of its arrival was several broken staves floating past, one of which bore the name of the craft, "World." Several pieces were secured, the largest being three staves. The other pieces floated down the river. A comparison of the time shows that in less than thirty minutes after the barrel was cut loose from the boat the pieces were picked up below the falls. When Graham was asked his opinion about it he said he had none; that the craft was the strongest ever built to go over the falls, and that it did not draw over ten inches of water.

The warden of the Joliet (Ill.) penitiary has sent 300 loaves of bread, weighing four pounds apiece, to the starving families of the miners near Braidwood, Ill.

MINNESOTA CULLINGS.

The News of the Week Throughout the Entire State.

Duluth pays its city railway commissioner a salary of $5,000 a year.

The Eighth Minnesota regiment has had a successful reunion at Lake Minnetonka.

A farmer named Ostroom, living near Pipestone, and another living near St. Cloud, were killed by being struck by lightning.

The Minnesota River and Rail Electric company, of St. Paul, with a capital stock of $100,000, filed articles of incorporation the 19th inst.

The body of Walter Lovelace drowned in the Mississippi at Little Falls was found a short distance below the city next day.

A number of horses in Welch, about twelve miles southeast of Hastings, have had a distemper; terminating in farcy, and had to be shot.

At Cottonwood station, near Marshall, during a storm six cars were blown from the track and a hardware store owned by Thomas Bair was demolished.

Robert Robinson, the young horse thief who made so desperate an attempt at suicide June 16, at Rochester, has been taken back to De Kalb, Ill., by Sheriff Helcomb of that place.

There are at present 172 fire insurance companies authorized to transact business in Minnesota. Of these 120 are foreign companies with United States branches and twenty-six are mutual companies.

Mr. Martin Conlin was found guilty at Moorhead of assault in the second degree. He was indicted for brutally assaulting an old lady at Glyndon last February. He will go to Stillwater for three years.

A Norwegian woman, wife of Jorgen Thompson, committed suicide at Wells, by hanging herself to a beam in the barn. She had been in ill health for some time, and probably was temporarily insane. She leaves a husband and three children.

A gang of tramps, supposed to have come to Red Wing in advance of Wallace & Co.'s circus, got drunk in West Red Wing and when the officers came resisted arrest. Nine were secured and locked up and sentenced to five days confinement in jail.

The hardware store of M. J. Clark and harness shop of M. Jargenson at Benson were burglarized and six dozen pocket knives, two dozen razors half-dozen revolvers, some cartridges, a valise and the watch of Theodore Jargenson taken.

The farmers' elevator caught fire at Wadena and burned to the ground, together with 3,500 bushels of wheat. The elevator was owned by F. W. Murray, and altogether with contents, was worth about $8,000. Insured for $3,000 in the St. Paul fire and Marine and Phœnix.

A suspicious-looking man apparently thirty-five years old, while stopping at the Bregel house at Fairfax, stole $30 worth of the servants girls' apparel. He wore a straw hat with a black band, and is a man about five feet eight inches high.

Mayor Sullivan has opened a labor exchange at Marshall to sift deserving sons of industry from the unworthy tramps who drift into Marshall. Applicants for money are set to scrubbing the town bridges with brooms at 25 cents an hour. The plan is likely to be incorporated into an ordinance.

Merrill's shoe store, Lashbtook's grocery and the Register printing office at Austin were broken into. Only about a dollar was taken. No goods are missing. One George Williams, a stranger, was arrested for the burglary, and a preliminary examination was bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

A suit that has been pending eight years was decided in the district court at Moorhead. It was brought by F. J. Scrieber against the German-American Hail Insurance company, of St. Paul, to recover on policies covering grain which was destroyed by hail. The jury brought in a verdict of $3,876.15 for Scrieber.

An astronomical dome is being placed on the tower of the new high school building at St. Paul, and the new telescope will be forwarded from Boston as soon as the dome is completed. The instrument is made by the manufacturers of the celebrated Lick telescope, has a six-inch object glass and cost $750 without mounting.

Mrs. Loren Jenson, a farmer's wife, living six miles south of Hutchinson, in a fit of insanity threw two of her children into a well. She came to her senses as soon as she had done the deed, and immediately called for help. Both children were taken out alive, but the youngest, a babe four months old, has since died. The other, a boy three years old is not out of danger.

The Southern Minnesota Horticultural society will hold its annual summer meeting under what is known as the "Big tree," situated about five miles north of Mankato on the Lake City road. This tree is 28 feet in circumference, 100 feet high and 80 feet through at the widest spread of its branches, and is said to be the largest tree in southern Minnesota. The vicinity of it is reputed as being a famous old Indian camping ground.

Ole Nelson of Henning was fined $50 or sixty days in jail for selling liquor to minors. He has been the agent for Peter Schroeder, the Perham brewer, and although the village voted no license he has been selling by the keg. In the case mentioned some men were working on the road, and sent a minor for a keg of beer. The case was tried in Fergus Falls, but the jury disagreed. It will now be appealed. A determined effort is being made to drive liquor out of towns voting no license.

Many farmers in Polk county have abandoned the hope of securing more than a half a crop of wheat this summer. The blades, as a rule, are not over eight inches in height, and in many instances give evidence of heading. A light shower of rain was enjoyed June 8; a lighter one on the 13th, and a copious one the 18th. With the exception of a fine rain May 16, this is the sum total of the rain fall in this region this season. Barley and oats promise well, but the wheat outlook is far from being a cheerful one.

FOR THE FARMER.

Too much corn meal often causes chicken cholera.

Cattle should be fed when they want something to eat. If fed regularly they will come regularly.

Sell only clean eggs. If soiled, wash in vinegar and water and be sure to do this the day they are laid.

An acre of land devoted to small fruits will often give a larger return than five acres devoted to grain.

Sheep that have plenty of exercise will grow a longer staple of wool than they would if kept closely confined.

It is said that rags saturated with kerosene and fastened in a split stick that has been driven into the squash, melon and cucumber hills, will keep bugs off.

The Worden grape is becoming quite as popular as the Concord. It is earlier that the latter, hardy, and fruitful to a degree which will please any one who tries it.

A temperature of about 65 degrees, or a little above, appears to be the best for churning whole milk sweet, but the usual temperature employed is from 60 to 65 degrees.

Butter at 40 cents pays a good profit to the producer, but there is a wide range between 16 cents for poor and 40 cents for good butter, when it takes as much cream to make one as the other.

In marketing your fattened hogs they will bring better prices when assorted in lots of uniform sizes. The brood sows should be bred as near together as possible that the pigs may have an even start.

The pig man should make it a point to compel young pigs to take exercise on cold and chilly days, as they will lie and sleep too much, getting too fat. This compelling exercises should be attended to till the pigs are at least five weeks old.

If a farmer buys a horse and makes no inquiries as to its soundness or quietness, and the seller makes no statements in regard to these qualities, and the animal turns out to be stone blind, or to be such an inveterate kicker that he is practically useless, the purchaser must stand the loss, and cannot fall back on the seller for damages.—E. P. Kendrick.

Old gardeners recommended a gentle pressure with the foot around the newly planted tree, but more recent experiments have demonstrated that the soil at such times should be tramped as firm as possible. This is really one of the most valuable discoveries of modern times, and may be applied to every department of plant culture, even to seeds when committed to the soil.

The "Rockford Register" gives the condition of a contented farmer in that part of Iowa: "He had to feed squealing hogs three times a day, milk kicking heifers, get bespatered with milk, and bunted sore, teaching contrary calves to suck, and had one everlasting round of chores to do, whick kept him tied right at home 365 days in the year."

Our improved modern pigs are the result of the infusion of Chinese and Siamese blood with the pigs of England and Ireland of 100 years ago. The Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas of this country are not thoroughbred in the strict sense of the term, that is, they do not always reproduce their ancestors. The Poland-China is the best one for the practical farmer.—Edward Burnett.

Too much corn is used by poultry men, and not enough wheat, oats, barley, middlings, bran and green food. Clover rowen for winter use is valuable owing to the large percentage of albumen it contains. Variety of food is essential to the well-being and productiveness of fowls. The composition of eggs requires variety of material, and these constituents are found in plain and cheap food of one kind or another.

Armour says if he can make the tongue of a beef animal he is satisfied. A tongue sells to dealers at about 40 cents, which is not much in itself, but when 3,500 cattle are killed in a day as at Chicago, the profit at that rate would be $1,400. Armour probably kills daily at his several packing houses ten times that number. How then could our farmers compete with such a concern. —Waseca Radical.

Grafting-wax is made of wax, three parts, tallow three parts, and rosin three parts. These are melted together in an iron vessel, kept for the purpose, at as low a temperature as will serve. It may be applied with a brush to wounds. When used for grafting it is more convenient on cloth. Old cotton, calico, or other fabric that will tear readily is torn into strips, made into rolls, soaked in the hot wax until it is thoroughly saturated, drain off the excess of wax, and when cool is ready for use.

The Scientific Farmer estimates the value of hen manure from grain-fed fowls at $2 per hundred pounds, the valuable constituents being nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, and says it may be fairly compared with ammoniated superphosphates, which it resembles in composition, with the addition of a little potash. Its comparison with Peruvian guano is not warranted, since, though both are excrements of birds, their food is entirely different, being in one case fish, in the other grain.

Surprised Young Ladies.

Miss Celia Childs, of Seattle, was surprised, to say the least, when somebody dashed a bucket of cold water in her face as she was standing in a drug store. A hanging cigar lighter had touched off the inflammable forest of milinery surmounting her bonnet, and an excited clerk adopted that mode of extinguishing her.

One of the most accomplished young ladies of Selma, Ala., was hailed on the street by a bystander, who very politely knocked a rat off her bustle, where it was enjoying a delightful ride. As the varmint struck the ground and the lady saw that it was actually a live rat, she had a lively foot race for some distance.—Washington Avalanche.

The Ideal Summer Carnival.

From the Washington Star.

Halifax thinks it has a new ideal in a "summer carnival." It has. It is welcome to keep it. All the carnival the average human being cares for in midsummer is a chance to get out of reach of everything that reminds him of the temperature, to wear as few clothes as decency will permit, to have as much ice at his disposal as he can use, and to enjoy abundant leisure to swing a palm-leaf fan.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

For poison oak, bathe in cream and gunpowder twice a day till cured.

Wash gilding with water in which onion has been boiled, and dry with a soft cloth.

To remove white spots from furniture, rub them with a cloth wet in weak spirits of camphor, and afterwards with a very little linseed oil.

For polishing windows and mirrors use a teaspoonful of ammonia in each pailful of water, or enough to make it feel soft; dry with a clean cloth or soft paper.

The repeated application of oil of cinnamon will cause those ugly execresences—warts—to disappear. Rubbing them with salt is also recommended.

Strong Muriatic acid applied with a cloth and the spot washed thoroughly with water; is recommended to remove ink stains from boards.

A very convenient way to poison rats and mice is to mix arsenic with melted tallow and cool it into a cake. Have the tallow merely melted, not hot, when the arsenic is put in.

A good imitation of frosted glass may be produced by applying to the glass saturated solution of alum in water. It may be colored by the addition of analine dyes.

Don't polish the parlor and give little attention to sleeping apartments. Disease germs lurk in apparently clean corners, for they are not of elephantine proportions.

A house wife who tried placing a sheet-iron cover, old kettle or tin pan, over flatirons while heating, tells "The Michigan Farmer" she "was surprised that it took so little fire to keep them hot."

A neat and appropriate bag for soiled collars and handkerchiefs is made of a towel with handsome ends. The towel is sewed in a bag fashion, the ends turned back, and a ribbon draw-string run through the top.

An economically inclined woman with a taste for the beautiful has found a use for old lace curtains and those which have gone out of fashion. She lines them with silk or satin of a handsome color, and drapes them as portiers at single doors.

It is not always easy to start a fruit-jar cover. Instead of wrenching your hands and bringing on blisters, simply invert the jar and then place the top in hot water for a minute. Then try it and you will find it turns quite easily.

A bottle or jar unpleasantly odorous can, it is said, be cleansed by filling with buttermilk, leaving a day or two, or longer, and then washing well with warm soapsuds. In very bad cases it may be necessary to repeat the process several times.

For a burn or a scald make a paste of common baking soda and water, apply at once and cover with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken apply the white of an egg with a feather; this gives instant relief, as it keeps the air from the flesh.

For the tomato omelet prepare a plain omelet, and just before turning one-half over the other place in the center three tablespoonfuls of nicely-seasoned stewed tomatoes; then, when the omelet is turned out in the center of the splatter, pour around a nicely-made tomato sauce.

Paper bags, in which many articles are sent from the grocers, should be saved for use when blacking a stove. You can slip the hand into one of these, and handle the brush just as well, and the hands will not be soiled, and when through with them they can be dropped into the stove.

Onions are excellent purifiers, and for eradicating boils or any of the blood humors are very efficacious. They are good for the complexion, and a friend who has a wonderfully clear, fine complexion attributes it to the liberal use of onions as a food.

A pillow sham, which may be described as unique if nothing else, is made of scraps of lace insertions and edgings put together after the manner of crazy patchwork, and finished with a lace ruffle. Some one with a bag full of such bits may like to experiment.

A beautiful table spread is made of Bolton sheeting edged with a band of yellow satin nine inches wide. It is covered with an all-over design embroidered with heavy yellow silks. This spread is inexpensive and very durable, since by renovating the satin it can be washed many times.

The cleanest and most perfectly polished hard-wood floors have no water used on them. They are simply rubbed off every morning with a large flannel cloth which is occasionally dipped in kerosene. The floor is rubbed with the grain of the wood, not across it. This is better than waxing.

M. Korosi, of the Hungarian academy of sciences, has collected about 30,000 data, and has come to the following conclusion: Mothers under twenty years of age and fathers under twenty-four have children more weakly than parents of ripe age. Their children are more subject to pulmonary diseases. The healthiest children are those whose fathers are from twenty-five to forty years of age and whose mothers are from twenty to thirty years old. M. Korosi says and most medical men indorse this view that the best marriages are those in which the husband is senior to the wife.

To protect boots and shoes: Take a pound each of tallow and resin and put in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, apply hot with a painter's brush until neither the sole nor the upper will soak any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of wax in a teaspoonful of turpentine and lampblack; this should be appled a day or two after, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone and shine like a miror, at the same time affording antispeptic protection to the tallow and resin, which will prevent them from rotting the leather.

To purify a room set a pitcher of water in the apartment and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At the ordinary temperature a pail of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence the water kept in a room for a while is unfit to use.

ABOUT FRIENDSHIP.

Brother Talmage Agrees with the Proverb that "A Man Who Hath Friends Must Show Himself Friendly."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.; June 30.—At the tabernacle this morning, after the pastor, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., had made an exposition of a passage of scripture the congregation, led by cornet and organ, sang the hymn beginning:

Now I have found a friend,
Jesus is mine.

Dr. Talmage's subject was: "How to Make Friends," and his text, Proverbs xviii. 24: "A man that has friends must show himself friendly." He said:

About the sacred and divine art of making and keeping friends I speak—a subject on which I never heard of any one preaching—and yet God thought it of importance to put it in the middle of the Bible, these writings of Solomon, bounded on one side by the popular Psalms of David, and on the other by the writings of Isaiah, the greatest of the prophets. It seems all a matter of haphazard how many friends we have, or whether we have any friends at all, but there is nothing accidental about it. There is a law which governs the accretion and dispersion of friendships. They did not "just happen so" any more than the tides just happened to rise or fall, or the sun. It is a science, an art, a God given regulation. Tell me how friendly you are to others and I will tell you how friendly others are to you. I do not say you will not have enemies; indeed the best way to get ardent friends is to have ardent enemies, if you got their enmity in doing the right thing. Good men and women will always have enemies, because their goodness is a perpetual rebuke to evil; but this antagonism of foes will make more intense the love of your adherents. Your friends will gather closer around you because of the attacks of your assailants. The more your enemies abuse you the better your coadjutors will think of you. The best friends we ever had appeared at some juncture when we were especially bombarded. There have been times in my life when unjust assault multiplied my friends, as near as I could calculate, about fifty a minute. You are bound to some people by many cords that neither time nor eternity can break, and I will warrant that those cords are twisted by hands malevolent. Human nature was shipwrecked about fifty-nine centuries ago, the captain of that craft, one, Adam, and his first mate, running the cargo aground on a snag in the river Hiddekel; but there was at least one good trait of human nature that waded safely ashore from the shipwreck, and that is the disposition to take the part of those unfairly dealt with. When it is thoroughly demonstrated that some one is being persecuted, although at the start slanderous tongues were busy enough, defenders finally gather around as thick as honey-bees on a trellis of bruised honeysuckle. If, when set upon by the furies, you can have grace enough to keep your mouth shut and preserve your equipoise and let others fight your battles you will find yourself after awhile with a whole cordon of allies. Had not the world given to Christ on his arrival at Palestine a very cold shoulder there would not have been one-half as many angels chanting glory out of the hymn-books of the sky bound in black lids of midnight. Had it not been for the heavy and jagged and tortuous cross Christ would not have been the admired and loved of more people than any being who ever touched foot on either the eastern or western hemisphere. Instead, therefore, of giving up in despair because you have enemies rejoice in the fact that they rally for you the most helpful and enthusiastic admirers. In other words, there is no virulence, human or diabolic, that can hinder my text from coming true: "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly."

It is my ambition to project especially upon the young a thought which may benignly shape their destiny for the here and the hereafter. Before you show yourself friendly you must be friendly. I do not recommend a dramatized geniality. There is such a thing as pretending to be en rapport with others when we are their dire destructants and talk against them and wish them calamity. Judas covered up his treachery by a resounding kiss, and caresses may be demoniacal. Better the mythological Cerberus, the three-headed dog of hell, barking at us, than the wolf in sheep's clothing, its brindled hide covered up by deceptive wool and its deathful howl cadenced into an innocent bleating. Disraeli writes of Lord Manfred, who, after committing many outrages upon the people, seemed suddenly to become friendly and invited them to a banquet. After most of the courses of food had been served he blew a horn, which was in those times a signal for the servants to bring on the desert, but in this case it was the signal for assassins to enter and slay the guests. His pretended friendliness was a cruel fraud; and there are now people whose smile is a falsehood. Before you begin to show yourself friendly you must be friendly. Get your heart right with God and man and this grace will become easy. You may by your own resolution get your nature into a semblance of this virtue, but the grace of God can sublimely lift you into it. Sailing on the river Thames two vessels ran aground. The owners of one got 100 horses and pulled on the grounded ship and pulled it to pieces. The owners of the other grounded vessel waited till the tides came in and easily floated the ship out of all trouble. So, we may pull and haul at our grounded human nature, and try to get it into better condition; but there is nothing like the oceanic tides of God's uplifting grace to hoist us into this kindliness I am eulogizing. If when under the flash of the holy ghost we see our own foibles and defects and depravities we will be very lenient and very easy with others. We will look into their characters for things commendatory and not damnatory. If you would rub your own eye a little more vigorously you would find a mote in it, the extraction of which would keep you so busy you would not have much time to shoulder your broadax and go forth to split up the beam in your neighbor's eye. In a Christian spirit keep on exploring the characters of those you meet and I am sure you will find something in them delightful and fit for a foundation of friendliness. You invite me to come to your country seat and spend a few days. Thank you! I arrive about noon of a beautiful summer day. What do you do? As soon as I arrive you take me out under the shadow of the great elms. You take me down to the artificial lake, the spotted trout floating in and out among the white pillars of the pond lilies. You take me to the stalls and kennels where you keep your fine stock, and here are the Durham cattle and the Gordon setters and the high-stepping steeds by pawing and neighing, the only language they can speak, asking for harness or saddle, and a short turn down the road. Then we go back to the house and you get me the Kensetts and the Bierstadts on the wall and take me into the music-room and show me the bird-cages, the canaries in the bay window answering the robins in the tree tops. Thank you! I never enjoyed myself more in the same length of time. Now, why do we not do that way in regard to the character of others and show the bloom and the music and the bright fountains? No. We say come along and let me show you that man's character. Here is a green-scummed frog pond, and there's a filthy cellar, and I guess under that hedge there must be a black snake. Come and let us for an hour or two regale ourselves with the nuisances. Oh, my friends, better cover up the faults and extol the virtues, and this habit once established of universal friendliness will become as easy as it is this morning for a syringa to flood the air with sweetness, as easy as it will be further on in the season for a quail to whistle up from the grass. When we hear something bad about somebody whom we always supposed to be good take out your lead pencil and say: "Let me see! Before I accept that baleful story against that man's character I will take off from it 25 per cent for the habit of exaggeration which belongs to the man who first told the story; then I will take off 35 per cent for the addition which the spirit of gossip in every community has put upon the original story; then I will take off 25 per cent from the fact that the man may have been put into circumstances of overpowering temptation. So I have taken off 75 per cent. But I have not heard his side of the story at all, and for that reason I take off the remaining 25 per cent." Excuse me, sir, I don't believe a word of it.

But here comes in a defective maxim so often quoted: "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." Look at all the smoke for years around Jenner, the introducer of vaccination; and the smoke around Columbus, the discoverer; and the smoke around Martin Luther and Savonarola and Galileo and Paul and John and Christ and tell me where was the fire? That is one of the satanic arts to make smoke without fire. Slander, like the world, may be made out of nothing. If the Christian, fair minded, common-sensical spirit in regard to others predominate in the world we should have the millennium in about six weeks, for would not that be lamb and lion, cow and leopard lying down together? Nothing but the grace of God can ever put us into such a habit of mind and heart as that. The whole tendency is in the opposite direction. This is the way the world talks: I put my name on the back of a man's note and I had to pay it, and I will never again put my name on the back of any man's note. I gave a beggar 10 cents and five minutes after I saw him entering a liquor store to spend it. I will never again give a cent to a beggar. I helped that young man start in business, and lo! after a while he came and opened a store next door to me and stole my customers. I will never again help a young man start in business. I trusted in what my neighbor promised to do and he broke his word, and the psalmist was right before he corrected himself, for "all men are liars." So men become suspicious and saturine and selfish, and at every additional wrong done them they put another layer on the wall of their exclusiveness and another bolt to the door that shuts them out from sympathy with the world. They get cheated out of $1,000, or misinterpreted, or disappointed, or betrayed, and higher goes the wall and faster goes another bolt, not realizing that while they lock others out they lock themselves in, and some day they will wake up to find themselves imprisoned in a dastardly habit. No friends to others, others are no friend to them. There's an island half way between England, Scotland, and Ireland called the Isle of Man, and the seas dash against all sides of it, and I am told that there is no more lovely place than that Isle of Man; but when a man becomes insular in his disposition and cut himself off from the mainland of the world's sympathies he is despicable, and all around him is an Atlantic ocean of selfishness. Behold that Isle of Man!

Now, supposing that you have, by a divine regeneration, got right toward God and humanity, and you start out to practice my text: "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." Fulfill this by all forms of appropriate salutation. Have you noticed that the head is so poised that the easiest thing on earth is to give a nod of recognition? To swing the head from side to side, as when it is wagged in derision, is unnatural and unpleasant; to throw it back invites vertigo; but to drop the chin in greeting is accompanied with so little exertion that all day long and every day you might practice it without the least semblance of fatigue. So, also, the structure of the hand indicates handshaking; the knuckles not made so that the fingers can turn in, clasping hands; and the thumb divided from and set aloof from the fingers, so that while the fingers take your neighbor's hand on one side the thumb takes it to the other and, pressed together, all the faculties of the hand give emphasis to the salution. Five sermons in every healthy hand urge us to handshaking.

Besides this, every day when you start out load yourself up with kind thoughts, kind words, kind expressions, and kind greetings. When a man or woman does well, tell him so, tell her so. If you meet some one who is improved in health, and it is demonstrated in girth and color, say: "How well you look!" But, if on the other hand, under the wear and tear of life he appears pale and exhausted, do not introduce sanitary subjects, or say anything at all about physical conditions. In the case of improved health you have by your words given another impulse toward the robust and the jocund; while in the case of the failing health you have arrested the decline by your silence, by which he concludes: "If I were really so badly off he would have said something about it." We are all, especially those of a nervous temperament, susceptible to kind words. From a conspiracy against us, and let ten men meet us at certain points on our way over to business, and let each one say: "How sick you look," thought we should start out well, after meeting the first and hearing his depressing salute we would begin to examine our symptoms. After meeting the second gloomy accosting we would conclude we did not feel quite as well as usual. After meeting the third our sensations would be dreadful, and after meeting the fourth, unless we expected a conspriacy, we would go home and go to bed, and the other six pessimists would be a useless surplus of discouragement. My dear sir, my dear madame, what do you mean by going about this world with disheartenments? Is not the supply of gloom and trouble and misfortune enough to meet the demand without your running a factory of pins and spikes? Why should you plant black and blue in the world when God so seldom plants them? Plenty of scarlet colors, plenty of yellow, plenty of green, plenty of pink, but very seldom a plant black or blue. I never saw a black flower and there's only here and there a bluebell or a violet; but the blue is for the most part reserved for the sky and we have to look up to see that and when we look up no color can do us harm. Why not plant along the paths of others the brightnesses instead of the glooms? Do not prophesy misfortune. If you must be a prophet at all be an Ezekiel and not a Jeremiah. In ancient times prophets who foretold evil were doing right, for they were divinely directed, but the prophets of evil in our time are generally false prophets. Some of our weather-wise people are prophesying we shall have a summer of unparalleled scorch. It will not be that at all. I think we are going to have a summer of great harvest and universal health; at any rate I know as much about it as they do. Last fall all the weather prophets agreed in saying we should have a winter of extraordinary severity, blizzards on the heels of blizzard. It was the mildest winter I ever remember to have passed. Indeed, the autumn and the spring almost shoved winter out of the procession. Real troubles have no heralds running ahead of their sombre chariots, and no one has any authority in our time to announce their coming. Load yourself up with helpful words and deeds. The hymn once sung in our churches is unfit to be sung, for it says:

"We should suspect some danger near
Where we possess delight."

In other words, manage to keep miserable all the time. The song sung at the pianos a quarter of a century ago was right: "Kind words can never die." Such kind words have their nests in kind hearts, and when they are hatched out and take wing they circle round in flights that never cease, and sportsman's gun can not shoot them, and storms cannot ruffle their wings, and when they cease flight in these lower skies of earth they sweep around amid the higher altitudes of heaven. At Baltimore a few days ago I talked into a phogograph. The cylinder containing the words was sent on to Washington, and the next day that cylinder, from another phonographic instrument, when turned, gave back to me the very words I had uttered the day before, and with the same intonations. Scold into a phonograph and it will scold back. Pour mild words into a phonograph and it will return the gentleness. Society and the world, and the church are phonographs. Give them acerbity and rough treatment and acerbity and rough treatment you will get back. Give them practical friendliness and they will give back practical friendliness. A father asked his little daughter: "Mary, why is it that everybody loves you?" She answered: "I don't know unless it is because I love everybody." "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." We want something like that spirit of sacrifice for others which was seen in the English channel, where in the storm a boat containing three men was upset and all three were in the water struggling for their lives. A boat came to their relief and a rope was thrown to one of them and he refused to take it, saying: "First fling it to Tom; he is just ready to go down. I can last some time longer." A man like that, be he sailor or landsman, be he in upper ranks of society or lower ranks, will always have plenty of friends. What is true manward is true Godward. We must be the friends of God if we want him to be our friend. We can not treat Christ badly all our lives and expect him to treat us lovingly. I was reading of a sea fight in which Lord Nelson captured a French officer and when the French officer offered Lord Nelson his hand Nelson replied: "First give me your sword and then give me your hand." Surrender of our resistance to God must precede God's proffer of pardon to us. Repentance before forgiveness. You must give up your rebellious sword before you can get a grasp of the divine hand.

Oh, what a glorious state of things to have the friendship of God! Why, we could afford to have all the world against us and all other worlds against us if we had God for us. He could in a minute blot out this universe and in another minute make a better universe. I have no idea that God tried hard when he made all things. The most brilliant thing known to us is light and for the creation of that he only used a word of command. As out of a flint a frontiersman strikes a spark so out of one word God struck the noonday sun. For the making of the present universe I do not read that God lifted so much as a finger. The bible frequently speaks of God's hand and God's arm and God's shoulder and God's foat: then suppose he should put hand and arm and shoulder and foot to utmost tension, what could he not make? That God, of such demonstrated and undemonstrated strength, you may have for your present and everlasting friend. But a stately and reticent friend, hard to get at, but as approachable as a country mansion on a summer day when all the doors and windows are wide open. Christ said: "I am the door." And he is a wide door, a high door, a palace door, an always open door. My 4-year-old child got hurt and did not cry until hours after, when her mother came home, and then she burst into a fit of weeping, and some of the domestics, not understanding human nature, said to her, "Why did you not cry before?" She answered there was no one to cry to." Now I have to tell you that while human sympathy may be absent, divine sympathy is always accessible. Give God your love and get his love; your service and secure help; your repentance and have his pardon. God a friend? Why, that means all your wounds medicated, all your sorrows soothed, and if some sudden catastrophe should hurl you out of earth it would only hurl you into heaven. If God is your friend, you can not go out of the world too quickly or suddenly, so far as your own happiness is concerned. There were two Christians last Tuesday who entered heaven: the one was standing at a window in perfect health watching a shower and the lightning instantly slew him, but the lightning did not flash down the sky as swiftly as his spirit flashed upward. The Christian man who died on the same day next door had been for a year or two failing in health, and for the last three months had suffered from a disease that made the nights sleepless and the days anguish. Do you not really think that the case of the one who went instantly was more desirable than the one who entered the shining gate through a long lane of insomnia and congestion? In the one case it was like your standing wearily at a door, knocking and waiting, and wondering if it will ever open, and knocking and waiting again, while in the other case it was a swinging open of the door at the first touch of your knuckle. Give your friendship to God, and have God's friendship for you, and even the worst accident will be a victory.

How refreshing is human friendship, and true friends what priceless treasures! When sickness comes and trouble comes and death comes we send for our friends first of all, and their appearance in our doorway in any crisis is re-enforcement, and when they have entered we say: "Now it is all right!" Oh, what would we do without friends, family friends? But we want something mightier than human friendship in great exigencies. When Jonathan Edwards in his final hour had given his last good-by to all his earthly friends he turned on his pillow and closed his eyes confidently saying: "Now, where is Jesus of Nazareth, my true and never-failing friend?" Yes, I admire human friendship as seen in the case of David and Jonathan, of Paul and Onesipherous, of Herder and Goethe, of Goldsmith and Reynolds, of Beaumont and Fletcher, of Cowley and Harvey, of Erasmus and Thomas More, of Lessing and Mendelssohn, of Lady Churchill and Princess Anne, of Orestes and Pylades, each requesting that himself might take the point of the dagger so the other might be spared, of Epaminondas and Pelopidas, who locked their shields in battle, determined to die together; but the grandest, the mightiest, the tenderest friendship in all the universe is the friendship between Jesus Christ and a living soul. Yet after all I have said I feel I have only done what James Marshall, the miner, did in 1848 in California, before its gold mines were known. He reached in and put upon the table of his employer, Capt. Sutton, a thimbleful of gold dust. "Where did you get that?" said his employer. The reply was "I got it this morning from a mill-race from which the water has been drawn off." But that gold dust which could have been taken up between the finger and the thumb was the prophecy and specimen that revealed California's wealth to all nations. And to-day I have only put before you a specimen of the value of divine worship—only a thimbleful of mines inexhaustable and infinite, though all time and all eternity go on with the exploration.

Typhoid Fever in Children.

This disease assumes so many features in children different from the features commonly present in adults that it is more than probable that many cases are never pronounced typhoid in which the disease is really present. In children the fever is usually much higher than in adults, especially at the commencement of the attack. The prominence of head symptoms often leads to the supposition that the child is suffering from some brain disorder, when the disease is really typhoid. The diet of a child suffering from this disease, as in the case of adults, should be wholly liquid in character. Milk is one of the most suitable of all articles of diet for these cases. It should be boiled half an hour before feeding. The best addition to milk is some farinaceous preparation which has been partially digested by long exposure to heat. Granola is an excellent preparation of this sort. A substitute which is of almost equal value is well browned toast which has been ground in a coffee mill and then boiled in milk for half an hour. For lowering the temperature, there is no better means than frequent bathing. When the surface is hot, the bath should be cool, cold, or tepid, as the temperature may indicate. If the surface is cool while the temperature as indicated by the thermometer is high, the fever may be best controlled by the employment of warm baths, which lower the temperature by relaxing the capillaries of the skin, and thus bring the blood to the surface to be cooled by evaporation.—Good Health.

Insuring Woman's Lives.

It is not very often that a woman gets her life insured. Indeed it is only recently that it has been possible for her to do so. The natural benefit societies which workingmen have organized in such numbers have been copied to some extent by working women, and the growth of such orders as, for instance, the Daughters of Pocahontas among the shoe shop operatives of Massachusetts has set the old line companies thinking. Formerly all these companies refused female risks. Some of them do so still, and many of those which insure women exact higher rates from the wife than from the husband. This is always accounted for on the ground of her special dangers in child-bearing, but after all statistics go to show that the woman's expectation of life at any age is greater than the man's. Child-bearing and unhealthful clothing are not enough to off-set liquor, tobacco and the accidents to which the man's more active life exposes him.

Some companies are taking these things into account and are even employing women physicians to examine women applicants and so promote a interest in insurance among them. New York has one insurance company which has been in existance some years, whose president, secretary and incorporators all are women, and which finds its business chiefly among self-supporting women, most of whom have others dependent on their earnings. It is probable that the issuance of endowment policies to women will be quite large in the next few years.

Wild Bill's First Duel.

Philadelphia Times.

William Hickok, better known as Wild Bill, fought his first duel when only 19 years of age, and displayed in that encounter a nerve and shrewdness that ever characterized him.

A man named Jim Murphy was the local terror, and had several times threatened to kill Bill's father for some fancied insult. One day as young Hickok was sitting on the porch of the little country store, Murphy rode up and told him to tell his father that he (Murphy) intended to shoot him the first time they met. Bill replied by leaping up and dragging Murphy from his horse, beating him on the face. Friends separated the antagonists and a duel was arranged.

Bill was by no means the pistol shot he afterward became, so it was arranged that the enemies should lie upon the ground with their heads touching; at the signal they might begin firing.

All preliminaries being completed, the two lay at full length. Hickok and Murphy's heads touching each other. A friend gave the word, and quicker than a flash Murphy sprang to his feet, but Bill simply rolled over and with elbows on the ground fired. The ball struck Murphy square in the mouth and passing backward shattered his skull. As Murphy fell his pistol exploded, doing no damage, however.

This duel made young Hickok famous, but it was many years before he killed another man. He drifted to Denver and Deadwood, and there begin his desperado's life.

The Fate of the Horse.

New York World.

The opinion has been expressed that before very many years the horse will have become an extinct species of animal. The effect of the Walker street car-motor law will probably be to strengthen what little belief there may be in this prophecy. Steam has already done much to supplant the horse as the service of man, and is on the road to doing much more in that direction. Electricity is also being made a substitute in some respects. Should all the street-car lines in the city under the operations of the new law gradually dispense with the use of horses it would diminish the number of those animals here by more than fifty per cent. The day of road wagons driven by stored power is not far off in all probability, and even on farms steam has begun to replace horse-power. But, without looking so far ahead, it can be seen that the discontinuance of the use of horses for street cars will visibly effect the market of stock raisers.

St. Jacobs Oil Cures Stiffness. Stiff Neck, Soreness

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Bespoken.

The new teacher in some rural districts, if he is young and unmarried, is often supposed to have matrimonial designs on the young ladies of the district, no matter how innocent he may be of such intention. Sometime his supposed preference for one or the other is made the subject of gossip, and occasionally the teacher is even the innocent cause of most absurd jealousies.

A diffident, young man, who chanced to be already engaged to be married, taught his first term of school in a western rural district some years ago, and, in accordance with the rural custom, he did a great deal of "visiting around."

He spent one night at the house of an old farmer who had a daughter famous, not for her beauty, but for her lack of it. To enumerate her peculiarities of face and figure would be to give a catalogue of imperfections.

Those who regard bulk as a mark of beauty, who think a head of red hair, cut short and parted at the side, is an attraction in a young lady, would have been charmed with "Becky Ann."

When our somewhat fastidious young teacher was introduced to this paragon, her uncomeliness was increased by the fact that she was bare footed and wore an inharmonious gown of green and yellow calico.

Naturally enough his amazed gaze was fixed often on Miss Becky Ann during the evening. When he retired to his room for the night, he was followed by her father, who almost stupefied him by saying, with perfect gravity:

"Look here, I'm going to tell you something I reely think you'd orter to know, ez it may save you from raisin' any false hopes to have 'em dashed to the ground. I seen yer castin' sheep's eyes at my Becky Ann all the evenin', an' it's my bounden dooty to tell ye that she's spoke for by Jarvis Sipes. Sorry for ye, young man, but Jarvis hez got ahead of you this time."—Youth's Companion.

Combining Business and Pleasure.

It is a breach of etiquette to allow the handing out of advertisements to people as they emerge from a theatre. Aristocratic people would deem it an insult to have an advertisement shoved into their hands as they were departing even from so public a place. Judge, then, of the surprise of the members of some of Albany's best families when, upon leaving the house of one of the society leaders at a recent swell event, a young man in livery standing within the hallway shoved into the hands of each guest a neatly folded piece of paper resembling a handkerchief, which upon being opened disclosed the advertisement of a dealer in fish, oysters and clams.—Albany Journal.

From an Unhappy Mother.

Among the letters of condolence which Emperor Francis Joseph received on the death of his son was one signed by the "Mother of Oberdank." In 1882 Oberdank was arrested for having a shell in his possession when the emperor visited Trieste. He was tried and condemned to death. His mother sent an appeal to the emperor for his pardon. So did Victor Hugo. His majesty refused the pardon and Oberdank was executed. "Unhappy father!" says the mother in her letter to the emperor. "I regret that on account of the tragic death of your only son you are compelled to feel the same pangs that I, a poor abandoned mother, felt on the morning of Dec. 20, 1882."

IT IS STATED that bull-fights with Spanish bulls are to be held in Paris during the forthcoming exhibition. They are to take place weekly, and arrangements are made to accommodate for the disgust sight thirty thousand people. The London Christian says in comment: "When we read of the hideous pagan spectacles of the Flavain amphitheatre we are ready to think that Christianity has created a new humanity. Alas there are modern tendencies that awake us from such a dream."

William Carlin has returned from a trip to the newly discovered petroleum springs in British America. There are seventy-one different springs of petroleum within a radius of 500 acres, and indications are that the quality is first-class, analysis having shown 90 per cent of lubricating oil. The springs are near the Crow's Nest pass.

When an article has been sold for 24 years, in spite of competition and cheap imitations, must have superior quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been constantly made and sold since 1865. Ask your grocer for it. Best of all.

A young girl at La Crosse is fatally cut by a burglar.

A Pocket Cigar Case and five of "Tansill's Punch," all for 25c.

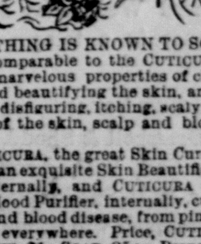
An enormous real estate swindle is unearthed in St. Paul and seven arrests made.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Glanders prevails among North Dakota horses.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.



NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

An Episode of Travel.

From the Merchant Traveler.

He had on a high collar with lurid stripes and a vest which, for colors, would have dimmed the glories of Joseph's famous garment. He was eating at the same table with a middle aged, bald-headed man, who appeared to be doing pretty much as he pleased. He helped himself to water out of the young man's decanter, and had remained apparently oblivious to the indignant glances that followed the proceeding. He had given orders to the young man's waiter and the latter had hastened to fill them in preference to all others. At length a dispute arose as to an open window.

"Put it down," said the young man.

"Leave it up," said the other.

"Who are you, anyhow?" spluttered the young man, who was thoroughly aroused. "Do you own this hotel?"

"Yes, sir," was the bland response, "I am the landlord."

An Economical Millionaire.

John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., is reputed to be worth $50,000,000, yet such is his strong sense of merely holding his wealth in trust for the benefit of his fellowmen that he spends upon himself less almost than is paid to his humblest workman. When Mr. Blair stops at the hotel if he intends to stay over night he usually asks for a small inside room on the parlor floor. If it is in the winter and too cold to sit without a fire he sits in the public lobby. If he intends to leave before midnight he does not take a room at all, but occupies the public room down stairs, and if he wishes to change his shirt he slips into the little washroom behind the offices. "I never offer or refuse," he said jokingly one day to a gentleman who offered him a cigar.—Pittsburg Commercial.

Since the lock-out of coal miners at Spring Valley, Ill., the town has decreased in population nearly 5,000.

Feb. 9 the schooner Annie, captain John Jacobson, with a crew of eleven men, left San Francisco for Behring sea on a hunting and fishing voyage, and has not since been heard from. It is now generally believed in San Francisco that she has been lost.

Dr. A. I. Sawyer of Michigan is elected president for the American Institute of Homeopathy.

A FATHER can give his young son no better present than a year's reading of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Its contents will lead the young mind in the path of thought, and if he treads there a while, he'll forget frivolities and be of some account, and if he has an inventive or mechanical turn of mind, this paper will afford him more entertainment, as well as useful information, than he can obtain elsewhere. Price, $3 a year, weekly.

St. Paul Corporation Attorney Holman takes possession of his office.

Passengers on a freight train are robbed near Fergus Falls.

EXPRESSES HIS GRATITUDE.—Albert A. Larson, of Kirkman, Ia., in expressing his gratitude to the proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam, writes: "I firmly believe my wife would have died of consumption, if not for the timely use of your Balsam." Buy the $1.00 bottle for Lung Diseases.

The Canadian government offers the United States reciprocity in lumber.

All Run Down

From the weakening effects of warm weather, by hard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have never tried this peculiar medicine, do so now. It will give you strength and appetite.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life, and restored me to my wonton health and strength." WILLIAM H. CLOUGH, Tilton, N. H.

Given Up To Die

"I was completely run down, and was for nearly four years under medical treatment, being given up to die by physicians. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. At last I consented, and I have never taken anything which helped me as much as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which restored me to health and vigor. I have been taking it about four months, and am now a different being. I can work all day with very little fatigue. I recommend it to any one whose system is prostrated." NELLIA NOBLE, Peoria, Ill.

"We all like Hood's Sarsaparilla, it is so strengthening." LIZZIE BALFOUR, Auburn, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO. Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

EVERY FARMER

living at a distance from a physician should at all times be prepared to treat such common but by no means simple complaints, as Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus and Cramps.

THE BEST REMEDY

for such disorders is Perry Davis Pain-Killer, which never fails to afford relief. A single dose will do more to drive away pain and promote the natural action of the stomach than any remedy you ever tried. The virtues of

PAIN-KILLER

are not confined to the human race—it is used with equal success either externally or internally for

HORSES AND CATTLE

It cures Lameness, Sores, and Cuts, while for Colic it is the best remedy in the market.

Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a Bottle

Buy Your

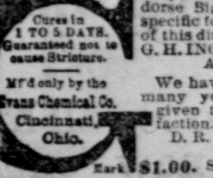
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Northwestern Newspaper Union,
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Dakota Newspaper Union,
ABERDEEN, DAKOTA.

Full stock kept at each office.

ST. PAUL SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.



School Furniture and School Supplies. Correspondence solicited from district officers, and those desiring an agency. Ask for Catalogue D.

Big G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

Tutt's Pills
CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every twenty four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Price 25 Cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR IS A SPECIFIC FOR PAINFUL PROFUSE SCANTY SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION OR MONTHLY SICKNESS IF TAKEN DURING CHANGE OF LIFE GREAT DANGER AND SUFFERING WILL BE AVOIDED. BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Wash'ton, DC. Send for circ'l

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

LADIES! ENG. TANSY PILLS. Safe, prompt, effectual. Try the original and only genuine Woman's Salvation. Cir. and sworn testimony. 1 stp. Pkge. by mail, $1.00. Warranted. Dr. CATON, Box 5257, BOSTON, MASS.

BABY CARRIAGES C. O. D. One or more at Wholesale Prices. Express charges prepaid from L. G. SPENCER'S Factory, 221 W. Madison St., CHICAGO. Send 2c. stamp for illustrated catalogue.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS

The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

Johnstown Horror!

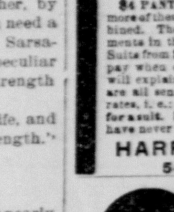
Our New Book. The Johnstown Horror or Valley of Death, the most thrilling book ever issued. Agents wanted in every township. For terms and circulars address National Pub. Co., 218 Clark St. Chicago, Ill.

20 PENNY Nails, $1 97 for 100 Pounds. Barb wire $2.90 for 100 lbs Galvanized Barb Wire $3.45 for 100lbs. We retail Hardware, Stoves, Ranges, Gasoline Stoves and Refrigerators, at wholesale prices. Price List with 300 Cuts Mailed Free. T. M. ROBERTS, 510 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY. $75 per month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case FREE. We mean just what we say. Standard Silverware Co., Lock Box 5308, Boston, Mass.

The oldest medicine in the world is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER. It is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in use for NEARLY A CENTURY. For all external inflamation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy, and is unequalled in removing inflamation of the eyes, at the commencement, and in curing chronic cases. We invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all Druggists. JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1779.

HOW'RE YOUR PANTS?



Probably you mostly buy ready made clothing because you have an idea that tailor made garments are too high in price, and because you may live in the country you may imagine you can not be fitted. That's where you're wrong. We Can Fit You 1,000 Miles Away. Our System of Measurement blanks (which are perfect), together with a full set of samples, will be sent you free upon application.

$4 PANTS.—We have probably made and delivered more of these garments than any other three houses combined. They are without doubt the best made garments in the world. We make pants from $4 to $12. Suits from $18 up. State about what price you wish to pay when ordering samples. Delivery.—Our blanks will explain this to you; but to ease your mind: they are all sent by mail, the same as a letter, at postal rates, i. e.: 35 cents for a pair of pants, 75 cents for a suit. Sent anywhere in the United States. If you have never tried this before send us a sample order.

HARRISON THE TAILOR,
54 E. Seventh St., St. Paul, Minn.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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SEGELBAUM BROS.,
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PRESSES,
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The only Ready Print House in Dakota.
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ST. PAUL, MINN.

N. W. N. U. 1889. No. 27


TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

LOTS. LOTS.

GOOD

RESIDENCE LOTS!

Lots in Sleeper's Park Addition.

Lots in Sleeper's Addition.

Lots in Original Town Plat.

Special Inducements to Cash Purchasers.

These lots must be sold as the executors are desirous of closing up the estate of C. B. Sleeper.

Here is a Rare Opportunity to Provide a Home for Yourself. For information, prices and terms inquire of

EDWARD HAZEN,

At Office of J. J. HOWE & CO.

FOR SALE.

A CORNER LOT

In East Brainerd.

Lot 1, block 20, Farrar & Forsyth add. Cor 2d ave. and Silver St.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH.

Address **JOHN O'CONNOR,**

No. 11, Clara St., San Francisco, Cal.

AT THE BIG 9

A Complete Line of

Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses,

YOUTHS AND CHILDRENS'

SHOES

Kept constantly on hand, at prices to suit all. Custom work and Repairing carefully executed.

R. F. WALTERS,

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

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I. U. WHITE,

Successor to White & White,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and all Kinds of Builder's Hardware.

OIL, LEAD AND MIXED PAINTS. ALSO

Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods of all Kinds.

AT THE OLD STAND, 82 LAUREL STREET.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

L. W. BURRELL,

Can now be found at his

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop

No. 18, Laurel Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and many new ones. All work in our line will be warranted and we are in as good shape to do good work as before the fire. Remember the place, Laurel street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 9:20 p. m. Departs going West at 9:40 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:40 p. m. Departs going South at 12:50 p. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and run daily and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:30 a. m. Departs going West at 1:50 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:35 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily hauling Pullman sleepers to Wahpeton and Pullman sleepers from the Duluth trains to Jamestown.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 12.45 p. m. Departs going West at 1:10 p. m. daily, Except Sunday.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 12:30 p. m. Departs going South at 1:00 p. m. daily, Except Sunday.
No. 7 arrives from Duluth and Ashland a 9:00 p. m. daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, and Ashland at 12:50 p. m daily,
No. 9 arrives from Duluth at 1:15 a. m. daily.
No. 10 departs for Duluth at 2:00 a. m., and hauls Pullman sleepers off No. 4 from Jamestown daily.
No. 18 freight goes south 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 8:15 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:15 p. m. daily.
No. 29 " " " 6:45 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News Notes.

The police force has been reduced.

J. L. Smith was in the city on Monday.

The new sidewalk around the bank block is a decided improvement.

The firm of Dresskell & Shedd has been dissolved, Mr. Shedd retiring.

Brainerd will be visited by Forepaugh's circus on the 8th of August.

Water coolers and filters of the latest pattern at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, have ordered new uniforms of Leopold Bros.

Geo. Leopold and J. J. Kennedy were visitors in the Twin cities on Tuesday.

Ed. Hazen has tendered his resignation to J. J. Howe & Co., and will go to Minneapolis.

H. P. Cragg is feeling quite happy over the arrival of a new boy at his house which happened some days ago.

Its warmer, cheaper and never cracks off from the ceiling. Fays Manilla Building paper at D. M. Clark & Co's.

The city treasury was replenished on Saturday by the women of ill-repute who paid fines amounting to $457.

Clerk Murphy has only issued fifty-five dog licenses. At the same time there are at least a thousand dogs in the city.

It has been decided by the attorney general that where a farmer intends to use the meat himself there is no need of inspection.

The White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer, triple motion, freezer quicker and better than any freezer in the market, at D. M. Clark & Co's.

The receipts into the city treasury since the new council took the reins of government have been $9,476.19, and the disbursements $4,166.18.

Sam Johnson paid $7.40 for a nice quiet drunk on Tuesday morning, and F. Deloney languishes ten days in jail for fighting on the same day.

Seventy-five milk dealers have taken out licenses at Duluth. There are more milk licenses issued in Duluth than there are dog licenses in Brainerd.

Eddie Rhodes, who assists A. J. Demeules in the post-office annex, met with quite an accident Monday evening while riding his bicycle. He undertook to make a sudden stop to avoid running over a little girl and took a header, breaking his right fore-arm at the wrist.

The ladies of St. Paul's church will give a lawn fete on Thursday evening, July 11th, in the pine grove on the church block. The grounds will be prettily lighted and choice refreshments served. The guild rooms will be opened for those who prefer indoor amusements. All are invited to come and have a good time.

Complaints have frequently been made of late by property owners at Mille Lacs lake that some parties were making an effort to lower the lake. At the solicitation of property owners around the lake a party left Aitkin on Monday including County Attorney A. Y. Merrill, to investigate the matter and commence both civil and criminal proceedings against the guilty parties. The lake was lowered about two years ago by digging out the outlet, has been very low ever since. A still further fall would practically ruin this beautiful sheet of water and cause a great amount of damage.

Miss McColl, who had been giving lessons in painting to some of our citizens, closed the term and returned to Brainerd Wednesday. He pupils here are much pleased with their progress under her instruction.

Miss Minnie McCabe, who is teaching in the Pine Grove school house, went to Brainerd Wednesday forenoon, in response to a telegram.—Motley Register.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Dresskell & Shedd, has this day, July 2nd, 1889, dissolved partnership, Mr. M. R. Shedd retiring, Mr. Wm. M. Dresskell will assume all the liabilities of the aforesaid firm, will also collect all debts due the firm of Dresskell & Shedd. All persons indebted to above will please call and settle their past due accounts.

WM. M. DRESSKELL.

Barney Mattison is confined to the house by an attack of scarlet fever.

Rev. Mr. C. G. Miller will deliver an address to young men Sunday afternoon, July 7th, at 3:30, in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

We understand that a party of gentlemen interested in the improvement at the dam are expected on the noon train to-morrow, (Saturday.)

A boy, whose name we could not learn, was seriously injured last night by being struck in the eye with a sky-rocket which may result in his losing the optic.

The next time Art. Wilson goes to Little Falls he will not register from Chicago. The hotel clerk charged him seventy-five cents for a meal and confidentially told a friend of his that he did like to stick it to a Chicago dude.

Mr. T. A. Hildreth, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will make an address at the Y. M. C. A. hall Monday evening, July 8th, to men only. He is a good speaker and it will do you good to hear him. Singing by double quartette. Admission free.

A petition is being circulated and freely signed asking the governor to commute the sentence of Frank Osborn who is now serving a five years term in States prison for grand larceny. It is generally conceded that he should not have been punished any more severely than Bently whose sentence was only six months. It is understood that Judge Holland and the jury that found the verdict against him will sign the petition.

Brainerd vs. Duluth.

The Duluth and Brainerd Ball clubs crossed bats here on the 4th, and for three innings matters looked promising for a very prettily played game, but in the fourth inning the home club flew to pieces, and with the help of numerous wild pitches and bases on balls Duluth was enabled to pile up ten runs and win the game. In the fifth the battery was changed, Riggs and Canan occupying the points for the home club. They were unable to make but four runs during the remainder of the game, but the meantime Brainerd could not overtake them on account of their heavy lead and therefore lost the game. The following is the score:

BRAINERD.	TB	R	BH	O	DULUTH.	TB	R	BH	O
Rogers 1b	5	1	3	2	McDougall ss	6	2	0	2
Riggs c&p	5	1	3	4	F. Hall 3b	6	1	0	5
Canan 3b&c	5	2	1	2	McComber 2b	6	2	2	2
Sargeant rf&c	5	1	1	4	Neff c	6	3	1	2
F Howe p&3b	5	1	4	3	Johnson 1b	6	3	2	4
Whitaker lf	5	0	0	4	Lackie lf	5	2	0	3
J Howe 2b	5	2	1	1	McDougall cf	5	2	0	2
Patterson cf&rf	5	1	0	4	Wagner p	5	1	1	3
White ss	4	1	1	3	McDougall rf	5	2	1	1
Totals	44	10	14	27		50	18	7	24

Score by innings:

Brainerd	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	2	—10
Duluth	0	1	3	10	2	0	2	0	x	—18

Two base hits, Rogers; Three base hits, Rogers and Johnson; Home runs, F. Howe. Wild pitches, Howe 8, Wagner 3, Riggs 1. Base on called balls by Howe 8, Wagner 5, Riggs 1. Time of game 2:40. Umpire, Robert T. Chrichter.

New Lodge Officers.

District Deputy Losey installed officers of Evergreen Lodge No. 90, I. O. O. F., on Monday evening. The new officers are as follows:

Noble Grand, Peter Pow; Vice Grand, Bruce Parker; Secretary, F. W. Mallott; Per. Secretary, W. F. Murry; Treasurer, I. T. Dean; Warden, J. McNab; I. G., Moss. Larson; Conductor, Geo. Abbott; R. S. N. G., R. F. Walters; L. S. N. G., N. H. Ingersoll; R. S. V. G., I. E. Fox; Rev. H. O. Lawrence, Chaplain.

L. P. Johnson, district deputy of Wildey Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F., will install the following officers on Wednesday evening next: E. B. Closson, Noble Grand; T. Crawford, Vice Grand: G. S. McCulloch, Recording Secy; A. Brown, Treasurer.

Board of Equalization.

At the meeting of the board of equalization on Saturday the following changes were made:

Koop Bros., on stock, raised from $4,000 to $5,000.

Wm. Paine, on item 22, raised from $125 to $3,125.

C. M. Patek, raised from $2,000 to $4,000, on stock.

Max Shapiro, raised from $745 to $1,745, on item 22.

W. Courtney, raised on office furniture from $225 to $500.

Farrar & Forsyth, raised on money, etc., $3,000.

The board will meet again on the 8th inst.

Wedding Bells.

WRIGHT—LAFOND.—At the Catholic church in this city, on Tuesday evening, July 2, 1889, by the Rev. Father Watry, Mr. Thos. Wright to Miss Addie LaFond, both of this city.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large audience of friends of both parties, Miss May Harrison acting as bridesmaid, and Mr. P. Bissair as groomsman. The couple left for points of interest east by the Duluth train, and on their return will reside at Glyndon where Mr. Wright has been assigned as station agent. The bride is a daughter of John LaFond, of this city, and the couple have hosts of friends who wish them a prosperous future.

H. T. Eames, of Fergus Falls, and a member of the firm of Eames Bros., of this city, who is a large shipper of live stock, has lodged a complaint with the state railroad and warehouse commissioners charging the Northern Pacific railway with discrimination and unreasonable tariff rates upon shipments of livestock in car load lots over its lines. He states that the tariff rates for car lots of live stock from Fergus Falls to St. Paul is $34 per car load; it is the same between St. Paul and Fergus Falls, and the charges of the Manitoba road between those points are the same. Between Fergus Falls and Brainerd the rate $32 per car load and between Brainerd and St. Paul $26. The distance from St. Paul to Brainerd is 138 miles, and from Brainerd to Fergus Falls 99 miles, thus showing with reference to Brainerd a distance of 39 miles in favor of Fergus Falls and a discrimination against her in favor of St. Paul shippers of $6 per car, with a haul $39 miles greater. He asks that the Northern Pacific be compelled to reduce its rates between

The Gun Club Tournament.

The first annual tournament of the Brainerd Gun Club which took place at the fair grounds yesterday was a success in every respect. There was quite a number of outside sportsmen present from St. Cloud and Fargo, and about half the money was captured by the visitors. The St. Cloud gentlemen appeared before the public under assumed names for some reason, and in the score where the names of Leonard, Wilson, Williams, Hughes and Smith appear, A. L. Cramb, John Tillman, Wm. Tillman, Hugh Metzel and Mike Ort should be read by parties who would like to know these gentlemen when they meet them again.

FIRST SHOOT.

This shoot was at ten single rises with twenty-eight entrances, and first money was taken by Mr. Robbins of Fargo. Williams and Searles divided second money and White, Frost and Powers divided third money. On the shoot off for fourth Smith won. Following is score:

Frost	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1-7
Wolff	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1-6
Powers	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1-7
Veon	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0-4
Smith	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1-6
Britton	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0-5
Hughes	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0-3
Fisk	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1-5
Hack	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0-4
Leonard	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0-4
McClenahan	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1-3
Groves	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1-5
LaBar	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1-3
Wilson	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1-2
Williams	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1-8
Searles	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1-8
Ingersoll	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0-6
Bain	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1-6
Ferris	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1-3
Robbins	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1-9
Swartz	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0-3
White	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1-7
Cowan	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1-5
Spalding	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0
Hazen	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-1
Demeules	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1
Paine	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0-4
Britton, F. W.	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1-3

SECOND SHOOT.

This shoot was for a guaranteed purse of $50 divided into four moneys, at six single rises and two pair with twenty-six entries. Bain took first money and Robbins second. Third money was divided between Fisk and Wolff, Williams winning fourth on shoot off. The score was as follows:

Frost	0 0 1 1 1 1 10 10-6
Wolff	1 0 1 0 1 1 10 10-6
Powers	1 0 1 0 0 0 10 00-3
Veon	1 1 0 1 0 1 01 10-6
Smith	1 0 1 1 0 1 00 10-5
Britton	1 0 1 1 0 1 00 10-4
Hughes	0 1 0 1 0 0 10 11-5
Fisk	0 0 0 1 1 1 11 10-6
Hack	0 1 1 0 1 1 10 10-6
Leonard	0 0 0 1 1 0 10 00-3
McClenahan	1 0 0 0 1 1 11 10 6
Groves	1 1 1 0 1 0 10 10-6
LaBar	1 1 0 1 0 1 10 10-6
Wilson	0 0 1 0 0 1 00 00-2
Williams	1 1 1 0 1 1 00 00-5
Searles	0 1 1 1 1 1 10 00-6
Ingersoll	1 1 0 0 1 1 10 10-6
Bain	1 1 0 1 1 0 11 11-8
Ferris	1 0 0 0 0 1 10 10-4
Robbins	1 1 1 0 1 1 10 10-7
Swartz	1 0 1 0 0 0 00 10-3
White	0 1 0 0 0 1 10 00-3
Cowan	0 1 1 0 1 0 00 11-5
Hazen	1 0 0 0 1 0 10 10-4
Demeules	0 0 0 0 0 0 00 00-0
Paine	1 0 0 0 0 1 10 00-3

THIRD SHOOT.

Four single rises and three pair constituted this shoot, with twenty-three entries. F. J. Britton took first money and second money was divided between Wolff and Powers, Fisk winning third money on the shoot off, and Leonard winning fourth. The score was as follows:

Frost	1 1 0 0 10 10 10-5
Wolff	1 1 0 0 11 10 10-6
Powers	1 1 0 0 10 11 10-6
Veon	1 0 1 1 10 10 11 7
Smith	0 0 1 0 10 00 11-4
Britton	1 1 0 1 10 11 10-7
Hughes	1 1 1 0 00 00 01-4
Fisk	1 1 0 1 10 10 10-5
Hack	1 1 1 1 11 10 00-7
Leonard	1 1 1 1 00 00 00-4
McClenahan	0 1 1 1 11 11 00-7
LaBar	0 0 1 0 10 10 00-3
Wilson	0 0 0 0 00 00 00-0
Williams	0 1 1 1 11 10 10-7
Searles	1 0 0 0 11 10 00-4
Ingersoll	0 1 0 0 10 10 10-4
Bain	1 1 1 0 00 10 00-4
Ferris	1 1 1 0 10 10 00-5
Robbins	1 0 1 0 01 00 00-3
Swartz	0 0 1 0 00 00 10-2
Cowan	1 0 0 1 10 01 10-5
Demeules	0 0 0 0 10 00 00-1

FOURTH SHOOT.

This shoot was at fifteen single rises and the purse was $50 guaranteed, four moneys, with twenty-three entries. First money was won by Williams, and second money was divided by Wolff and Robbins. Smith won third money on shoot off with Britton and Searles. Frost and Powers divided fourth money.

Frost	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0-10
Wolff	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 I 1 1-12
Powers	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0-10
Veon	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0- 5
Smith	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 I 0 1 1 0-11
Britton	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0-11
Hughes	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0- 7
Fisk	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1- 5
Hack	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0- 8
Leonard	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1- 6
McClenahan	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1- 9
Groves	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0- 5
Labar	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0- 7
Wilson	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1- 5
Williams	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1-13
Searles	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1-11
Ingersoll	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0- 6
Bain	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1- 9
Ferris	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1- 9
Robbins	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0-12
Swartz	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0- 8
Demeules	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0- 2
Britton	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0- 5

THE AVERAGE.

The prizes given for best averages were awarded as follows. The number of birds shot at being forty-five:

1st. Williams—Gents toilet set, birds broken 33.

2d. Robbins—Lancewood trout rod, birds broken 31.

3d. Wolff—Silk umbrella, gold head, birds broken 30.

4th. Searles—Leather trimmed hunting coat, birds broken 29.

5th. Frost—Two pair buck hunting gloves, birds broken 28.

6th. Bain and Britton tie for gold lined cup, each having broken 27 birds. Britton won on shoot off.

7th. Smith and Powers tie for watch charm, Powers winning on shoot off, birds broken 26.

8th. Hack and McClenahan tie for plush collar and cuff box, McClenahan winning, birds broken 25.

9th. Veon and Ingersoll tie for 100 loaded shells, divided, birds broken 22.

10th. Ferris and Fisk tie for box imported cigars, Ferris winning, birds broken 21.

11th. Groves—100 loaded shells, birds broken 20

12th. Hughes and La Bar tie for can powder, LaBar winning, birds broken 19.

13th. Leonard—Silver collapsion cup, birds broken 17.

14th. Swartz—Bottle Palisade ferment; birds broken 16.

15th. Wilson—Sack shot, birds broken 9.

16th. Demeules—Silver headed cane, and shot gun from A. L. Hoff-

They Tied 'Er Loose.

Yankee Doodle takes the cake,
Ice cream, sweetmeats and candy.
The festive cracker bursts with joy
For Yankee Doodle Dandy.

The American bird was tied loose in Brainerd yesterday, and it was by no means a dull Fourth of July. A good many people sought the cool retreats offered by the many lake resorts in this vicinity, but there were enough people left in the city to celebrate in good style. The small boy with the deadly toy pistol and nerve-shattering cracker was ever present. Not only did the small boy show that he was wonderfully pleased to think that this was a free country and that yesterday was the Nation's holiday, but the large boy, with hair on his whiskers, got out and consumed beer with an appetite that would almost convince a man that two holidays had been boiled down into one—they also contributed to the pleasure of the day. There was not a still moment during the day, from early morn till late at night the cannon boomed and people roamed the streets with flags stuck in their hats bent on enjoying themselves. The day at Rice lake was an enjoyable one and it is estimated that fully a thousand people were in attendance. At the driving park there were races, ball games, club shooting and all manner of sports, and the Northern Pacific people ran an excursion train to accommodate those who desired to attend. There were three thousand people on the grounds at one time. In the evening fire works were displayed in the park fronting Main street, and a grand ball was in progress at the rink. Take it all in all the celebration of 1889 in Brainerd was quite a gorgeous affair.

The Council Doings.

The city fathers met in regular session on Monday evening with a full board present. After reading the minutes and correcting the arduous duty of auditing claims against the city was taken up and the following allowed:

Electric light pay roll	$152 75
C. McDonald, dog catcher	71 85
Freight on dynamo	88 85
G. H. Harmon	26 25
N. E. Barber	12 00
Atkinson & Winters	6 75
J. S. Gardner	1 00
W. M. Dresskell	3 45
A. Mahlum	40 00
Street Comr's pay roll	271 50
Pay roll city officers	779 87
Tribune	37 09
R. K. Whiteley	5 00
Ed. Caffery, boarding prisoners	51 00
J. Hawkins	6 50
Freight	2 87
D. M. Clark	1 79

City Engineer Whiteley reported his work of examining into fire district limits as per instructions.

The matter of fixing and grading Bluff avenue was left with street commissioner, and a resolution governing the same was passed. The chief of the fire department reported 74 hydrants in city with 73 attached to water main, and the East Brainerd hose house was about finished. L. F. Nelson was allowed $200 to pay help on the hose house. The police were instructed to look out for people bathing in the river during the day time and to arrest the same. L. P. White was awarded the contract for building side and cross walks. The city draymen were granted the privilege of standing their teams on Front street, the place being designated as "seventy-five feet east of Koop's hay scales and to within fifty feet of Eighth street," and they will be expected to place a railing and hitching posts.

The water company was notified to extend the main on Laurel street from the intersection on Ninth to Bluff avenue, and from there to Norwood street, as the residents will pay customary water rent for same. The council on motion appropriated $100 for Fourth of July celebration. The petition for alley in Block 127 was not granted.

The bonds for liquor license were approved and license granted for the following: C. Moberg, Johnson & Cowan, N. Schroeder, Geo. Keough, Jerome Kelleher, J. H. Kellehan, Jno. Bubar, Con. O'Brien, Crometts & Bell, Geo. Gardner, N. Seil, Sofia Wilson, Frank Grey, Geo. Merriot.

Mayor Hemstead appointed Al Brockway as patrollman and the council adjourned.

Tuesday's Score.

The following is the score of the Gun Club at the last regular shoot:

Searles	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0-8
Wolff	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0-11
Groves	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1-11
Paine	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1-10
Bain	0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0-9
Veon	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1-9
White	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0-8
Frost	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1-6
Ferris	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0-6
McClenahan	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1-5
Keene	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1-5
LaBar	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0-5
Westfall	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0-4
Hack	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1-3
Ingersoll	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0-2
Howe	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1-2

On the shoot-off for the club badge between Groves and Wolff the latter won it, and Ingersoll won the chump badge from Howe.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The Third annual convention of the Fifteenth District, Minnesota Women's Christian Temperance Union, will meet in Brainerd July 9th and 10th, 1889. The Fifteenth District consists of Itasca, Aitkin, Hubbard, Cass and Crow Wing counties, and all W. C. T. Unions and Leagues are requested to send delegates. Entertainment will be provided for all delegates. Ministers and all others interested in the cause of temperance are cordially invited to attend.

C. J. VEON, Pres.
ALICE D. WHITE, Sec'y.

WHAT IS THIS.

Why it is a notice that three big cases of new Sateens, Cambrics, Lawns and Calicos came in to-day, and they will be sold cheap.

H. I. COHEN.

Estrayed

From the residence of S. W. Gray in Oak Lawn township, about June 15th, an iron grey colt with a white star on forehead. Any information leading to the recovery of the animal will be suitably rewarded. Call on or address H. J. Cunningham, cor. 10th and Laurel streets, Brainerd.

SO WARM AND BRIGHT.

Just the weather for Parasols. We have them at all prices.

HENRY I. COHEN.

For Sale!

Good, fresh cow; also young horse. Inquire of S. Walker.

Excursion Rates.

June 30th to July 14th, exclusive, tickets will be for sale at Brainerd to Nashville, Tenn., and return for $30.62, the round trip on account of the National Educational Association. Good to return Sept. 10th.

July 2nd, 3rd and and 4th, round trip tickets will be sold between all stations within a limit of 300 miles for one fare the round trip, good to return July 5th.

North Star lung and throat balsam is a sure cure for coughs and colds. 33

POTPOURRI

Fans, Collars, Ruchings, Gloves, Silk Mitts, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Laces, Ribbons, Neckwear, Hosiery, Jerseys, Jet Wraps, Underwear.

HENRY I. COHEN.

WANTED.—To exchange a piano for a driving horse. Apply to J. A. McColl, Brainerd, Minn.

PHUNNY PHIGURES.

Phour cents a yard for Lawns.

HENRY I. COHEN.

Any man who has struck his finger nail with a hammer "knows how it is himself," and if he tries it he will know that the best thing for it is Dr. Finner's Golden Relief. It is also the best thing for diarrhœa, pain in stomach, burns, flesh cuts, neuralgia and rheumatism. Quickly cures all pains, swelling, and stomach and bowel difficulties.—Worth its weight in gold. Try it.

CONTEMPLATE

The stock of Lawns, Challis, Organdies, Mulls, India Linens we offer.

HENRY I. COHEN.

Summer Rates.

Commencing May 4th the Saturday excursion rates to Perham at $1.45, Brainerd to Perham and return, and Brainerd to Detroit Lake and return at $1.85. The round trip will take effect for the season. These tickets will be available for No. 3 and No. 5, going on Saturday and returning not later than No. 6 on Monday following. Round trip tickets will be for sale daily, good for 30 days. Brainerd to Perham and return $3.40, and Brainerd to Detroit and return $4.45.

Summer Meeting of St. Paul Driving Club.

Round trip tickets from Brainerd to St. Paul and return $5.50. Will be sold July 9th to 11th, good to return July 13th.

SA———TEENS.

The finest assortment and at bed rock prices.

HENRY I. COHEN.

Sale of Stumpage on State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE, }
SAINT PAUL, June 26th, 1889. }

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public auction, at my office, in Saint Paul, on Friday, August 30th, 1889, at 1 o'clock p. m., all Pine Stumpage on State Lands exposed to waste or damage, in accordance with the provisions of Section 47, Chapter 38, General Statutes of 1878.

W. W. BRADEN,
Com. of the State Land Office.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

—The Episcopalians have hired a Chinaman in New York to do mission work among his people, and the bishop has licensed him as a lay-reader.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Prof. L. W. Spring gives up the chair of English literature in the State University of Kansas to take that in Williams College. He was graduated from Williams in 1863.

—There are 3,278 public schools in Dakota, taught by 4,145 teachers, and having 69,075 enrolled pupils. The permanent school property is valued at $2,187,850. The total receipts last year were $2,141,756.79; total expenditures, $1,814,212.40.—*Chicago Mail.*

—Bishop Bowman, in opening the East Pennsylvania Methodist Conference at Reading, delivered an emphatic address on temperance, denouncing the use of tobacco as well as whisky. The conference passed resolutions forbidding members to chew or smoke.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—There appears to be a large portion of every denomination that makes no offerings for missions. It is reported that of the 3,000 parishes in the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1,600 made, last year, no contributions for either foreign or domestic missions.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The Indian women are coming hourly to the front. At a late meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Dakota, the Indian women reported having raised five hundred dollars for missionary work among their own people the last year. This was more than all the money raised by their white sisters in three societies.—*Christian Union.*

—Salvation Temple, Toronto, the new headquarters of the Salvation Army in Canada, is probably one of the most perfectly equipped places for religious meetings and worship in Canada. The auditorium will seat twenty-five hundred people, and there is not a bad seat in the house. It is arranged in accordance with the plans of General Booth.—*Toronto Globe.*

—It was recently stated in an English court in support of the theory that education does not diminish crime. that of sixty-five criminals before the court fifty-eight had received some education; twenty-three could read and write perfectly, and only seven could neither read nor write. It was also shown that whereas in 1870 of the children sent to reformatory schools fifty-one per cent. of the boys and forty-six per cent. of the girls could neither read nor write, in 1884 only twenty-two per cent. of the boys and thirty-three per cent. of the girls were so illiterate.

—At a recent Sunday-school gathering in London, Rev. J. T. Briscoe warned parents against making the Bible a punishment book. In some homes Mr. Briscoe said it was customary when boys and girls misbehave to make them learn so many Bible verses as a punishment. Such task-work as this the speaker denounced as infamous. It made the Bible a book of terror, hated by the children. Instead of this the children ought to be trained to love the Bible, and to regard the reading of it as a privilege, not as a punishment. The Bible, he thought, was the best story-book in the world for boys and girls, and if children must read stories they ought to read the best stories—that is the Bible ones.

PROTECT OUR BREAD.

The machinery of the law cannot be put at work too speedily or too vigorously against the wholesale adulteration of the things we eat. Both the health and the pockets of the people demand protection.

There is no article of food in general use more wickedly adulterated than the lower grades of baking powder.

For raising bread, biscuit or other food only the very best and purest baking powder should be employed. The use of the ordinary cream of tartar, or of baking powders containing lime, alum and phosphates, carries deleterious ingredients into the food to the prejudice of the life and health of the consumer.

The sale of adulterated baking powders has been prohibited by statute in several localities. It will be in the interests of the public health when their sale is made a misdemeanor everywhere, and the penalties of the law are rigidly enforced.

The ordinary baking powder contains either lime, which, introduced into the system in too free quantities, causes serious disorders of the kidneys; alum, a corrosive poison, or lime phosphates, which are condemned by physicians as deleterious in their effect when taken under certain physical conditions. The Royal is the only baking powder on the market that is free from lime, alum and phosphates, and absolutely pure.

The absolute purity of the Royal Baking Powder makes it pre-eminently the most useful and wholesome leavening agent known. Containing no lime, alum, phosphate or other impurity, it leaves no alkaline or other residuum in the food, and its use always insures pure, light and sweet bread, biscuit and cake, that are perfectly digestible and wholesome whether hot or cold, fresh or stale. Its leavening power has been determined the highest whenever tested by official authority, and all chemists and writers on food hygiene commend it for its sterling qualities.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

Should er Arms and wait for the

Sixth Street Clothing House.

On or about July 1st we will open our store with a full and complete line of

Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods AND Mens Shoes

of the finest and most reliable goods in the market. We have bought our goods at BED ROCK rates and will sell at the closest margin practicable to honest conduct of business.

FOR QUALITY,

Our goods cannot be beaten in this or any other market. We will meet any competion here and often CUT UNDER any with our Special Bargains.

Put Us to The Test,

We are always pleased to show our goods to the public. Make a note of our address and do not fail to call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. J. KENNEDY & CO.,

SIXTH STREET SOUTH, - - - - - BRAINERD, MINN.

We Have Moved

INTO OUR NEW STORE NEXT DOOR.

Call in and See Us if You Want to Buy

Fireworks, Flags, Candies,

FRUITS, ETC.

For the GLORIOUS FOURTH! Remember the place, next door to Johnson & Bain's Drug Store.

R. PARKER.

P. S.---Our old store room is for rent.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the *oldest and largest* tobacco factory *in the world* is in Jersey City, N. J.

That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1760.

That last year (1886) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 966 factories at work.

That in the last 21 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars ($44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $1,000,000.00 per year or $20,000.00 per week.

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives.

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year.

That this factory belongs to and is operated by Yours, very truly,

P. LORILLARD & CO.

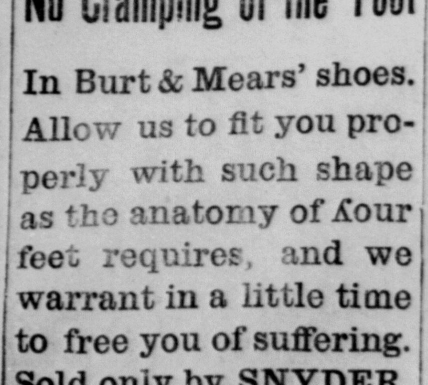
HEALTH IS WEALTH!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggist Sale Agents, Brainerd, Minn.



No Cramping of the Foot

In Burt & Mears' shoes. Allow us to fit you properly with such shape as the anatomy of your feet requires, and we warrant in a little time to free you of suffering. Sold only by SNYDER, 7th Street, Bank Block.

DENIS BROS.,

—PROPRIETORS—

BRAINERD Machine Shops.

WE DO

Blacksmithing and Wagon Work,

On short notice and in a satisfactory manner.

Seventh St., Between Front & Laurel

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION!

A Word to Young Men and Women Who are Starting in Life.

The CURTISS COMMERCIAL COLLEGES of Minneapolis and St. Paul are among the most celebrated and efficient in the country.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen contemplating a full Commercial Course, or only desirous of learning Penmanship, Type-writing and short-hand, should

C. C. CURTISS,

Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

Please state in your letter where

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC

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Express trains daily, to which are attached

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER

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ELEGANT DINING CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN

ST PAUL AND PORTLAND

On any class of Ticket.

Emigrant Sleepers Free

The only all Rail Line to the

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

For Full information as to Time, Rates, etc Address,

CHAS. S. FEE

Yellowstone Park in October.

Wisconsin Central Line.

The Parlor Sleeping and Palace Car Route to Chicago

Departing trains from	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago Day express:	A12:10 m.	12:45 p. m.
Chicago night express	A7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Trains Arrive at	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago fast express	A7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Chicago day express	A4:20 p. m.	3:40 p. m.

A Daily. B Daily except Sunday.

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All trains carry elegant day coaches, superb sleepers and luxurious dining cars without change between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. For tickets, rates, berths in sleepers, and all detailed information apply to the

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MINNEAPOLIS—No 19, Nicollet House Block, Corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues. F. H. Anson, Northwestern Passenger Agent.

W. S. MELLEN, General Manager, JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pas'r & Tkt A'gt Milwaukee.

ST. PAUL—No. 173, east Third street, Merchant's Hotel block. C. E. Robb, City Ticket Agent.

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Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY

AND THE FAMOUS

ALBERT LEA ROUTE

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To Chicago,

Without Change, connecting with the fast train of all lines for the

East and Southeast.

The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and

DES MOINES, IOWA

Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Also "Short Line" to Watertown D. T.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN

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and the principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points south and Southwest.

MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line running two trains daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchinson, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railways.

Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and northwest.

REMEMBER The trains of the Minneapolis & St Louis Railway are composed of comfortable day coaches, magnificent Pullman sleeping cars, Horton reclining chair cars, and our justly celebrated PALACE DINING CARS.

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(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Rooms 1 and 2 . . Bank Block

W. A. FLEMING, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office Room 8.

SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

Werner Hemstead, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

Cor. Front and 7th Streets, Brainerd.

THE Journal seems to miss the countenance of Policeman Johnson from the force.

A NORTHERN Pacific dining car was burned near Jamestown while being used on the limited express. The loss is reported to be $20,000.

AN article copied from the Motley Register in this issue will show how the St. Cloud land office officials publish final proof notices in papers nearest the lands.

THE man who stole the $15,000 worth of wheat in Minneapolis got off with a lighter sentence that a man would in this city had his offense been the taking of a coupie of spring chickens.

No saloon-keeper in Minneapolis who has broken the law during the past year will be granted a license for the coming year. Some of the most popular saloon men in the city are among the number who have been rejected.

THE Detroit Record does not see why the red men should want to sign the treaty, divide up their lands and become white folks, pay taxes and hustle at farming, when white men are starving to death at the same business."

THE Currans, who have been on trial at Waupaca, Wis., for killing W. W. Haseltine, of Stevens Point, have been acquitted, and one of the most sensational tragedies of the day is ended. The case is one that has gained notoriety in nearly every state in the union.

JUST now interest seems centering on the coming fight between Sullivan and Kilrain, and while John L. intimates that Jake will not stand up before his sledge hammer blows for even ten rounds there are those who think different. The country would be just as well off if there were no Sullivans or Kilrains.

MATTERS relating to the Brainerd post-office are being canvassed on every corner these days. The democratic Journal seems to think that the democratic post-master should be allowed to remain but the people seem to think otherwise, if petitions are any indication.

Great Partiality Has Been Shown.

The following article from the Motley Register is timely and to the point, and we are a trifle anxious to see how Bro. Stivers will explain the the matter so as to justify his St. Cloud friend:

The Brainerd, St. Cloud, Little Falls and other papers are just now in a controversy about the management of the St. Cloud land office. A great deal is said on each side that to us seems unimportant and to which we would scarcely call attention. And yet we believe that great partiality has been shown by the present officers to democratic papers. We believe the Brainerd Journal wilfully made a false statement when it said that fully nine-tenths of the notices had been published in republican papers since the office has been under its present management. We think it safe to assert that fully one-half the notices have been published in the not more than half dozen democratic papers of the district. We can mention several cases where notices which should legally have appeared in the Register were published in the Journal. One of these in particular was that of Frank Beardsley, who lives about four miles northwest of here. He paid us in advance for the notice and we sent his papers in from here to the St Cloud office. Not hearing anything about the matter we wrote to the register of the land office and received an answer that no record was kept of such things and to send in another notice, which we did. In the meantime we discovered that the notice was being run in the columns of the Brainerd Journal. And yet Brainerd is six times further than Motley from the land. We are not making war on the St. Cloud land officers; they may have the right to send notices for publication to others than those designated by the settler; we give the above because it is a fact so easily proven that neither the democratic papers nor the St. Cloud land officers will deny it.

An Even Thing.

There seems to be a great deal of fuss made about selling whiskey to Indians. Taken altogether there is no more damage done by reason of the sale of whisky to Indians than to white men. Its sale to white men causes poverty, wretchedness, robbery and murder, and what worse can the Indian do?—Todd Co. Argus.

A Mighty Mean Man.

A man living in Clay, who owes us over two years' subscription, put his paper back in the post-office last week marked "refused." We have heard of many mean men. There is the man who used the wart on his neck for a collar button, the one who pastured a goat on his grandmother's grave, the one who stole coppers from a dead man's eyes, the one who got rich by giving his five children a nickle each to go to bed without supper and then stealing the nickel after the children were asleep; but for pure, downright meanness, the man who will take a paper for years, mark it "refused," and then stick it back into the post-office, is entitled to first premium.—Lineville Democrat.

For Five Finlanders.

The capital lottery prize of $15,000 recently drawn by a Duluth saw mill employee, has been divided up among five, there being that many tickets in the pool that won the prize. All the five winners are Finlanders working in Peck & Sons saw mill at Rices Point, and all will leave in a few weeks for Finland to spend the remainder of their days in ease and peace. They say that the income from the $3000 each that they have received will keep them and their families in luxury, with all the whale oil and meat they want to eat, for the remainder of their days. It is possible that one of the men, who is a mill edger, may return in the fall as his ambitions for wealth are high.—Duluth Herald.

The Brainerd Folks.

From The Glenwood Minnesottan:—

Well, Glenwood has opened the door of the destiny which awaits her—tho it would be more truthful to say that Brainerd pulled the latch-string. Her excursion last Saturday was the first of its character that the Glen has had; but the chrysalis broken, the incomparable charms of the Glen will refuse longer to rest obscurely in their encircling bluffs.

The sun rose with his usual majesty Saturday morning, on time, and with its game eye open for "warm meals at all hours." Everybody about the Glen was transformed into a flag station, and waited to hear the 4 o'clock morning gun go off at Brainerd.

At 10:15 the first contingent arrived. Ten cars wheeled up to the depot, and 110 wagons, etcetera, waited the coming. The Glenwood Brass Band mounted a freight car with their hair combed and their mother's blessing, and tewted a resounding welcome. About 800 people, white haired babies and black haired daddies, all with good nature streaming from bright eyes, tumbled out and tumbled in—to wagons, and the calvacade marched down those magnificent bluffs through glens and valleys, down 250 feet to the village—and thence to the lake shore, where a picnic grove of eight miles of leafy beach awaited them.

Forty-five minutes later the second train pulled in, and 600 more scrambled into the wagons—and led by the magnificent 3rd Reg. M. N. G. Band, marched and marched away.

Right in this spot, before we lose our grip, we're going to have a little mad all to ourselves. Why didn't the Marshals, or somebody, say the editors, for instance, have that string of opaque freight cars shoved west of the depot? If there is one thing this wonderful Glen is proud of it is that vista from the N. P. Depot—and yet, there were 1,400 people cooped up between the train and the freights totally shut off from one of the finest landscapes in the world.

At the Pavilion we understand some exercises of an oratorical nature were indulged in, when everybody "scattered."

The games were carried out as nearly as could be, tho want of time prevented the Cricket Match, and the girls would not run that champion peticoat race.

By two o'clock there were just about 2,500 people on the streets of Glenwood, the grounds round about, and along the eight mile drive, scattered over a distance of five miles, and every boat was in use all the time.

After all the high-jumps and the high-jinks were properly perpetrated, the throng sought the base ball grounds, and there the fun began. All preliminary matters were merely preparatory. The genuine, all-wool, yard-wide, ripped-wide-open, fun came when the ballbangers bung their bugles.

THE BALL GAME.

Brainerd sent down as fine a class of people as ever saddled a steam horse and picknicked abroad. Every one spoke in praise. No troubles, no scraps, much joy, but no jawy; everybody said "thank you" when you accidently stepped on their toes, and then smiled if you replied "your welcome."

And the uniformed Ball Nine, too, were fine looking fellows, and were really gentlemen. That they unfortunately forgot that they were among strangers instead of on their native heath, and began a fusillade of "guff," "sass," "chin," and brag, against the quiet and inoffensive farmer boys who picked up a nine to give them the $25 prize with—was unwise and ended most ridiculously. Yet, Glenwood people, all and every, looked upon the matter kindly, and—as soon as they were very fortunately punished for their overbearing manner—we were all extremely sorry that the chin challenge was taken up.

The umpire was an unfortunate choice. He did not intentionally act hostile to Glenwood. We, of course, suppose he never umpired before. And as he soon found that the "Potatoddiggers," as the Renos had been called, were "up to snuff" on the fine points, he showed to great disadvantage. One point he certainly overlooked: That decisions should lean to the runner. At least two of his decisions were so gross that he ruled back on them. Credit is due Sam Blair for the firm stand he took in the first circus which occurred.

The game was won by the "Hayseeds" by a score of 20 for Reno, to 11 for Brainerd.

The battle was over, and cheerfulness resumed its sway. The defeat of the visiting club would have caused no special remarks but for the unusual comments made by the Brainerd team, and the evident inefficiency of the umpire. His decision permitting two runs in on a blocked ball on the plea that the catcher took the ball from the ground, weakened his standing at once. Much credit was due Sam Blair, and the Captain, Pete Ferguson, for the firm stand taken against the first of these remarkable decisions.

It is doubtless true that the "guff" got off at the farmer boys was meant in good nature. But those farmer boys were our guests, too, only one being a villager. No humiliation follows a defeat, but we advise the young men to be a little more quiet and unassuming on the grounds, and let their friends do the "rattling." We are sure the young men are gentlemen, and it was the desire of all that they might secure the prize if it could be won in a good-natured hard-fought contest.

The Brainerd boys were good batters, but were not up on base running. They didn't begin stealing their second base until the fourth inning, when they appeared to "catch on."

Johnnie Wilson made a splendid catcher. Blair's pitching was all right. The B's were sent to grass twice under it. But he did not vary the speed or delivery, and they caught on. Then Geo. Stenson tried it, and he worked the perspective racket for all there was in it. It was just fun to see the batters shy at the ball about a foot over it.

Stenson did splendid work, but one of his loose balls was taken up most be-a-u-tifully by a Brainerd boy, on the end of the bat, and a sky-scraping south-pole raker sent out.

Many good points were made which we would refer to had we known the names better, of both teams.

THE labor picnic in Minneapolis drew out 3,500 people.

A BOY cannon killed Miss Abbie Judson in Minneapolis.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners Held Tuesday, July 2nd, 1889.

Proceedings of meeting of board of county commissioners held July 2nd, 1889.

All members of the board were present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved as read.

On motion auditor was instructed to recommend an abatement of $250 on Lots 23 and 24, Block 50, for 1888.

The following bills were allowed:

Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners, etc	$20 00
Chas. Cross, fees case State vs. J. Tifft and S. Doe	2 24
Chas. Cross, fees case State vs. J. Tifft and S. Doe	2 24
Pioneer Press Co., blanks and stationery	4 00
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery	40 00
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery	1 32
M. Bradford, work done for poor farm	1 50
W. S. Booth, stationery	3 95
Louis Wood, custodian of bridge	15 00
D. Swanson, milk furnished poor farm	3 30
Henry Leider, surveying Brainerd, Rabbitt Lake and Deerwood road	8 00
Frank Naamin, surveying Brainerd, Rabbitt Lake and Deerwood road	8 00
R. K. Whiteley, surveying Brainerd, Rabbitt Lake and Deerwood road	34 00
C. B. Stade, surveying Brainerd, Rabditt Lake and Deerwood road	6 00
Henry Spalding, taking Wm. Munroe to reform school	27 81
Henry Spalding, boarding prisoners	75 98
Henry Spalding, fees case State vs. John Whalen and E. Laughton	35 30
J. T. Sanborn, meals furnished jurors	14 40
Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, interest on mortgage assumed by county	65 50
Ben. Shontell, fees inquest of E. Erath	1 12
Chas. Shontell, fees inquest of E. Erath	1 12

Bond of F. H. Tilley in the sum of $2,000 to sell intoxicating liquors in Cass county was accepted and auditor instructed to issue license.

N. McFadden, drugs furnished poor farm, $9.

The following report of auditing board was on motion accepted.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Crow Wing County:

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned, board of auditors, respectfully submit to your honorable body the following report: That on the 21st day of June, 1889, we examined the books and accounts of the County Treasurer and found the following to be a true and correct statement of finances, viz:

Balance on hand June 1st	$51 696 85	
Tax Collections	1 440 93	
Liquor Licenses	500 00	
Collections on School lands	36 12	
Fines	45 00	
		$53 658 90

To be accounted for by the treasurer as follows:

Amount in Bank	$30 444 66	
Currency	201 12	
Checks, etc	166 27	
Wolf Bounty Orders	130 00	
Orders Redeemed	22 716 85	
		$53 658 90

We further certify that the different fund accounts in the office of the Auditor and Treasurer were carefully examined by us and found to be correct.

A. P. FARRAR.
S. F. ALDERMAN,
LOUIS TACHE.

Board adjourned until Monday, July 8th.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Programme of the W. C. T. U District Convention.

The following is the programme of the Third annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the Fifteenth district of Minnesota, which will open at the Methodist church in this city next Tuesday:

EVENING SESSION, 8 P. M., JULY 9.

Music. Choir.
Scripture Reading and Prayer.
Music. Congregation.
Address of Welcome. Mayor Hemstead.
Response. Mrs. Hobart, State President W. C. T. U.
Music.
Ten Minutes Speeches by Revs. Brownson, Rowell, Miller and others.
Collection. Music. Benediction.

MORNING SESSION, 9:30 A. M., JULY 10.

Consecration Services.
Appointing Committees,
Reports of Unions.
Railroad Work. Mrs. Alice D. White.
Reports of Y's.
Sabbath Observance. Mrs. E. J. Brownson.
Report of District.
General Remarks.
Benediction.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P. M.

Scripture Reading and Prayer. Music.
Tobacco.
Non-Alcoholic Medication.
Memorial Services.
Election of Officers.
Hygiene. Mrs. J. S. Barnard, M D.
How to be Wise, (Y's). Miss Carrie Estey.
Parliamentary Drill. Mrs. Hobart.
Work Among Lumbermen. Mrs. C. P. DeLaittre.
Reports of Committees.
General Discussion.
Prayer. Adjournment.

EVENING SESSION, 8 P. M.

Music. Reading and Prayer.
Music.
Address by Mrs. Hobart.
Collection.
God Be With You 'Til We Meet Again.
Benediction.

THE eight-hour demonstration of the American Federation of Labor at Chicago was a grand success.

THERE is a possibility that the Sullivan-Kilrain fight may not take place Monday.

Why It Is Done.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has been interviewed in regard to the critizens on the numerous post-office removals and says:

"Yes, it always has been so, and always will be so until it becomes the custom of the government to publish the actual reasons for these changes. In many instances they are upon inspectors' reports, which, if published, would destroy the future of the man and leave a shadow upon his family. For the same reason no information is given to the public on removals, or causes of removal, where there is no inspector's report, but affidavits filed by the people, which in themselves are sufficient to put the department under severe criticism if removals are promptly made.

"There has often been much criticism, simply because of the politics involved, when the sole cause of the removal has been drunkenness, neglect of duty, and clearly proved unfitness to hold the important office of postmaster. It is very true that no business man would set aside a good clerk because of his politics; neither would he hold a poor clerk and let his business suffer because of the politics in the case. To allow a postmaster to serve out his term who does not put in an appearance at his office more than once in several weeks or who sits at his business several squares away and manages the post-office with women and boys, has no merit in it to win the approval of any community. To be sure the department does not expect to please everybody any more than we expect to hunt up the people who make false statements about methods of proceedure here in order to give explanations. It frequently comes to our knowledge that post-masters are saying that they do not expect to remain long, and it is no matter of interest to them to attend any longer to the office for the few months of their unexpired term. In many cases post-masters have returned to their business occupation and allow their offices to drift. It would seem to be better for the good of the people if these people would resign instead of waiting to have complaints lodged against them and then be removed by the department. The people who are drawing their pay from the government ought to be compelled to give faithful service or resign, and if they do neither, the department will recommend their removal, no matter how much criticism and misapprehension of the fact may be made.

Glorious Rains for Dakota.

On Monday afternoon this locality was blessed with an abundance of rain, which thoroughly soaked the parched earth. The very hot and dry weather of the preceeding few days, which seemingly had done irreparable injury to the growing crops, had cast a gloom over all our citizens, and the faces of our farmers were depicted with deepest despair, but the bountiful refreshment which nature vouchsafed us in the way of the life-giving fluid—rain, most radically changed the situation and now everything is blessed, and consequently smiling faces is the rule, and our people are happy. It is learned that the rain was general throughout the Red River Valley and the crops are thus insured. While there may not be a full average yield in many localities, those portions most suffering from drouth will be secured with half or two-thirds of a crop of a good grade. The effects of the rain is already plainly visable resulting in greater good than the most sanguine could expect.—[Hillsboro Press.

WHALEBONE.

A Branch of Business in Which the Profits Are Uncertain.

"There is no article of commerce that varies more widely in its market price than whalebone," said a New York dealer to a reporter recently, "In January it may sell for two dollars a pound and in the following June for five dollars a pound. Twenty-five years ago the price was seventy-five cents a pound. It varies in price according to the catch, and this in turn depends upon the luck of the sailors. If they find the whaling grounds closed by ice, meet with a shipwreck, or for any reason fail to catch whales the price goes up. This makes it a very speculative business and we can never tell what our stock is worth until we hear of the catch."

"What part does whalebone chiefly come from?"

"The main supply is brought from the North Pacific whalers and comes in, in November. A smaller quantity comes from the South Sea and arrives about June. Now and then a small supply comes from Davis Straits and Hudson Bay. Whales are caught there at all seasons of the year, and the bone coming to New York is apt to disturb the price. Many years ago it was the custom of whaling captains, when out of stores to stop at some Pacific port and exchange some of their whalebone for the necessary supplies and in this way smaller lots would come in and trouble the market. Ships are now so thoroughly supplied that there is no longer any need of continuing this practice. The supply comes from New Bedford and San Francisco, which are the great whaling points of this country. A great amount used to come from Nantucket, but the shallowness of its harbor and the greater convenience of New Bedford drove its trade away. On board ship the slaps of whalebone, as they are termed in mercantile phrase, are done up in bundles of about two hundred pounds each, and are sent to the market in that shape. In cutting up whalebone there is a loss of about twenty per cent. on the raw material. The hair is worth ten cents a pound for mixing with horse-hair for upholstering purposes, and it is sometimes used in the manufacture of brushes."—*Boston Record.*



Snyder has the finest Kid Shoe for Ladies at $2.50 that is made. Others sell at $3.00.

TONIC-ALTERATIVE Bludbilder AND BLOOD RENEWER.

The new vegetable remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache, Female Weakness, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dropsy, Scrofula, Pimples and Face Eruptions and Blood, Liver and Kidney diseases. It purifies the blood and through it acts upon all organs and tissues of the body, and strengthens and builds up the system while it eradicates disease. It is the most economical blood purifier and pleasant to take. Price $1; Six bottles $5. Prepared by J. W. COLE & CO., Black River Falls, Wis.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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The followtng courses of study are offered: Classical, Scientific, Literary Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Mining Engineering and Metallurgy, shop work (including Wood, Iron and Metal Working) Industrial, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing; Wood Carving and Designing; Military Science and Tactics; Agriculture (including the "School of Agriculture") Veterinary Science, Law, Medicine, (Regular, Homeopathic), Dentistry.

Tuition is Free.

Except in the the departments of Law and Medicine. Next year opens September 3d, 1889.

Catalogue containing full information, will be sent to all persons who apply for it. Address

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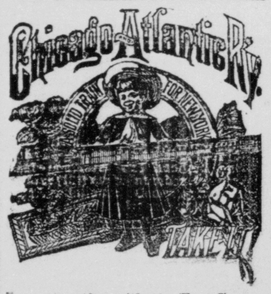
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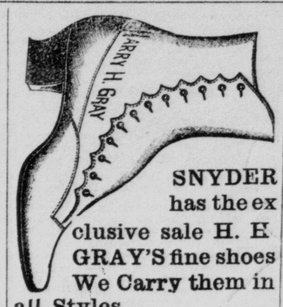
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We will pay the above reward for any cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly compiled with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits, and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 862 Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Sold by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggists, Brainerd, Minn.

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All well posted travelers between the Twin Cities and Chicago take this line—particularly favoring the "Vestibule Limited," which carries the finest sleeping cars and coaches ever built, and also all classes of passengers, without extra fares. On the Lake Superior portion of the line, between Minneapolis, St. Paul & Duluth, and St. Paul & Ashland, Putlman sleepers are run on night trains, and parlor cars on day trains.

NORTHWESTERN LINE

Pullman sleepers are also run through between Duluth, Superior and Chicago. Fast through trains are also run between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City, via Sioux City, with through Pullman sleepers St. Paul to Omaha and Kansas City. Dining cars are run on all through trains over this line between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, and between St. Paul and Kansas City. Besides being the best

NORTHWESTERN LINE

between these principal cities, the Chicago & Northwestern system of lines composed of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Chicago & Northwestern and Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley R'ys—(all advertised as "The Northwestern Line,") traverses a rich and populous country, and offers the quickest means of reaching all the large towns or villages in the territory intersected by it. Before selecting a route, travelers should get a folder, with map of this line, and they will quickly see the advantages offered. All particulars, with maps and time tables, may be obtained at any station, or write direct to

T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage executed and delivered by John A. Davis mortgagor, to George E. Hayes, mortgagee, dated the 16th day of May A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book C of Mortgages, on page 325, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of Ten hundred and forty-eight ($1048) Dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and Seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered sixteen [16] and seventeen [17] and the south half of lot numbered fifteen (15) of block numbered seventy-six (76), partly in the Town of Brainerd, and partly in the First Addition to the Town of Brainerd, according to the plats of said Town and Addition of record in the Registry of Deeds of said Crow Wing County.

GEORGE E. HAYES, Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney for Mortgage.

Dated June 27th, 1889.

NOTES from the diary of tourists, commercial travelers, business men and others has revealed:

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has the unqualified endorsement of all;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has to-day the most popular line between MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL and MILWAUKEE, and CHICAGO;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL is daily adding to its admirers as the recognized PULLMAN line between MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL and MILWAUKEE and CHICAGO;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL touches the most prominent points in Wisconsin, and that it has more important business centers on its through line than any other railway in the NORTHWEST;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has made an enviable reputation with its peerless DINING CAR SERVICE;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL runs fast trains on which all classes of passengers are carried with commodious and distinct accommodation for all;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has representatives distributed throughout the country, who will cheerfully give any information that may be desired and that its terminal Agents are specially instructed to look after the comfort of passengers who may be routed via its line.

For detailed information, apply to your nearest Ticket Agent or to representatives of the road.

WM. S. MELLEN, JAS. BARKER, General Manager. Genl. Pass'r & Ticket Agt, MILWAUKEE.

F. H. ANSON, Northwestern Passenger Agent, No. 19, Nicollett House Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS

Front Street, Corner 7th.

Try our SEMPER IDEM CREAM, for chapped hands or any roughness of the skin.

Try our No. 2 Cough Syrup for Coughs, Colds, Etc.

Remember we have a complete line of Mixed Paint, Varnishes, Floor Paint, Paint Brushes, &c. &c.

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

New Cash Store!

Groceries at Rock Bottom Prices!

We are now located in our NEW QUARTERS on the east side of Sixth street, and are prepared to astonish the public in the matter of prices. Get prepared for the shock.

We will Sell for Cash and Defy Competition

H. McGINN.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER UNDERWEAR!

We would call special attention to our line of genuine

Lisle THREAD UNDERWEAR

FOR GENTS AT $2.50 PER SUIT.

Hose to Match. Jobbers refuse to duplicate at this price. Ask to see them, Only a few left.

DAY & MEAGHER.

BRAINERD Brewing Co.

Patronize Home Industry.

PURE LAGER BEER,

Always on hand. Orders promptly filled, and free delivery to and part of the city.

JOS. KERNER, FRANK STUMPF, Proprietors.

SUNDBERG

Has a splendid line of

Silverware, Jewelry

Watches and Clocks.

For bargains call at the store, Sixth street, next door to Lumbermen's Bank.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 32. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY. JULY 5, 1889. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

NORTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD
THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN
SAINT PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS,
Or DULUTH.
And all Points in
Minnesota, Dakota Montana
Idaho, Washington Territory
OREGON,
British Columbia, Puget Sound
And Alaska.
Express trains daily, to which are attached
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER
AND
ELEGANT DINING CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN
ST PAUL AND PORTLAND
On any class of Ticket.
Emigrant Sleepers Free
The only all Rail Line to the
YELLOWSTONE PARK.
For Full information as to Time, Rates, etc Address,
CHAS. S. FEE
Yellowstone Park in October.

Wisconsin Central Line.
The Parlor Sleeping and Palace Car Route to Chicago.

Departing trains from	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago Day express:	A 12:10 m.	12:45 p. m.
Chicago night express	A 7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A 7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Trains Arrive at	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago fast express	A 7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A 7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Chicago day express	A 4:20 p. m.	3:40 p. m.

A Daily. B Daily except Sunday.
THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
All trains carry elegant day coaches, superb sleepers and luxurious dining cars without change between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. For tickets, rates, berths in sleepers, and all detailed information apply to the
CITY OFFICES
MINNEAPOLIS—No 16, Nicollet House Block, Corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues. F. H. ANSON, Northwestern Passenger Agent.
W. S. MELLEN, General Manager, JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pas'r & T'k't A'g't Milwaukee.
ST. PAUL—No. 173, east Third street, Merchant's Hotel block. C. E. Robb, City Ticket Agent.

Bargains in Real Estate.
A. P. RIGGS,
Room 11, Bank Block.
BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY
AND THE FAMOUS
ALBERT LEA ROUTE
TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.
from St. Paul and Minneapolis
To Chicago,
Without Change, connecting with the fast train of all lines for the
East and Southeast.
The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and
DES MOINES, IOWA
Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Also "Short Line" to Watertown D. T.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
BETWEEN
MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS
and the principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points south and Southwest.

MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line running two trains daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchinson, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railways.

Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, Northern Pacific St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and northwest.

REMEMBER The trains of the Minneapolis & St Louis Railway are composed of comfortable day coaches, magnificent Pullman sleeping cars, Horton reclining chair cars, and our justly celebrated PALACE DINING CARS.

150 LBS. of Baggage Checked Free. Far always as low as the lowest. For Time Table Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest ticket agent or write to
C. H. HOLDRIDGE,
Gen'l Tkt & Pass. Agt. Minneapolis, Minn

Professional Cards.

A. E. VEON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND PENSION ATTORNEY,
No. 19, 5th Street.
Will attend to any business in either line.

L. M. ROBERTS,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence—Room No. 3, Hartley Block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.

DR. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block
BRAINERD..... MINN.

P. S. WHITELY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 11, Bank Block,
BRAINERD..... MINN.

M. McFADDEN,
INSURANCE AGENT.
Represents none but first-class companies.
OFFICE—ROOM 10 BANK BLOCK.
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

G. S. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 - - Bank Block

W. A. FLEMING, ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

Werner Hemstead, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Cor. Front and 7th Streets, Brainerd.

THE Journal seems to miss the countenance of Policeman Johnson from the force.

A NORTHERN Pacific dining car was burned near Jamestown while being used on the limited express. The loss is reported to be $20,000.

AN article copied from the Motley Register in this issue will show how the St. Cloud land office officials publish final proof notices in papers nearest the lands.

THE man who stole the $15,000 worth of wheat in Minneapolis got off with a lighter sentence that a man would in this city had his offense been the taking of a couple of spring chickens.

No saloon-keeper in Minneapolis who has broken the law during the past year will be granted a license for the coming year. Some of the most popular saloon men in the city are among the number who have been rejected.

THE Detroit Record does not see why the red men should want to sign the treaty, divide up their lands and become white folks, pay taxes and hustle at farming, when white men are starving to death at the same business."

THE Currans, who have been on trial at Waupaca, Wis., for killing W. W. Haseltine, of Stevens Point, have been acquitted, and one of the most sensational tragedies of the day is ended. The case is one that has gained notoriety in nearly every state in the union.

JUST now interest seems centering on the coming fight between Sullivan and Kilrain, and while John L. intimates that Jake will not stand up before his sledge hammer blows for even ten rounds there are those who think different. The country would be just as well off if there were no Sullivans or Kilrains.

MATTERS relating to the Brainerd post-office are being canvassed on every corner these days. The democratic Journal seems to think that the democratic post-master should be allowed to remain but the people seem to think otherwise, if petitions are any indication.

Great Partiality Has Been Shown.

The following article from the Motley Register is timely and to the point, and we are a trifle anxious to see how Bro. Stivers will explain the the matter so as to justify his St. Cloud friend:

The Brainerd, St. Cloud, Little Falls and other papers are just now in a controversy about the management of the St. Cloud land office. A great deal is said on each side that to us seems unimportant and to which we would scarcely call attention. And yet we believe that great partiality has been shown by the present officers to democratic papers. We believe the Brainerd Journal wilfully made a false statement when it said that fully nine-tenths of the notices had been published in republican papers since the office has been under its present management. We think it safe to assert that fully one-half the notices have been published in the not more than half dozen democratic papers of the district. We can mention several cases where notices which should legally have appeared in the Register were published in the Journal. One of these in particular was that of Frank Regrdsley, who lives about four miles northwest of here. He paid us in advance for the notice and we sent his papers in from here to the St. Cloud office. Not hearing anything about the matter we wrote to the register of the land office and received an answer that no record was kept of such things and to send in another notice, which we did. In the meantime we discovered that the notice was being run in the columns of the Brainerd Journal. And yet Brainerd is six times further than Motley from the land. We are not making war on the St. Cloud land officers; they may have the right to send notices for publication to others than those designated by the settler; we give the above because it is a fact so easily proven that neither the democratic papers nor the St. Cloud land officers will deny it.

An Even Thing.

There seems to be a great deal of fuss made about selling whiskey to Indians. Taken altogether there is no more damage done by reason of the sale of whisky to Indians than to white men. Its sale to white men causes poverty, wretchedness, robbery and murder, and what worse can the Indian do?—Todd Co. Argus.

A Mighty Mean Man.

A man living in Clay, who owes us over two years' subscription, put his paper back in the post-office last week marked "refused." We have heard of many mean men. There is the man who used the wart on his neck for a collar button, the one who pastured a goat on his grandmother's grave, the one who stole coppers from a dead man's eyes, the one who got rich by giving his five children a nickle each to go to bed without supper and then stealing the nickel after the children were asleep; but for pure, downright meanness, the man who will take a paper for years, mark it "refused," and then stick it back into the post-office, is entitled to first premium.—Lineville Democrat.

For Five Finlanders.

The capital lottery prize of $15,000 recently drawn by a Duluth saw mill employee, has been divided up among five, there being that many tickets in the pool that won the prize. All the five winners are Finlanders working in Peck & Sons saw mill at Rices Point, and all will leave in a few weeks for Finland to spend the remainder of their days in ease and peace. They say that the income from the $3000 each that they have received will keep them and their families in luxury, with all the whale oil and meat they want to eat, for the remainder of their days. It is possible that one of the men, who is a mill edger, may return in the fall as his ambitions for wealth are high.—Duluth Herald.

The Brainerd Folks.

From The Glenwood Minnesottan:—

Well, Glenwood has opened the door of the destiny which awaits her—tho it would be more truthful to say that Brainerd pulled the latch-string. Her excursion last Saturday was the first of its character that the Glen has had; but the chrysalis broken, the incomparable charms of the Glen will refuse longer to rest obscurely in their encircling bluffs.

The sun rose with his usual majesty Saturday morning, on time, and with its game eye open for "warm meals at all hours." Everybody about the Glen was transformed into a flag station, and waited to hear the 4 o'clock morning gun go off at Brainerd.

At 10:15 the first contingent arrived. Ten cars wheeled up to the depot, and 110 wagons, etcetera, waited the coming. The Glenwood Brass Band mounted a freight car with their hair combed and their mother's blessing, and tewted a resounding welcome. About 800 people, white haired babies and black haired daddies, all with good nature streaming from bright eyes, tumbled out and tumbled in—to wagons, and the calvacade marched down those magnificent bluffs through glens and valleys, down 250 feet to the village—and thence to the lake shore, where a picnic grove of eight miles of leafy beach awaited them.

Forty-five minutes later the second train pulled in, and 600 more scrambled into the wagons—and led by the magnificent 3rd Reg. M. N. G. Band, marched and marched away.

Right in this spot, before we lose our grip, we're going to have a little mad all to ourselves. Why didn't the Marshals, or somebody, say the editors, for instance, have that string of opaque freight cars shoved west of the depot? If there is one thing this wonderful Glen is proud of it is that vista from the N. P. Depot—and yet, there were 1400 people cooped up between the train and the freights totally shut off from one of the finest landscapes in the world.

At the Pavilion we understand some exercises of an oratorical nature were indulged in, when everybody "scattered."

The games were carried out as nearly as could be, tho want of time prevented the Cricket Match, and the girls would not run that champion peticoat race.

By two o'clock there were just about 2,500 people on the streets of Glenwood, the grounds round about, and along the eight mile drive, scattered over a distance of five miles, and every boat was in use all the time.

After all the high-jumps and the high-jinks were properly perpetrated, the throng sought the base ball grounds, and there the fun began. All preliminary matters were merely preparatory. The genuine, all-wool, yard-wide, ripped-wide-open, fun came when the ballbangers bung their bugles.

THE BALL GAME.

Brainerd sent down as fine a class of people as ever saddled a steam horse and pickmicked abroad. Every one spoke in praise. No troubles, no scraps, much joy, but no jawy; everybody said "thank you" when you accidently stepped on their toes, and then smiled if you replied "your welcome."

And the uniformed Ball Nine, too, were fine looking fellows, and were really gentlemen. That they unfortunately forgot that they were among strangers instead of on their native heath, and began a fusillade of "guff," "sass," "chin," and brag, against the quiet and inoffensive farmer boys who picked up a nine to give them the $25 prize with—was unwise and ended most ridiculously. Yet, Glenwood people, all and every, looked upon the matter kindly, and—as soon as they were very fortunately punished for their overbearing manner—we were all extremely sorry that the chin challenge was taken up.

The umpire was an unfortunate choice. He did not intentionally act hostile to Glenwood. We, of course, suppose he never umpired before. And as he soon found that the "Potatoddiggers," as the Renos had been called, were "up to snuff" on the fine points, he showed to great disadvantage. One point he certainly overlooked: That decisions should lean to the runner. At least two of his decisions were so gross that he ruled back on them. Credit is due Sam Blair for the firm stand he took in the first circus which occurred.

The game was won by the "Hayseeds" by a score of 20 for Reno, to 11 for Brainerd.

The battle was over, and cheerfulness resumed its sway. The defeat of the visiting club would have caused no special remarks but for the unusual comments made by the Brainerd team, and the evident inefficiency of the umpire. His decision permitting two runs in on a blocked ball on the plea that the catcher took the ball from the ground, weakened his standing at once. Much credit was due Sam Blair, and the Captain, Pete Ferguson, for the firm stand taken against the first of these remarkable decisions.

It is doubtless true that the "guff" got off at the farmer boys was meant in good nature. But those farmer boys were our guests, too, only one being a villager. No humiliation follows a defeat, but we advise the young men to be a little more quiet and unassuming on the grounds, and let their friends do the "rattling." We are sure the young men are gentlemen, and it was the desire of all that they might secure the prize if it could be won in a good-natured hard-fought contest.

The Brainerd boys were good batters, but were not up on base running. They didn't begin stealing their second base until the fourth inning, when they appeared to "catch on."

Johnnie Wilson made a splendid catcher. Blair's pitching was all right. The B's were sent to grass twice under it. But he did not vary the speed or delivery, and they caught on. Then Geo. Stenson tried it, and he worked the perspective racket for all there was in it. It was just fun to see the batters shy at the ball about a foot over it.

Stenson did splendid work, but one of his loose balls was taken up most be-a-u-tifully by a Brainerd boy, on the end of the bat, and a sky-scraping south-pole raker sent out.

Many good points were made which we would refer to had we known the names better, of both teams.

THE labor picnic in Minneapolis drew out 3,500 people.

A TOY cannon killed Miss Abbie Judson in Minneapolis.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners Held Tuesday, July 2nd, 1889.

Proceedings of meeting of board of county commissioners held July 2nd, 1889.

All members of the board were present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved as read.

On motion auditor was instructed to recommend an abatement of $2.50 on Lots 23 and 24, Block 50, for 1888.

The following bills were allowed:

Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners, etc	$20 00
Chas. Cross, fees case State vs. J. Tifft and S. Doe	2 24
Chas. Cross, fees case State vs. J. Tifft and S. Doe	2 24
Pioneer Press Co., blanks and stationery	4 00
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery	40 00
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery	1 32
M. Bradford, work done for poor farm	1 50
W. S. Booth, stationery	3 95
Louis Wood, custodian of bridge	15 00
D. Swanson, milk furnished poor farm	3 30
Henry Leider, surveying Brainerd, Rabbitt Lake and Deerwood road	8 00
Frank Naamin, surveying Brainerd, Rabbitt Lake and Deerwood road	8 00
R. K. Whiteley, surveying Brainerd, Rabbitt Lake and Deerwood road	34 00
C. B. Stade, surveying Brainerd, Rabditt Lake and Deerwood road	6 00
Henry Spalding, taking Wm. Munroe to reform school	27 81
Henry Spalding, boarding prisoners	75 98
Henry Spalding, fees case State vs. John Whalen and E. Laughton	35 30
J. T. Sanborn, meals furnished jurors	14 40
Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, interest on mortgage assumed by county	65 50
Ben. Shontell, fees inquest of E. Erath	1 12
Chas. Shontell, fees inquest of E. Erath	1 12

Bond of F. H. Tilley in the sum of $2,000 to sell intoxicating liquors in Cass county was accepted and auditor instructed to issue license.

N. McFadden, drugs furnished poor farm, $9.

The following report of auditing board was on motion accepted.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Crow Wing County;

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned, board of auditors, respectfully submit to your honorable body the following report: That on the 21st day of June, 1889, we examined the books and accounts of the County Treasurer and found the following to be a true and correct statement of finances, viz:

Balance on hand June 1st	$51 636	85
Tax Collections	1 440	93
Liquor Licenses	500	00
Collections on School lands	36	12
Fines	45	00
	$53 658	90

To be accounted for by the treasurer as follows:

Amount in Bank	$30 444	66
Currency	201	12
Checks, etc	166	27
Wolf Bounty Orders	130	00
Orders Redeemed	22 716	85
	$53 658	90

We further certify that the different fund accounts in the office of the Auditor and Treasurer were carefully examined by us and found to be correct.

A. P. FARRAR.
S. F. ALDERMAN,
LOUIS TACHE.

Board adjourned until Monday, July 8th.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Programme of the W. C. T. U District Convention.

The following is the programme of the Third annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the Fifteenth district of Minnesota, which will open at the Methodist church in this city next Tuesday:

EVENING SESSION, 8 P. M., JULY 9.
Music. Choir.
Scripture Reading and Prayer.
Music. Congregation.
Address of Welcome. Mayor Hemstead,
Response. Mrs. Hobart, State President W. C. T. U.
Music.
Ten Minutes Speeches by Revs. Brownson, Rowell, Miller and others.
Collection. Music. Benediction.

MORNING SESSION, 9:30 A. M., JULY 10.
Consecration Services.
Appointing Committees,
Reports of Unions,
Railroad Work. Mrs. Alice D. White.
Reports of Y's.
Sabbath Observance. Mrs. E. J. Brownson.
Report of District.
General Remarks,
Benediction.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P. M.
Scripture Reading and Prayer. Music.
Tobacco.
Non-Alcoholic Medication.
Memorial Services.
Election of Officers.
Hygiene. Mrs. J. S. Barnard, M D.
How to be Wise, (Y's). Miss Carrie Estey.
Parliamentary Drill. Mrs. Hobart.
Work Among Lumbermen. Mrs. C. P. DeLaittre.
Reports of Committees.
General Discussion.
Prayer. Adjournment.

EVENING SESSION, 8 P. M.
Music. Reading and Prayer.
Music.
Address by Mrs. Hobart.
Collection.
God Be With You 'Til We Meet Again.
Benediction.

THE eight-hour demonstration of the American Federation of Labor at Chicago was a grand success.

THERE is a possibility that the Sullivan-Kilrain fight may not take place Monday.

Why It Is Done.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has been interviewed in regard to the critizens on the numerous post-office removals and says:

"Yes, it always has been so, and always will be so until it becomes the custom of the government to publish the actual reasons for these changes. In many instances they are upon inspectors' reports, which, if published, would destroy the future of the man and leave a shadow upon his family. For the same reason no information is given to the public on removals, or causes of removal, where there is no inspector's report, but affidavits filed by the people, which in themselves are sufficient to put the department under severe criticism if removals are promptly made.

"There has often been much criticism, simply because of the politics involved, when the sole cause of the removal has been drunkenness, neglect of duty, and clearly proved unfitness to hold the important office of postmaster. It is very true that no business man would set aside a good clerk because of his politics; neither would he hold a poor clerk and let his business suffer because of the politics in the case. To allow a postmaster to serve out his term who does not put in an appearance at his office more than once in several weeks or who sits at his business several squares away and manages the post-office with women and boys, has no merit in it to win the approval of any community. To be sure the department does not expect to please everybody any more than we expect to hunt up the people who make false statements about methods of procedure here in order to give explanations. It frequently comes to our knowledge that post-masters are saying that they do not expect to remain long, and it is no matter of interest to them to attend any longer to the office for the few months of their unexpired term. In many cases post-masters have returned to their business occupation and allow their offices to drift. It would seem to be better for the good of the people if these people would resign instead of waiting to have complaints lodged against them and then be removed by the department. The people who are drawing their pay from the government ought to be compelled to give faithful service or resign, and if they do neither, the department will recommend their removal, no matter how much criticism and misapprehension of the fact may be made.

Glorious Rains for Dakota.

On Monday afternoon this locality was blessed with an abundance of rain, which thoroughly soaked the parched earth. The very hot and dry weather of the preceeding few days, which seemingly had done irreparable injury to the growing crops, had cast a gloom over all our citizens, and the faces of our farmers were depicted with deepest despair, but the bountiful refreshment which nature vouchsafed us in the way of the life-giving fluid—rain, most radically changed the situation and now everything is blessed, and consequently smiling faces is the rule, and our people are happy. It is learned that the rain was general throughout the Red River Valley and the crops are thus insured. While there may not be a full average yield in many localities, those portions most suffering from drouth will be secured with half or two-thirds of a crop of a good grade. The effects of the rain is already plainly visable resulting in greater good than the most sanguine could expect.—[Hillsboro Press.

WHALEBONE.

A Branch of Business in Which the Profits Are Uncertain.

"There is no article of commerce that varies more widely in its market price than whalebone," said a New York dealer to a reporter recently, "In January it may sell for two dollars a pound and in the following June for five dollars a pound. Twenty-five years ago the price was seventy-five cents a pound. It varies in price according to the catch, and this in turn depends upon the luck of the sailors. If they find the whaling grounds closed by ice, meet with a shipwreck, or for any reason fail to catch whales the price goes up. This makes it a very speculative business and we can never tell what our stock is worth until we hear of the catch."

"What part does whalebone chiefly come from?"

"The main supply is brought from the North Pacific whalers and comes in, in November. A smaller quantity comes from the South Sea and arrives about June. Now and then a small supply comes from Davis Straits and Hudson Bay. Whales are caught there at all seasons of the year, and the bone coming to New York is apt to disturb the price. Many years ago it was the custom of whaling captains, when out of stores to stop at some Pacific port and exchange some of their whalebone for the necessary supplies and in this way smaller lots would come in and trouble the market. Ships are now so thoroughly supplied that there is no longer any need of continuing this practice. The supply comes from New Bedford and San Francisco, which are the great whaling points of this country. A great amount used to come from Nantucket, but the shallowness of its harbor and the greater convenience of New Bedford drove its trade away. On board ship the slaps of whalebone, as they are termed in mercantile phrase, are done up in bundles of about two hundred pounds each, and are sent to the market in that shape. In cutting up whalebone there is a loss of about twenty per cent. on the raw material. The hair is worth ten cents a pound for mixing with horse-hair for upholstering purposes, and it is sometimes used in the manufacture of brushes."—*Boston Record.*



Snyder has the finest Kid Shoe for Ladies at $2.50 that is made. Others sell at $3.00.

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Bludbilder
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BLOOD RENEWER.
The new vegetable remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache, Female Weakness, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dropsy, Scrofula, Pimples and Face Eruptions and Blood, Liver and Kidney diseases. It purifies the blood and through it acts upon all organs and tissues of the body, and strengthens and builds up the system while it eradicates disease. It is the most economical blood purifier and pleasant to take. Price $1; Six bottles $5.
Prepared by J. W. COLE & CO.,
Black River Falls, Wis.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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Open to Both Sexes.
The followtng courses of study are offered: Classical, Scientific, Literary Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Mining Engineering and Metallurgy, shop work (including Wood, Iron and Metal Working) Industrial, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing; Wood Carving and Designing; Military Science and Tactics; Agriculture (including the "School of Agriculture") Veterinary Science, Law, Medicine, (Regular, Homeopathic), Dentistry.
Tuition is Free.
Except in the the departments of Law and Medicine. Next year opens September 3d, 1889.
Catalogue containing full information, will be sent to all persons who apply for it. Address
CYRUS NORTHROP, L. L. D., Pres.
Minneapolis, Minn.

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Has REMOVED his
SALOON
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To No. 15, 6th Street
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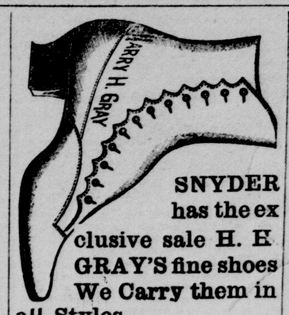
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FRONT STREET, BRAINERD.
Watch Repairing a Specialty.

$500 Reward!
We will pay the above reward for any cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we can not cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly compiled with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits, and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 862 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Sold by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggists, Brainerd, Minn.

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Office Over Post-Office.
HOURS: 11 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., 7:30 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.
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There is no line so handsomely equipped for Through Passenger Service as "The Northwestern Line"—C., St. P., M. & O. R'y—and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago trains over this line have a better record for reaching either end of their run "on time" than those of any other line in the country.

THE
All well posted travelers between the Twin Cities and Chicago take this line—particularly favoring the "Vestibule Limited," which carries the finest sleeping cars and coaches ever built, and also all classes of passengers, without extra fares. On the Lake Superior portion of the line, between Minneapolis, St. Paul & Duluth, and St. Paul & Ashland, Pullman sleepers are run on night trains, and parlor cars on day trains.
NORTHWESTERN
Pullman sleepers are also run through between Duluth, Superior and Chicago. Fast through trains are also run between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City, via. Sioux City, with through Pullman sleepers St. Paul to Omaha and Kansas City. Dining cars are run on all through trains over this line between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, and between St. Paul and Kansas City. Besides being the best
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between these principal cities, the Chicago & Northwestern system of lines composed of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Chicago & Northwestern and Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley R'ys—(all advertised as "The Northwestern Line,") traverses a rich and populous country, and offers the quickest means of reaching all the large towns or villages in the territory intersected by it. Before selecting a route, travelers should get a folder, with map of this line, and they will quickly see the advantages offered. All particulars, with maps and time tables, may be obtained at any station, or write direct to
T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage executed and delivered by John A. Davis mortgagor, to George E. Hayes, mortgagee, dated the 16th day of May A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book C of Mortgages, on page 325, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of Ten hundred and forty-eight ($1048) Dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and Seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered sixteen [16] and seventeen [17] and the south half of lot numbered fifteen (15) of block numbered seventy-six (76), partly in the Town of Brainerd, and partly in the First Addition to the Town of Brainerd, according to the plats of said Town and Addition of record in the Registry of Deeds of said Crow Wing County.

GEORGE E. HAYES,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM,
Attorney for Mortgage.
Dated June 27th, 1889.

NOTES from the diary of tourists, commercial travelers, business men and others has revealed:
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has the unqualified endorsement of all;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has to-day the most popular line between MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL and MILWAUKEE, and CHICAGO;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL is daily adding to its admirers as the recognized PULLMAN line between MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL and MILWAUKEE and CHICAGO;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL touches the most prominent points in Wisconsin, and that it has more important business centers on its through line than any other railway in the NORTHWEST;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has made an enviable reputation with its peerless DINING CAR SERVICE;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL runs fast trains on which all classes of passengers are carried with commodious and distinct accommodation for all;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has representatives distributed throughout the country, who will cheerfully give any information that may be desired and that its terminal Agents are specially instructed to look after the comfort of passengers who may be routed via its line.
For detailed information, apply to your nearest Ticket Agent or to representatives of the road.
WM. S. MELLEN, JAS. BARKER,
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r & Ticket Ag't, MILWAUKEE.
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JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS
Front Street, Corner 7th.
Try our SEMPER IDEM CREAM, for chapped hands or any roughness of the skin.
Try our No. 2 Cough Syrup for Coughs, Colds, Etc.
Remember we have a complete line of Mixed Paint, Varnishes, Floor Paint, Paint Brushes, &c. &c.

MONEY TO LOAN
Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business Strictly CONFIDENTIAL
Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.
Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

New Cash Store!
Groceries at Rock Bottom Prices!
We are now located in our NEW QUARTERS on the east side of Sixth street, and are prepared to astonish the public in the matter of prices. Get prepared for the shock.
We will Sell for Cash and Defy Competition
H. McGINN.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
SUMMER UNDERWEAR!
We would call special attention to our line of genuine
Lisle THREAD UNDERWEAR
FOR GENTS AT $2.50 PER SUIT.
Hose to Match. Jobbers refuse to duplicate at this price. Ask to see them, Only a few left.
DAY & MEAGHER.

BRAINERD Brewing Co.
Patronize Home Industry.
PURE LAGER BEER,
Always on hand. Orders promptly filled, and free delivery to and part of the city.
JOS. KERNER,
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Proprietors.

SUNDBERG
Has a splendid line of
Silverware, Jewelry
Watches and Clocks.
For bargains call at the store, Sixth street, next door to Lumbermen's Bank.

HARNESS SHOP
CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.
Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.
Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs
BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.
D. W. WHITFORD.
Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

A YOUNG lady of East Nottingham, Pa., in strolling in a field recently found thirty-six four-leaf clovers, and some with five leaves.

THE old building at Charlotte, N. C., in which Lord Cornwallis transacted business while in this country was burned by an incendiary the other morning.

IT IS proposed to relieve the water famine in New York by supplying salt water at high pressure for flushing sewers, extinguishing fires, washing streets and similar uses.

A MEXICAN robber who was shot by order of Government received six bullets in his breast and got up and ran 50 yards before falling down to die.

AN AUSTRALIAN who was hanging to the beam of a bridge and realized that he must fall made a verbal will to a companion, disposing of about $50,000 worth of property, and the courts have sustained it.

A FRENCHMAN tried his flying machine in the suburbs of Paris the other day. He flew off a barn and it will be several months before his broken legs will allow him to canter around as blithely as before.

N. S. BRIDGES of Charlotte, Me., a veteran bear hunter, 86 years old, caught and killed his 86th bear recently. Bruin proved a hard customer and tipped the scales at 400 pounds.

JOHN WILLIAMS, a bachelor in Augusta, Me., was told that a certain widow had set her cap for him, and John was so afraid that he might be roped into marriage that he went to the barn and hanged himself.

NOWHERE in the world are things hurried as they are in America. The Pennsylvania road built a bridge at Sunbury 1,000 feet long in just four days. It took 400 men to do the work.

A CITIZEN of Lynn, Mass., has entered a protest before the school board of that place against the use of a certain text book, on the ground that the smallness of the type in which it was printed proved injurious to his daughter's eyes.

ONE of the latest developements of the coin-and-slot device is a chair, the seat of which springs up automatically and clamps firmly to the back. A coin releases it and the sitter's weight holds it down. It is intended, of course, for public places.

THIRTY years ago the Thomas Dickason, a New Bedford whaling ship, was lost in the Okhotsk sea. Last summer the bark Cape Horn Pigeon took a whale in the same sea, and imbedded in the blubber was the iron of a harpoon, with the words "Thomas Dickason" stamped on it. It was as bright and sharp as when it first struck into the whale, at least thirty years ago.

While fishing in Cobb creek, near Jekyl Island, Georgia, the other day, Beauregard Tomlins caught an immense sawfish. The monster got entangled in his net, and after being shot two or three times was lassoed and towed into port. The fish measured nearly 12 feet in length and weighed 250 or 300 pounds. The length of his saw was nearly 3 feet.

MINISTER LINCOLN was given a special train from Liverpool to London, which leads the Boston Journal to remark: "This contrasts very favorably with the New York method of receiving foreign diplomats—sending reporters to write about them that 'the new Minister wore a seedy hat,' or 'looks as if he might not turn out to be a crank,' or asking him 'how he likes the country' before he has got past the Bartholdi statue."

LAST week the postoffice in Alna, Me., was removed from its old place in P. B. Jones' building to the store of F. L. Weeks. The next morning driver Perham, of the Alna and Gariner stage, left his horses for a moment at the new office, when they started, called around at the old office, waited a moment, and then started off at a quick dash down the street to connect with the morning train at Wiscasset. They were over taken and captured about half a mile below the village.

A DEBATING club in Germany has been discussing for two years the question whether it is possible to get nothing for something. The realists say yes, and adduce numerous instances in commercial transactions. But the idealist say no, "For," they argue, if nothing really is nothing, how can you get it?" Then everybody drinks beer for a month or two, until some bright realist thinks up an answer to this question. The beerseller in whose hall the club meets says it is one of the finest debates he has ever heard, and he confidently expects it to run along for another year at least.

A REMARKABLE exemplification of the terriable force of the flood at Johnstown is furnished by the summary of the strata of a single part of the gorge forced open by dynamite. A railroad bridge at the bottom, on top of that a hotel, above that a section of the Gautier steel-works, and upon that foundation a superstructure of houses and small buildings—this immense pile was hurled together in an almost impregnable mass by that terrible rush of waters. When stone, brick and iron are tossed about like chips and feathers the wonder is heightened that any flesh and blood has survived to tell of the terrible event.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Very Latest Associated Press Telegrams in a Condensed Form.

From Washington.

Attorney General Miller has given an opinion to the secretary of the treasury expressing grave doubts as to the authority of the latter to compromise cases arising under the alien labor contract law.

The civil service commission has adopted a plan to make public the list of eligibles in the classified service. At each city in the country where there is an examining board the list of eligibles will be constantly posted on bulletin boards in the postoffice and custom house. Washington eligibles for the departmental service will be informed by letter of their standing, and the same course will be pursued throughout the country as to the departmental service.

Washington dispatches to several papers dated June 24 quoted the president with having, in a recent conversation with a Southern delegation, spoken disparagingly of the colored race. Ex-Senator Bruce and ex-Auditor Lynch say that the report of such a conversation is erroneous. They have had occasion to call on the president several times, and on each occasion he freely spoke on matters pertaining to the colored race, and they say that his views upon that subject are fair and just, and will commend him to the approbation of the colored people throughout the country.

There were 121 fourth-class postmasters appointed, the following in the Northwest: Dakota—John Gallagher, Hazen; John Andrews, Pukwana, Minnesota—Charles A. Staples, Maple Island. Wisconsin—Thomas I. Williams, Barneveld; James H. Gould, Belleville; T. C. Brown, Brandon; Richard Jackson, Buckbee; F. X. Frederick, Cross Plains; James Murray, Dundee; C. A. McKenzie, Helena; Frederick Stickney, Mazomanie; Christopher Peacock, North Andover; Louis S. Winton, Prospect; G. C. Foster, Randolph; Peter Reinhardt Roseville; H. F. Wilke, Verona; James Clark, Waunekee. Congressman Haugen of Wisconsin secured the appointment of Henry J. Fensted as postmaster at Washburn, Wis. The Cleveland appointee, Fred Swan, was removed on account of irregularities reported in his office by a special agent.

Record of Casualties.

Six more bodies were removed at Johnstown, Pa., F. J. Daly, late auditor of the Cambria Iron Company, being the only one identified

William Schlitz and Charles Schroeder, two sixteen-year-old boys who were attending a picnic in Chicago, were drowned while boating.

An upright steam bleaching vat in the Lyons paper mill exploded at Lyons, Iowa. The larger portion of the big building was completely wrecked. Thomas McBride and Alexander Hart were instantly killed.

Four women and two men, all of disreputable character, were discovered dead in a house at Paterson, N. J. Death was caused by asphyxiation. Near by was a gas stove, which had evidently done the fatal work.

Crimes and Criminals.

George W. McCann, brother of Commodore McCann of the United States navy, committed suicide at Meredian, Miss., on account of ill health.

Mrs Joseph North was found at the home of her husbands, at Lees Lick, Ky., murdered. Her husband was arrested on the charge of murdering her.

A note signed by Louis Marvin, giving his address as New York, was found on the lake shore at Chicago, and stated that the writer had committed suicide.

Frank Maxa, a young Bohemian of Chicago, was stabbed and instantly killed by Stanlsiaus Dimbowsky, the result of an old feud over the affections of a girl.

A man supposed to be W. J. Coster, cashier of the Commercial club, Buffalo committed suicide at Hamilton, Ont., by cutting his throat with a table knife.

Ralph Graves, professor of mathematics at the North Carolina state university, attempted to commit suicide at Raleigh by cutting his throat. Ill health is the cause.

While Daniel Rhinehart, living near Fort Wayne, Ind., was away from home, burglars chloroformed Mrs. Rhinehart, three daughters and the hired girl, and secured $1,140.

James Shaw, stepfather of John Letz of Vincenness, Ind., reprimanded his son for reading dime novels instead of working. The youth then shot the old gentleman fatally and escaped.

G. W. Howe, a prominent young civil engineer of Denver, while suffering from a temporary fit of insanity, jumped from a window in the Palmer house at Chicago and received probably fatal injuries.

Edward Bukbesch, a truck farmer residing at Portage, Wis., fired his dwelling house and barn and immediately thereafter hanged himself in a shed. Bukbesch was an eccentric character and was given to an undue use of stimulants.

Both Beckman and Peterson the murderers of Combs at Rochester, Minn., completely broke down after receiving their sentences, and for some time wept bitterly. They were visited at the jail by a large number of their friends, among them several ladies, and for some time were busy bidding good-bye to their old associates.

A gang of tramps made things lively at Rochester, Minn., and after some target practice seven of them were gathered in by the police. One of the gang who was asleep beside the track was struck by the incoming accommodation. His head was badly cut and several bones broken. The crew seemed to be following the circus.

Young Brown, a precocious prisoner from Alhambra, showed a paper covered novel through the cell grating to Jailer Ellis, in the jail at Boulder, requesting him to give it to Bryson on the floor above. Bryson is under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Linstrom near Helena last year, and a death watch is now set on him. Jailer Ellis examined the volume and found a note paper, enclosing a strychnine and morphine pill flattened out and inserted between the leaves, reading, "Instantaneous poison. Bryson, take this and cheat the gallows. It is quick." Brown refused to say from whom the poison and note came.

A party of White Caps administered summary vengeance on the Brown brothers of Anoka, Minn., who live with their sister, Mrs. Dean. The boys were suspected of spending their nights in pilfering, and were keeping it up to such a degree that the citizens of Swedeville, in the northern part of the city, had become exasperated. One evening twenty or thirty fellows masked and proceeded to the Dean residence routed out the boys and gave them a horsewhipping and suggested that they vacate. They sent to the city authorities for help, but when it arrived the premises were found vacated. Mrs. Dean has been living on the city, and when the place was raided several sacks of flour, a large quantity of groceries, etc., were found which had been missed by the neighbors.

The grand jury at Chicago returned indictments against the following persons: Martin Burke, John F. Beggs, Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, Frank J. Wookruff, Patrick Coony, John Kunze, "and divers other persons, a more particular description of which is to the jury unknown." The indictment against each of the above named, "and others, unknown," is for conspiracy to murder and for murder. With the exception of Patrick Cooney and John Kunze the men indicted by name are under arrest. Within an hour after return of the indictment, a capias had been out for John F. Beggs, the senior guardian of camp 20, of the Clan-na-Gael, whose place of detention has been a down-town police station. He was at once transferred to a cell near the other accused in murderers' row at the county jail.

The house of correction at Detroit is providing work for two singular characters. "Clara" Ellis, who has been masquerading as a woman for twelve years, and Frances Goldborough, who has played man for a much longer term. Frances was born on an island near Wheeling about thirty-five years ago. She always sought the society of boys when able to get away from home. As she grew to womanhood she donned men's clothes and went to work in a livery stable in Wheeling. From there she went to Columbus, Ohio, where she drove a street car until arrested for burglary. She was convicted and sentenced to two years in the Ohio penitentiary. From that time her career was one of crime in male attire, and she served three more terms at Columbus, the last of which was seven years for horse stealing. She was discharged Feb. 19, last year, and came to Detroit, where she also drove a street car for a time.

From Foreign Lands.

Large quantities of gold coin from South America are passing through Antwerp for Russia and Austria as was done in the Franco-Prussian war.

The French government has ordered an inquiry to be made into the causes for the purchase of large numbers of cattle in the department of Savoy for shipment to German.

The editors of the Gleichheit at Berlin have been tried by the special tribunal for anarchists. Herr Bretschneider was fined, and Dr. Wiler was sentenced to four month's imprisonment.

England, Germany, France, Portugal, Belgium, the Congo State and Italy are making arrangements for a conference to settle the limits of their respective settlements in Africa.

Mail advices from West Africa confirms previous reports of the shocking privations to which Mr. Stanley has been subjected. It is stated that his hair has turned snow white, that his clothes are rags, and that he is without shoes, being obliged to use skins to cover his feet.

The liberal wing of the Reformed church in France is in session in Paris, ninety delegates being present. It is announced they will almost immediately create a college at Nimes, which, if it is erected, will be the first Protestant seminary in France.

The British government's proclamation forbidding the holding of a Nationalist meeting at Cork recently was disregarded scattered meetings being held at several places. The result was that William O'Brien, M. P., and other speakers were arrested. After the arrest of Mr. O'Brien the crowd stoned the police, who in turn charged upon the people with drawn batons. Several persons were injured, including Patrick O'Brien, M. P., who shook hand with William O'Brien after the latter was arrested. Mr. O'Brien delivered his speech at Clonakilty. He denounced the government and the landlords in the strongest terms. The train conveying him to Cork after his arrest was met at Charleyville by a band which played "God Save Ireland." A crowd tried to rescue Mr. O'Brien, and the police fired, wounding a railway official and another person. Thirty-eight persons were treated at infirmaries for wounds on the head.

Despite the immense wealth of the earl of Fife, whose engagement is just announced to the Princess Louise, it is believed that parliament will be called upon to dower the bride. The London Star raises a howl in anticipation of this demand, and calls upon Gladstone to take a firm stand in the opposition to all doweries in the future until such time as the whole system of support for the offspring of royalty can be settled. There are, at the present time, still twenty-three princes and princesses unprovided with consorts, and if claims of this nature are to continue to meet with recognition the total demand upon the public treasury will be something appalling. The nine children of the queen have so far cost the country £5,000,000 in cash, and the Star suggests as a partial relief from the burden which a provision for royal princes impose that the sons at least might make an effort to catch the American heiresses which come to Europe to be caught.

General News Items.

On account of the coal miners at Braidwood, Ill., there are over 3,000 people completely helpless and half famished.

Miss Kate Stopher, a religious fanatic of Shelby county, Ky., has fasted twenty-four days as a penance because her prayers were not answered.

A meeting of the pottery manufacturers of the United States will be held at Cresson, Pa., to consider the advisability of forming a combination.

Earthquake shocks are prevalent around Susanville in the Sierra Nevada, and another great volcanic outburst, such as occurred in 1850, is feared.

The superior court of New York has decided against the Oregon Improvement company in its suit for $100,000 damages against John Roach's executors.

The crusade against gamblers in Chicago began, and the largest gambling house in the city, that of Hankins, was pulled first, over one hundred inmates being gathered in.

Charles C. Morris, a tinner at Memphis, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the men who robbed the Pacific Express company on May 23 last, near Dallas, Tex., of $15,000.

The governor of Michigan has signed the local option bill. This bill practically means prohibition in over one-half the counties in the state as soon as the prohibition question is put to test therein.

Two colored emigration commissioners from Texas have arrived in the City of Mexico to consult with government officials in regard to procuring land for a large colony of colored cotton raisers from Texas.

The town of Anson, near Chippewa Falls, Wis., has been startled by the elopement of Alexander Royer, a well-to-do farmer, with his niece, Miss Liddell. Previous to their flight he disposed of all his property. It is believed that they have gone to Washington Territory.

The New York Herald devotes two columns to an article concerning the mysterious disappearance and continued absence from New York of Dr. John McInerny, a prominent Clan-na-Gael man who has not been seen nor heard from since April 19 last. Dr. McInerny was one of the four persons said to have been doomed to death by the Clan, the other three being Dr. Cronin, Dr. McCahey of Philadelphia, and John Devoy.

Rev. Dr. Childs of Washington, who was requested to examine certain charges made concerning the ill treatment of the Indian boys at the Hampton school, makes a statement in reply to a recent letter of Gen. Armstrong and to criticisms from other sources. Among other things he says: "The facts as to the dungeon are, by the testimony of the officers themselves, indisputable. An absolutely dark cell, six feet six inches long, three feet three inches wide and nine feet six inches high, badly ventilated under an office, and from which when a boy was taken out the stench was awful, was used to confine Indian boys for more than a week at a time. The punishment inflicted on those Indian boys was such as our state prisons do not inflict on the most abandoned criminals.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Wheat. No. 2, red, 85½c.; No. 3, red, 78½c.; No. 1, red, 99@99½c.; No. 1, white, 97½c.; ungraded red, 82½@86¾; Rye steady, Western, 48½@50c.; Barley, malt, dull. Canada, 90@$1.10; for old and new. Corn, No. 2, 41¾@42c.; No. 2; white, 44c.; bid; ungraded active at 41¾@42⅞c.; steamer mixed nominal. Oats, spot market; steady and quiet; options steady; spot, No. 2, white, 33½@33¾c.; mixed Western, 26@30c.; white, do, 33@39c.; No. 2, Chicago 29c. Eggs firmer Western, 14¼@14¾c.; Butter quiet. Western dairy, 10@14c.; do creamery, 13@17½c.; do factory 7½@13c. Cheese easier less active, Western, 7¾@8¾c.

CHICAGO.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firm and dealers ask an advance of 10c. No. 2 spring wheat, 81½@82c. No. 3 spring wheat, 73@76: No. 2 red, 81½@82c. No. 2 corn 35c bid. No. 2 oats, 22½c. No. 2 rye, 42½c. No. 2 barley nominal. No. 1 flax seed, $1.49@1.50. Prime timothy seed, $1.48. Mess pork, per bbl, $11.85@11.90. Lard, per 100 bbls. $6.62½. Short-rib sides (loose), $5.95@6.05. Dry-salted shoulders (boxed), $5.25@5.37½. Short clear sides (boxed), $6.25@6.37½. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.02. Sugars unchanged. Butter, firm and unchanged Eggs firm at 12.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat No. 1 hard, June 98c.; July, 98.; on track; $1.00; No. 1 Northern, June 92½c.; July 92½.; Sept. 78½c.; on track 94@95c.; No. 2 Northern, June 84c.; July 84c.; on track 85@87c. Flour, Patents, sacks, to local dealers, $5.35@5.55; patents, to ship, sacks, car lots, $5.10@5.30; in barrels, $5.35@5.55; delivered at New England points, $6 @5.25; New York points, $5.90@6.15; delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5.85@6.10; bakers' here, $3.50@4.15; superfine, $1.90@2.65; red dog, sacks, $1.30@1.50; red dog, barrels, $1.50@1.65. Bran and Shorts—Are firm and unchanged; the fair demand continues to be supplied at from $7@7.50 for bran and coarse shorts; fine $8. Corn, fair to choice samples in cars selling at 33@34½c. Oats, the oat market lacked animation though the tone was steady and quotations unchanged. Prices range from 20@28c. Hay, choice is getting more scarce, and a car or two sold up to $10.25. General quotations for good to choice are from $7@10. Ordinary lots are in fair supply but demand for that grade continues dull. Barley, only occasional cars are offered. Quotations nominal to 20@45c. Feed, $12@13.

ST. PAUL.

Prices on incoming trains only. Wheat, No. 1 hard, 98@99c; No. 1 Northern, 93@95; No. 2 Northern, 83@85c. Corn, No. 2, 33½c; July 32c; sample, 32c; June, 33½ July, 32½c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 24@25c; No. 2 white, 27@29c; July, 29c; No. 3, 23@26c. Rye, No. 2, 41c. Barley, No. 2, 50c bid; No. 3, 35@45; No. 4, 35@40c. Ground Feed $13@13.50. Corn Meal, Unbolted, $13.50. Bran, $7.50. Hay, No. 1 upland prairie, $7; No. 1, $6; timothy, $9. Eggs, $3.60@3.75 per case. Flour, Patent, $5.40@5.70; straight, $5@5.25; bakers,' $3.50; rye, $2.70@3.20; buckwheat, $3. Butter, extra creamery, 14@15c; extra dairy, 11@13c; firsts, 9@10c; packing stock, 8c; grease, 3@5c. Berries, raspberries, $2.50 per 24 qts; strawberries, $2 per 16 qts; blackberries, $3.50 per 24 qts.

DULUTH.

There was no pressure to sell old wheat, and the few transactions that occurred in it were at an advance for cash and at outside prices for June and July. Buyers demanded concessions of 2½@3c on August and September. Close: Cash No. 1 hard, 98c. No. 1 Northern, scarce; sales at 90c, closing nominal at that figure; No. 2 Northern, 80c; July dull and firm, with small business at $1.01, which was the close. August nominally lower to sell at 85c; September buyers at 82½c; year wheat buyers at 82c.

The Rochester Hospital Murder.

The trial of Beckman and Peterson for the murder of Taylor Combs is in progress at Rochester, Minn. The attendance of many people from abroad was noted. John Date, called by the state, told substantially the same story as before the hospital trustees. He said he did not tell Collins all the story at the time of the autopsy, April 2, because he was afraid of Beckman and Peterson. The defense tried to break Date's testimony by attacking his reputation for truthfulness. Prof. D. Stewart, Hans Nelson, Fred Coats, Stein Sorenson and C. Grier, the last four attendants at the hospital, testified that Date's reputation for truthfulness was bad. Several witnesses testified that Beckman was a law-abiding citizen, and several more to Peterson's good character. Dr. E. C. Cross testified that from the description of the wounds given by the medical experts and from the testimony adduced by them the bones could have been broken, and probably were, by great violence, which could have been caused by Combs being thrown violently on the floor and a person falling upon him with his knees, but it is more likely to have been done in the manner stated by Date. The scalp wound, he said, had nothing to do with Comb's death. Carlson, an attendant of the hospital, said subsequent to the murder Beckman told him that he knocked Combs down and tramped on him.

The state rested its case and the defense put Peterson on the stand. He gave an account of the fight in ward C. 3, but was nervous and excited, and his testimony did not make as favorable an impression as was expected. He commenced by telling a story of his life in this country. As to the Combs case he said that Combs was working on a scaffold, and getting angry said: "If I had a knife I would cut a white man's heart out of him. If I had a revolver I would shoot a turnkey." Beckman ordered Combs to come down from the scaffold and he would put him in muffs. He came down, and Beckman took one arm and he the other and took Combs toward the north end of the hall. Peterson stopped at the closet. Beckman took Combs into the clothes room, and had him in a corner when Peterson came up. Beckman and Combs were fighting when Peterson came up, and the latter struck Combs on the body, then grabbed him by the coat collar and jerked him down backwards, Beckman falling forward onto Combs, his knee striking the latter in the chest. Combs then said he would behave, and he was taken to the west room. When they came out of the room Peterson struck Combs in the chest with his fist and then took him to the crib. Peterson claimed neither he nor Beckman had any intention of killing Combs. Peterson said he had made a false statement to Dr. Collins April 3 in saying that Combs fell from the scaffold, and was in that way injured in the chest. Beckman is a worse character than Peterson, and he does not get much sympathy from any quarter. The state has made a strong case.

The Troublesome Flatheads.

No further hostilities have occurred on the Flathead reservation. The whole trouble originated from renegades of the tribe, who hang around railroad stations and do nothing but get drunk whenever an opportunity offers. The great majority of the Flathead Indians are on the mountain sides in bands near Ravilla watching the movements of the troops and awaiting the decision of the council of chiefs. If it is decided to turn over the murderers the trouble will end at once. If not the renegade following of the fugitives from justice, a small number of worthless Indians will have to be overpowered. Sheriff Heyfron has reached Missoula. He states that Kochet, the Indian killed, was the murderer of Demer's bookkeeper and also of the Indian Koonsaur on the reservation. The pow-wow has ended, and the chiefs have refused to do anything without orders from head-quarters. The sheriff thinks the only way now to capture the men without an open war is for the government to offer a reward. If this is done many half-breeds on the reserve will entrap the men. The sheriff has so far acted upon the instructions of Indian Agent Ronan, but if he has anything further to do with it will operate on his own account. Matters will remain the same until the department commander, Gen. Ruger, is heard from. Still later advices say that the Indians have threatened to wreck the train and destroy the track of the Northern Pacific railroad, whom they regard as their foe in that the train bore off the sheriff's party when they effected their escape. Superintendent Dickinson has telegraphed the governor and the war department for troops to assist in protecting the property of the railroad company. It is rumored that the colored troops were withdrawn from the reservation, for what reasons is not known. The Indians are reported to have sent their women and children to the hills, which means that the trouble is not yet ended. It will not be surprising if the troops will have to kill a dozen or more of the disaffected Indians yet before quiet is restored. The refusal of the chiefs to deliver up the Indian murderers is looked upon as a declaration of hostility.

A St. Paul Girl's Escapade.

A Paris cable to the World says: The American colony is discussing the elopement of George Hitchcock, secretary of the American art jury at the exhibition, with Miss O'Haloran of St. Paul, Minn. Mr Hitchcock, who was married eight years ago to a charming woman, met Miss O'Haloran about a year ago, and induced her to become one of his art pupils. The girl made progress in her studies, and painted Dutch sketches, one of which was deemed good enough to place on the top line of the American art exhibition. She suddenly fell ill and Mrs. Hitchcock nursed her. When the girl recovered Mr. Hitchcock artfully suggested to his wife that the girl should become one of the family, to which his wife consented. After a time a sister of the fair Minnesotian arrived and also stayed with the Hitchcocks a fortnight. At the wife's request both of the girls and Mr. Hitchcock went to Italy with the intention of being presented to the pope. During the absence Mrs. Hitchcock wrote in forcible terms that the girl was old enough to take care of herself, to which suggestion the husband gave his consent. He however suddenly pretended that he was ill and declared he must remain in Rome until the holiday was ended. Mr. Hitchcock kissed his wife and said that he was going to the exhibition and asked her to meet him there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The wife kept the appointment, but the husband and Miss O'Halloran had gone. In the evening the wife received a telegram saying, "Do not expect me." Another was addressed to the sister of the girl, in which he said: "You must hold Agnes blameless;" and another to a friend, saying "Be good to madame: I think I am crazy."

Death of Mrs. Ex-President Hayes.

FREMONT, O., June 25.—Mrs Hayes died at six o'clock this morning, without having spoken a word since she was stricken with paralysis last Friday afternoon. She rallied slightly yesterday afternoon, but became worse again about 7 o'clock in the evening and continued to sink gradually, until dissolution occurred at 6:10 this morning. At the request of Gen. Hayes, a prayer service was held at her bedside about 12 o'clock last night.

The entire city is in mourning and flags are at half mast. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed. Telegrams of condolence have been received from many friends, among them President and Mrs. Harrison.

Lucy Ware Hayes was a daughter of Dr. Isaac Webb. She was born at Chillicothe, O., in 1833. Her father, Dr. Isaac Webb, when quite young served in the war of 1812 as a member of the Kentucky mounted riflemen. Mrs. Hayes' well known earnestness of conviction with regard to the subject of intemperance was inherited from her maternal grandfather. The inherited feeling was fostered throughout her school days, both during the six years of her education in Delaware and later in the Wesleyan Female Seminary in Cincinnati, where she completed her school course and was graduated. It shaped simply and naturally the ways of her home life, the manner of her hospitalities and her custom in society, while she moved through them all as the wife of a private citizen, a union general, a member of congress, a governor of her native state and President of the United States.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Whiteling was hanged in Philadelphia, in the corridor of the county prison. The woman's bearing throughout the terrible ordeal was a most remarkable exhibition of fortitude and resignation to her fate. March 20 her husband, John Whiteling, died from what the doctors called inflammation of the bowels. April 25 her daughter Bertha, aged nine years, died from gastric fever, and May 26 her little son Willie, aged two years, succumbed to congestion of the bowels. There was an insurance on the lives of each, ranging from $200 down to $50. The coroner accidently heard of the deaths, and, becoming suspicious, had the bodies exhumed and a chemical analysis made of the intestines. In all the bodies Arsenic was found. Mrs. Whiteling at first denied all knowledge of the crime, but finally confessed that she had poisoned her husband and children with rat poison. She said she had killed Bertha because she was afraid she would become a bad woman when she grew up, and she killed Willie because he was in the way. It is believed however, that she killed them for the insurance on their lives.

IN THE office window of a Luther (Mich.) paper hangs a saber captured in the Mexican war. It hangs so that just the point touches the glass. A saw mill is over 300 feet distant, but the minute the gang saw starts the point of the saber begins to tatoo on the glass. An increase of five pounds of steam is noticeable in the increased noise on the glass. When the saw has passed through a log the saber notifies the people in the office instantly by keeping quiet.

THEY ARE GUILTY.

Verdict of Guilty Returned in the Combs Murder Trial at Rochester, Minn.

ROCHESTER, Special Telegram, June 27.—The jury in the Beckman-Peterson case reported at 10 o'clock to-night, being out four hours. The jury reported a verdict against Beckman of manslaughter in the second degree and Peterson of assault in the second degree. They will be sentenced to-morrow morning.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE TRIAL.

The third day of the Beckman and Peterson murder trial opened with Edward Peterson, one of the accused, on the stand. Date's testimony, in the main, has thus far been uncontradicted, and this, coupled with the fact that Peterson contradicts his statement made to Dr. Collins last April about Combs having been injured by falling from a scaffold, and that Date's statement is partially corroborated by Carlson, an attendant at the hospital, has materially strengthened the case of the state. Peterson said he had been repeatedly informed prior to the murder that Combs was a dangerous man. An attempt was made to show by this witness that Date on one occasion had broken his hand by striking a patient, and had lied to the doctors about it. On cross-examination of Peterson by Attorney General Clapp, Peterson was badly broken up and made a poor showing. Dr. Bowers was recalled, and said Date did not tell all of the story at the time of the murder, but his story told then corroborates with the one he tells now. Mr. Carver, assistant deputy warden of the Stillwater penitentiary, testified to Combs' bad character. For the first half-hour of the afternoon session the attention of the court was occupied in hearing the rebuttal testimony of the prosecution, showing the reputation of Date for veracity was good, and also attacking Beckman's reputation, witnesses testifying that they had heard reports that he had abused his parents. The prosecution then rested. Attorney General Clapp, in an

ELOQUENT ADDRESS TO THE JURY,

summed up on the part of the prosecution. He dwelt at length and with scathing criticism upon the plan of the defense, which was that the defendants were justified in treating Combs harshly because he was an incorrigible and dangerous man, frequently doing violent acts. "We admit," he said, "that he was a vicious and dangerous man, liable to do violent acts, and the asylum is there for the reception of just such unfortunates, and these men were placed in charge of him because he was liable to do just such things, and to be murdered by these very men who had this irresponsible maniac in charge was a crime doubly heinous. That asylum stands there, an emblem of the charity and humanity of the State of Minnesota, for the benefit of those distracted people, and when they do these acts that are the very cause of their being placed there then is it the intention of the people of this state who support the institution that they are to be pounded and choked into submission?" He commented upon the fact that the defense had attacked the testimony of Carlson and Date, he stating that they had no motive in lying about the affair, while the defendants had, and the unreliable story was more probably on their side, for they had the state's prison staring them in the face. Mr. Wilson, attorney for the defendants, then made the closing address in their behalf. He said that the story of Date was not credible on account of its

IMPROBABLE BRUTALITY,

and that, although his clients might not have displayed that amount of skill and good judgment which a skilled and experienced nurse would be expected to possess, yet they had done the best they knew how and had committed no crime, as their only intent was to control and subdue the man Combs, whom they justly feared. Judge Start charged the jury at considerable length, and it is generally conceded to be an unusually able document. The nature of the charge was explained to the jury, and they were instructed that before they can convict they must be satisfied of the defendants' guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, which explained to them that there were two general questions in the case. First, was Taylor Combs' death caused by reason of injuries inflicted upon them by the defendants substantially as alleged in the indictment? Second, if so, were the defendants legally justified in using the force upon Combs which they did use. Upon the first question they were instructed that in order to convict, the proximate cause of Combs' death must have been the injuries inflicted upon him by the defendants; that if his death was due to an accident they must acquit. But if they found that Combs would not have died at the time he did die, except for the injuries he received at the hands of the defendants and such injuries were intentionally inflicted, his death was not due to an accident, but the force used upon him was the proximate.

CAUSE OF HIS DEATH.

Upon the second question they were instructed, among other matters, substantially as follows: It is claimed on the part of the defense that the death of Combs was the result of accident or misadventure while they were attempting to place him in the muffs to prevent him from injuring himself or others, and that they used no more force than was reasonably necessary or proper for that purpose. To enable you to consider this claim understandingly it is necessary for you to be advised of the legal rights, duties and obligations of those having the custody of the insane wards of the state in our hospitals. The state places them under the guardianship of those in charge of our hospitals for restraint and treatment, and while there they are to be treated by those in charge of them as insane and not responsible for their acts. It is to be remembered that the minds of these patients are obscure; their reason gone. To them their dearest friends often are their deadliest enemies, and their necessary and reasonable restraint an outrage upon their personal liberty. To their paroxisms of rage they must of stern necessity be restrained by physical force, which those in charge of them have a legal right to use. While this is so, yet those who voluntarily take upon themselves the onorous exacting and responsible duty of caring for the insane are bound to use moderation and discretion. They may not legally use unnecessary and unreasonable force or become angry at any insults or provocations offered by the patients for which they must expect this; nor in the heat of passion use

UNNECESSARY AND BRUTAL FORCE

upon those committed to their care who are unable to reason, and therefore not responsible for their acts. In this connection you are instructed as follows: Defendants were employed, and it was their duty to restrain and control Combs, and prevent his injuring other patients as well as themselves, and if in the effort to maintain order and subdue the violence of the deceased they used no more force than might fairly and reasonably be supposed requisite in the circumstances they could not be held criminally responsible for an accident or an unintended injury. If they acted with reasonable prudence and caution in the performance of their duty. The use of force or violence upon or toward the person of an insane man is not unlawful if used by the persons lawfully having him in charge, and be reasonably necessary to prevent such insane person from committing any act dangerous to himself or to another. If from the evidence you are satisfied that there was reasonable grounds for the defendants, or either of them, to apprehend a purpose or design on the part of Combs then and there to do them or either of them some bodily harm, then they were justified in using against him such force and means as would appear to an ordinary, cautious and reasonable man necessary to prevent such injury to them or either of them. Judge Start then explained to the jury the degrees of murder, manslaughter and assault, in which in their judgment they might find them guilty, and lastly impressed upon them in very fitting language the gravity of the duties that devolve upon them.

Midnight Murder.

LA CROSSE, Special, June 27.—Lena Weber, a pretty girl of German parentage, eighteen years old, lies unconscious and hovering between life and death at her father's house in this city, while all the police and many citizens are searching for her assailant and probable murderer. Early this morning the girl and her sister were aroused from sleep by hearing a sound in the room. They called out "Who's there?" No reply was made. Again they called "What's wanted?" "It's money I want," replied a voice with a strong Irish brogue. "I'll get you some," said one of the girls, getting out of the bed and endeavoring to reach a door to the next room. An unseen hand reached out in the darkness and the keen blade of a knife slashed the girl across the left side, making a gash thirteen inches long, beginning near the spine and reaching around and up the left side. It was deepest at the front, where it opened the lung cavity and severed the diaphragm and muscular tissues. She was alive at 6 p. m., but the doctor says he never knew recovery in such a case. The girl Lena fell to the floor with a scream. Her sister sprang out of bed on the side opposite to the burglar, and began screaming for help, while the latter disappeared as he had entered by a window leading to a walk that ran to the street. While in the window his form was outlined, showing a man of medium height, thick-set and dressed in dark clothes. This is the only clue upon which the police have to work. Within half an hour fifty men in that part of the city were searching through the railroad yard, among lumber piles, and elsewhere. A number of tramps and suspicious characters have been arrested, some one of whom might be the one wanted, but of that there is no evidence. The girl's wound bled but little externally, but the internal lesion will almost certainly cause death. Her father, John A. Weber, is a carpenter, and the family is a quiet and respectable one.

War Over Iron Mines.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, June 27.—There is a little war between the owners of iron mines at Duluth. For several days R. D. Mallet, of the firm of Mallet & Hartmann, Duluth, has been in the city, spending most of his time in the interior department. He is one of the parties interested in the Sioux scrip cases, and is opposed to a reopening of the Eaton and Merrit case, which has once been adversely decided against the Sioux scrip holders. His present mission is to have a rehearing for a Chippewa scrip location in the iron region. The scrip was located on valuable iron land, and Mr. Mallet holds that it is worthless, although the lands have passed to the Minnesota Iron company. While he was pursuing his work to-day, H. S. Pickands of Duluth one of the principals in the Minnesota Iron company, appeared at the interior department and entered his protest against the rehearing. This will make a general fight, as in all probability Mallet & Hartman will attack the title of the Minnesota Iron company to some of the best lands in the iron district, claiming that the original settlers who made the entries and proved up on the lands were never near them, and obtained the first title of them through fraud. This will also precipitate a fight of no small proportions, and it is intimated that a rival road to the Duluth & Iron Range may be built to the mines. While the contests are pending the Iron Range company, said to be owned and controlled by the Minnesota Iron company, will not extend its line to the mines that have been opened farther north. The owners of these mines intimate that they will secure another road. The little trouble originally stirred up by the Sioux scrip cases may develop into endless litigation over titles to the valuable Minnesota iron mines.

Curran's Testimony.

WAUPACA, Wis., Special Telegram, June 27.—The state closed its evidence in the Curran trial to-day at noon. After recess Judge Cate made a statement of the line of defense to the jury, occupying about an hour and a half. Judge Cate said that the defense would prove beyond any doubt to the jury that Hazeltine fired the first shot at John Curran before the latter shot him; that Hazeltine had not only made numerous threats upon Curran's life prior to the shooting, but had that very morning threatened to kill him, and that it was while attempting to carry out this threat that Curran fired the fatal shot. John Curran was put upon the stand. He said he was forty-three years old and engaged in the hotel business at Stevens' Point with his brother Henry; that April 3, while returning from the water closet to the Curran house, he saw W. W. Hazeltine walking south on the opposite side of the street; that as soon as Hazeltine saw him the latter stepped forward and, pulling a large revolver from his pocket, fired two shots at the defendant, which he dodged. Immediately the witness pulled a gun that he always carried with him and fired two shots in return, but not until after Hazeltine had fired a third shot. It was one of the shots fired by Curran that caused the death of Hazeltine. Witness denied that his brother Henry fired any shots in the street at that time, as testified by some witnesses for the prosecution. An adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

Alliance Opinions.

FARGO, Special Telegram, June 27.—The North Dakota Farmers' alliance opened its session to-day with an increased attendance. At the morning session President Loucks made a lengthy speech advocating the abolition of national banks and the issuance of money direct to the people through the postoffice. A committee was appointed to collect information relating to artesian wells, to be submitted to the senate committee on arid lands. In the afternoon resolutions and platform were adopted in executive session.

The resolutions declare that the objects of the alliance can be best attained through machinery of the respective parties; favoring the Australian system of balloting; equal taxation; expressing sympathy and fellowship for Knights of Labor; reaffirming the prohibition resolution adopted by the territorial alliance. The platform declares that all "public necessities" should be owned and controlled by the government, reaffirms the principles of national alliance expressed in its platform; demands equal taxation of property; prohibition, state and national; election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; courts of arbitration; Australian system of voting; abolition of the contract system on national, state and municipal works; that criminals of state be made self-supporting.

The convention adjourned after a short evening session.

Looking to Statehood.

HURON, S. D., Special Telegram, June 27.—The Republican state central committee today elected William T. Coad of Deadwood chairman, and James M. Gridley permanent secretary. A call was prepared for a state convention, to assemble at Huron Aug. 28, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican state ticket to be voted for in the election which is to occur Oct. 1. The apportionment of representation of the various counties for the convention is as follows:

Aurora	7	Edmunds	8	Marshall	7
Beadle	17	Fall River	3	Miner	8
Brown	24	Faulk	7	Minnehaha	24
Brookings	14	Grant	7	Moody	9
Buffalo	1	Hamlin	5	Pennington	9
Brule	8	Hand	11	Potter	5
Bon Homme	10	Hanson	6	Roberts	2
Butte	2	Hughes	5	Sanborn	8
Custer	5	Hutchinson	11	Spink	18
Campbell	5	Hyde	4	Sully	5
Clark	11	Jerauld	4	Turner	14
Codington	10	Kingsbury	12	Union	14
Charles Mix	7	Lake	9	Walworth	2
Clay	11	Lawrence	24	Yankton	15
Day	9	Mead	6		
Douglas	7	Lincoln	1	Total	448
Deuel	6	McCook	7		
Davison	9	McPherson	5		

The members of the committee are authorized to call the judicial conventions in the respective circuits in which they reside.

The Cronin Case.

WINNIPEG, June 27.—Assistant State's Attorney Baker of Chicago is expected here tomorrow with the certified evidence which secured Martin Burke's indictment by the Chicago grand jury, as well as the regular extradition papers from Washington. The conductor on whose train the suspect Burke came north has been found. His name is Cummings, and he remembers Burke perfectly. Cummings thought Burke was a spotter, and it would now appear that Burke thought Cummings was acting as a shadow. The result was an almost comical series of maneuvers on the part of each to mystify the other. Detective Collins is becoming confident that now Burke's confederates, if he had any, at St. Paul or Hancock will soon be discovered.

CHICAGO, June 27.—On reassembling today the grand jury worked straight through to seven o'clock to-night, when an adjournment was taken without returning any further indictments, but it is believed that a number of true bills will be reported tomorrow. It is more than probable that before Saturday next, when the present term of court terminates, every man connected with the conspiracy will be under indictment.

Mysterious Murder.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The dead body of a young woman was found early this morning on Union avenue. From bruises and slight cuts about the face and neck and the discolored condition of her clothes, it is supposed that the woman was murdered, perhaps outraged, and afterward taken to the place where found to prevent detection. A post-mortem showed that the girl had received two severe blows on the head with some blunt instrument and that death was the result of concussion of the brain. She had also been struck in the mouth with a man's fist, and had bled considerably from the nose. It is thought that a bruise on one side of her throat and across her breast was caused by a buggy or cart wheel running over her. The indications all point to the girl having been taken to the place where found in some kind of a vehicle. The girl was enceinte. Her name was Anna Weiss of Jefferson City.

Planned to Escape.

BOULDER, Mont., Special Telegram, June 27.—Bryson, the murderer, was searched to-day. Sheriff Halford found a butcher knife in his possession. A saw hole had been cut in the cell. The jail delivery was to take place July 4, when the sheriff and deputy would be away. Bryson is the man convicted of the murder of his mistress, Anna Lundstrom, near Helena, and is sentenced to be hanged in August. His case goes to the supreme court next month on a motion for a new trial, which will not be granted.

Held Up a Train.

FERGUS FALLS, Special, June 27.—A report from Detroit states that Monday night a robber entered the caboose on a freight train, between Audubon and Lake Park, in which were a number of passengers and demanded their valuables. All but one man gave up his cash, and on refusing he was shot in the breast. After securing about $50 in cash and some valuables the robber jumped from the train. The injured man who was badly wounded was taken to Detroit. There is no clue to the robber.

His Own Executioner.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Special Telegram, June 27.—James Harris, a long-time resident of Melrose, this county, hanged himself in his barn to-day. He had been suffering some time with a cancer, and had become despondent. He was a soldier, and leaves a family.

SETTLING SCORES.

Beginning of the Investigation Into the Affairs of the Rochester Asylum.

ROCHESTER, Special Telegram, July 2.—The preliminary investigation of the insane asylum management was begun by the committee at the hospital to-day. There were present W. C. Williston, C. Amudson, Attorney General Clapp and Secretary Hart. F. B. Kellogg, St. Paul, and B. W. Eaton appeared for Dr. Bowers. Miss Jane Cary was the first witness. She had been in the asylum in 1885. Her mind was so disturbed at the time that she could not remember what wards she was in. She said that she had been choked and had her head hurt on one occasion by her attendants, Misses Manley and Erban. She said she had heard Miss Manley use vulgar language in the presence of patients. She saw a patient, Miss Cook, choked by an attendant. On cross-examination she admitted that she knew but little at the time, and had no distinct remembrance of what happened. The case book in her case was read, showing that she had been hard to manage, and very deleterious. Miss Bertha Erban testified that she did not remember of choking Miss Cary. Miss Mary Head testified that she had never choked Miss Cook, and that attendants were always instructed by Dr. Bowers, and also by the supervisors, on going to work to treat patients kindly; that they never had orders to take special pains to put things in order when they were to have official visitors, and that it was not considered

A POINT OF HONOR

among the attendants not to report cases of abuse. Gordon Hazelton's charges were looked into, and he examined his own witnesses. His charges were that his mail was tampered with by hospital officials. Dr. Collins testified that he opened one letter directed to his wife, thinking there were other letters in it. His examination amounted to nothing, the witnesses being questioned on matters that were irrelevant and ridiculous. The examination of his witnesses occupied three and a half hours. He asked permission to make a statement. Williston said they would set apart one day for him after the other witnesses were examined. Dr. Quinby of St. Paul and E. S. Kelley of Minneapolis testified that Hazelton has been for years and is still of unsound mind. Pursuant to the completion of the investigation of the charge by Mrs. Eva Bartlet at St. Paul on Saturday, her sister, Dora Hofacra, was called. She testified that she had worked at the asylum two years had been employed in the kitchen. She admitted that she had told her sister that she had heard that a patient that worked in the laundry, had had criminal intercourse with an attendant. She said that she had seen things which

WERE NOT LADYLIKE

between male and female attendants, although not criminal acts. Attorney General Clapp pressed her hard as to what she had seen. She finally ejaculated: "I have seen the girls sit on the boys' laps in the presence of others." She had heard other scandal, and had heard Kate Brogan and Katie Maram make remarks. Miss Hofacra testified that she had not been treated respectfully while at the asylum, and when the girls were put on the stand they blankly denied every charge she made, except as to the Tottingham case, which these witnesses testified was occasioned by her own failing in always telling that she had criminal intercourse with men. They, however, unanimously charged Miss Hofacra with being unduly intimate with the head cook, Stanford. The whole testimony given on this branch of the investigation seemed to be a squaring of accounts between Miss Hofacra and the rest. Henry Moll, ex-Sheriff of Nicollet county, arrived during the afternoon session and occupied a few minutes putting in testimony refuting the charges made by Trogdon at St. Paul in reference to a conspiracy which had been the means of his getting in the asylum. Chairman Williston said that the charges were absurd in their face; that he did not see the necessity of refuting them, but that if he wished his testimony would be taken.

With the Brules.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. D., Special Telegram, July 2.—The Sioux commission had their first council with the Indians at Lower Brule Agency yesterday. Agent W. W. Anderson was the first speaker, and carefully touched on the advantages of the bill now presented for their consideration. He then introduced Gov. Foster, who spoke as follows: "My friends, as a member of the Sioux commisson, I come here representing all the white people of the country in a friendly spirit. I am glad to know that I am met on your part with the spirit of friends and kindness. We are sent by the great council and the great father to present to you an act of congress, asking you to ratify it and agree to it. The great father of all made us of one flesh. The white people grow, multiply and flourish because they are educated. The Indian man was made by God the equal of the white man. You cannot live as you once did, by the hunt and the chase. You must either be fed by the government or make a living out of the lands you have. We want to lift you up and make you self-respecting, self-supporting people. South Dakota will soon be a state. Your reservation lies between the eastern and western portions of the State of South Dakota. It is settled in the east up to the Missouri valley, and here in sight of you is the city of Chamberlain. On the west side the Black Hills is being settled up to your line, and now I think I may safely say that a Brule Indian must know that in some way these people

ARE GOING TO GET THROUGH.

I say this as a friend, because I can see what is coming. Now Gen. Warner, of the commission, will explain the difference between the bill of last year and the bill of this year." Gen. Warner in his earnest, convincing manner, then made plain to the Indians the differences existing between the two acts, dwelling particularly on the amount of land to be given to each head of a family and each child over eighteen years of age. He said. "In this Brule reservation this bill sets aside for you and your children forever 442 acres of land to every man, woman and child upon the reservation. After you shall have taken your land in allotment if you so desire there will be enough land left for you to hold in common on which your herds can roam as now. Now, my friends, let me ask you to get together that you shall act in such a way that will be for the greatest good for yourselves and your families; that you will accept the hand of the great father that is stretched out to help you, so that on the Fourth of July we may all have a jollification." Gen. Warner then introduced Gen. Crook, who spoke very briefly, but elicited considerable applause because of his reference to the distribution of five beeves which the commissioners distributed among the Indians. The indications are that the Indians of this agency will be practically unanimous in favor of the bill, and but little difficulty in securing their signature is apprehended by the commission.

For the New States.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, July 2.—The belief that an extra session of congress will be called grows stronger, but the time is now set a month later, or some time in November. This will let in the new members of the house from the Northwest, and possibly the senators, if the legislatures are expeditious. The subject of an extra session was discussed at the meeting of Republican leaders held at the Arlington last night to discuss the election prospects in the new states. The gentlemen present called on the president to-day together with some others, including Senators Allison and Dolph, and the whole ground was gone over. On two things there is a general concurrence of opinion, the president, it is understood, not differing with the rest. They are, first, that the election in Montana must not be left to take care of itself, but should be looked after by the national committee; second, that there must be an extra session of congress called to meet about the 1st of November, that is, as soon as possible after the new state elections. These two things are of vital importance to the party. A slip in the new states might prove disastrous and the elections cannot be left to chance. The recent Democratic success in Montana has caused some anxiety for the little majority in the next house, and Mr. Chandler, Mr. Allison and the rest are not running any more risk in the matter than is necessary. They do not know how well the Democrats may be organized for quiet work. The president advises strong and compact party organization. He sees the importance to the party that the national committee should keep an eye on the Montana election. He appears to have practically made up his mind to call congress together in November.

Hard to Believe.

FARIBAULT, Special, July 2.—Local papers from Tacoma have been circulated in the city, containing an account of an escapade in which one William H. Foster, formerly of this city, is charged with having fradulently obtained some $800 in cash from his employers, Sawyer & Co. of that city, and left with a variety actress with the intent of going to Canada. The papers go on to tell of how he was arrested at Victoria, and give what purports to be an interview with E. L. Sawyer, a member of the firm for whom Foster was working. W. H. Foster is a son of Prof. John Foster of this city, and is well known here, where he received his education and where he has lived during the greater part of his life. He was in the Citizens' National bank of this city for a long time and bore a good reputation here, consequently he has many friends here who think there must be some mistake about the matter. Mr. Sawyer was formerly a resident of this city also and kept books for J. C. N. Cottrell and J. D. Green for a long time. He also was employed as a bookkeeper for Cavanaugh & Co., all of this city. Mr. Sawyer was also in the employ of the Minneapolis Millers' association for some time, and went from there to Duluth. Mr. Foster left a good position here to accept a position with Mr. Sawyer at Tacoma.

CAUSED BY A WASHOUT.

Frightful Accident to a Crowded Passenger Train in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 2.—A fearful accident, by which many lives were lost and a large number of people injured, occurred on the Norfolk & Western railroad early this morning, one mile west of Flaxton's switch and thirty-one miles west of this city. Rain had been falling almost continuously and very heavily for twenty-four hours, swelling the mountain streams greatly beyond their normal state. Several trains had passed over the road during the night, and it was thought that the line was safe for traffic, notwithstanding the rains, and that no danger need be apprehended. At the place of the accident, however, the water had undermined the roadbed and caused a washout about eighty feet long and fifty feet wide. The water at this point was eight to ten feet deep. Into this gulch the engine went, while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, carrying with it the tender and eight cars. As the engine struck the bottom the rushing of the water into the locomotive exploded the boiler. This fact greatly augmented the horror of the catastrophe. Debris was thrown in every direction by the force of the explosion, injuring some of those on the train by the flying fragments and scattering firebrands which ignited the wood work of the coaches. The flames spread and destroyed a large amount of mail and express matter, besides driving consternation to the already terror stricken passengers. It is supposed that some of the passengers were unable to extricate themselves from the wreck and were consumed in the flames, but it is difficult to get accurate information. The most reliable estimate of the number of persons killed places it at between twenty-five and thirty. The number of wounded will be far in excess of the number killed. Thirty of the wounded have been taken to Roanoke, thirty to Bufordsville and fifty to Liberty.

VICTIMS OF THE DISASTER.

The adopted daughter of Mrs. Judge Thompson of Augusta county was killed and Mrs. Thompson herself is known to be very badly hurt. Pat Donovan, the engineer, with his fireman, named Bruce, was scalded and burned to death by escaping steam. Train Dispatcher Lipsey was also burned to death. Among the others who lost their lives were J. J. Rose, postal clerk, of Abingdon, Va., John Kirkpatrick of Lynchburg; W. C. Stead, and the husband and two children of a lady passenger on the train, whose name cannot be learned. Mr. Stead was an Englishman and was agent of an Idaho hunting and fishing expedition. He was on his way to England for supplies when he met his death. Maj. J. C. Cassell, superintendent of the Lynchburg division of the Norfolk & Western, was on the train and was seriously injured, as were also Baggagemaster Ford and Conductor Johnston, who was in charge of the train. It was thought that Johnston was fatally wounded, but a later report says that his condition and that of Baggagemaster Ford is somewhat improved. L. B. Summers, a postal clerk of Abingdon, Va., was badly bruised.

NO INFORMATION.

There is no telegraphic communication nearer the wreck than Liberty, and it is difficult to get information from there, as the Norfolk & Western refuse to give any details of the disaster. A relief train was made up at Lynchburg to go to the scene of the wreck, and a number of physicians went down to do what they could to aid the wounded. The Norfolk & Western officials absolutely refused to allow any newspapermen aboard the train, and several who got on despite orders to the contrary were put off. The railroad men also refused to give out any information in regard to the wreck. A special dispatch, which has been received from the scene of the wreck by way of Liberty, says: "Six dead bodies have been recovered. The bodies of P. Donovan, engineer, and Postal Clerk Rose were recognized. The others are not known. Supt. Cassell, although badly hurt, is on the ground and doing everything possible for the wounded. The railroad company has taken a large corps of physicians to the scene of the wreck from Roanoke, Liberty and other points. It is thought a large number of bodies were burned in the conflagration."

"A Close Quarters."

During the recent stay of the Duc d'Orleans in India he visited Lord Dufferin at Calcutta, and a grand tiger hunt was organized, which lasted six weeks and ranged over 160 miles of country. The duke shot eight tigers. One incident he relates as follows:

"Two cubs of a tigress had been shot, and the mother hemmed in by a line of elephants. There was an idea that she was crouching in a small patch of jungle behind a tree on the bank of a small stream, but none of our elephants could be got anywhere near it. After some time my elephant, being pluckier than the others, was induced to move forward and push the tree down. While thus engaged the tigress sprang out from beside it with a roar and a tremendous leap right to the top of my howdah, smashing in the front of it—breaking my gun with one blow of her paw and exploding the right barrel before I had time to fire. This is the gun," producing a double-barreled rifle broken in two pieces just below the barrels, the trigger guards and metal plates wrenched off and twisted by the force of the blow, and with one barrel discharged, the other still at half-cock.

"Fortunately for me," continued the prince, "she then tumbled backward, possibly startled by the explosion, and made off for the jungle. My elephant, mad with fright, bolted in the opposite direction, and for a considerable distance nothing would stop her. When at length we got back to the others we found the whole line of elephants so demoralized that we had to give up the sport for the day and return to the camp. Next morning we cornered our game in nearly the same spot, and I had the good luck to bring her down just as she was crossing the river."

"What became of the mahout when the tigress leaped on the elephant?" was asked.

"Oh, he managed to slip around in some extraordinary way under the elephant's ears, and was unhurt, but lost his head dress."

Blazing the Way.

BISMARCK, Special Telegram, July 2—It does not look as if the contest for the presidency of the constitutional convention would be as tame as expected. Jonnson of Lakota is criticised because he is one of the founders of the Scandinavian union originating in Fargo last week, and because he is a lawyer with a Farmers' alliance attachment. The resolutions of the union are unprecedented as far as is known and if aimed at the Republican party in North Dakota, unfortunate and troublesome, at this time, to all concerned. It is denied that the Republican party for one has discriminated as alleged. The Jamestown letter, per the mayor, to the delegates of the constitutional convention is being used against Fancher of Stutsman county, candidate for the presidency. Miller of Fargo is both a lawyer and a banker, and instinctively he is opposed upon that ground. He may be antagonized because he is from Fargo. The Democrats feel that they must organize and present John Carland for president, hoping that the Republicans will disagree, and in the confusion give Carland enough votes to

MAKE HIM THE CHOICE.

R. N. Stevens of Lisbon, candidate for president, would be satisfied with the honor of temporary chairman. Editor Potter of La Moure will be pushed by Delegate Moer for secretary. Potter will be freely opposed. Fancher says he does not want to be president of the convention, and inclines to Johnson. Johnson is ahead to-day, but the opposition to him has crystallized. He is not as acceptable as Fancher to the stalwart Republicans. Johnson says he will go into a Republican caucus, and that he is satisfied with the presidency of the convention for this year's political work. It was supposed he wanted it as a stepping-stone for

ANYTHING IN SIGHT.

His brother, of Fargo, is more likely to be his preference for a place on the state ticket. Stevens is the likely nominee for temporary chairman. Maj. Hamilton is a candidate for secretary of the convention, but his candidacy has not yet taken shape, as it depends somewhat upon the candidacy of Bray of Grand Forks for sergeant-at-arms. Miller of Cass has not arrived, but it is believed the Cass delegation will unite on him for president. If that happens he will show up as a formidable candidate. About one-third of the convention is present. Among the delegates arriving to-day are:

J. L. Colton, Ward; William H. Rowe, Dickey; John Powers, Sargent; Lander, Slotten and Purcell, Richland; Spaulding, Lowell, Pollock, Peterson, Chaffee and Gray, Cass; Elliott and Scott, Valley City; Wallace, Steele; Bennett, Grand Forks; Linwell, Nelson; Fancher and Camp, Jamestown; Bell, Walsh.

The reduction in the public debt during the month of June, as shown by the statement issued from the treasury department, was $16,255,929, and for the fiscal year just closed $88,938,035. During the preceding fiscal year the debt was reduced $113,844,080. The total debt now less cash in the treasury is $1,076,646,621.

Samuel A. Murx and J. R. Bailey, rival store keepers near Barboursville, Ky., became involved in a quarrel and Murx was killed.

Fresh Appointments.

A. Lowden Snowden, former mayor of Philadelphia and director of the mint and always a prominent citizen there, is made minister to Roumania, Servia and Greece. He is a friend of Blaine and his appointment was not asked by either of the senators, though it is acceptable to both of them, as it is to the president. He succeeds Walter Fearn of Alabama. William Haden Edwards is appointed consul general at Berlin to succeed Frederick Raine of Maryland. He is credited to Ohio, but lives in Washington, and is a chum of Walker Blaine. Eugene Schuyler, another Blaine selection, is appointed to the important consul generalship at Cairo. This revives the old gossip about the animosity entertained against Schuyler by certain senators on account of his reference to them in his book, 'American Diplomacy.' The existence of this feeling is believed to have led to the withdrawal of his nomination for assistant secretary of state. It is believed that he will be confirmed without trouble, however. Cairo is a long way off. Schuyler succeeds John Cardwell of Texas. It is more noticeable than ever that consuls appointed by Cleveland from the south are first selected for removal. This may be because they are the least efficient. Augustus O. Bourne, of Rhode Island is appointed consul general at Rome, succeeding L. Alden, the New York Times' funny man, who resigned. The other appointments are:

To be consuls: Wallace Bruce, New York, Leith; William Harrison Bradley, Illinois, Nice; Edmund B. Fairfield, Michigan, Lyons; Irving J. Mannatt, Nebraska, Athens; William Bowman, Kentucky, Tien Tsin; Adolph G. Studor, Iowa, Barmen; Enoch J. Smithers, Delaware, Osaka and Hiogo; Alexander C. Moore, West Virginia, St. Thomas; Charles F. Johnson, Ohio, Hamburg; Silas C. Halsey, New Jersey, Sonneberg.

The president also made the following appointments to-day:

A. P. Jackson, Wisconsin, register of the land office at Menasha, Wis.; E. P. Freeman, Minnesota, receiver of public moneys at Marshall (formerly Tracy), Minn. Indian Agent—Archer O. Simons, Montana, at the Fort Belknap agency in Montana. W. S. Reynolds, Wisconsin, a special agent to make allotments of lands in severalty to Indians.

A Cranky Widow Among the Indians.

A sensation is reported from the Standing Rock Indian agency. The chief participants being Mrs. C. Wilder, of Newark, N. J., and Sitting Bull, the great Sioux chief. Sitting Bull has many admirers, and among them is Mrs. Wilder. During his recent illness she visited him in his camp, and when he recovered sufficiently to travel she made arrangements with him to convey her in his wagon from Standing Rock to the Rosebud agency. As it is against the rules for the Indians to leave their reservation without permission, a person to whom Mrs. Wilder told of her contract with Sitting Bull suggested that she should better consult Agent McLaughlin. She acted upon the suggestion, and McLaughlin informed her that he could not permit Sitting Bull to go about from one reservation to another, and positively refused to have the wily old chief to accompany her to Rosebud. No sooner had the agent refused than Mrs. Wilder flew into a rage and declared her intention to see her political friends in Washington and secure Maj. McLaughlin's removal. Those who came from Standing Rock state that she used the most scathing and abusive language to the major, and accused him of using the Indians as prisoners. So abusive and threatening was her language that the agent politely ordered her to leave the reservation. Mrs. Wilder is a widow visiting the reservation. Agent McLaughlin's position in the matter is unquestionably right, especially at this time, as Sitting Bull would surely prove a disturbing element at the lower agency during the conference of the commissioners on the question of opening the reservation to settlement.

More Mystery About Mrs. Sabin.

A New York telegram says: There is little doubt that Mrs. Ellen A. Sabin, the divorced wife of ex-Senator Sabin, is now on her way to Europe, a passenger on the steamship Germanic, which sailed from this port. Mrs. Sabin was taken to Sanford Hall, a private asylum for the insane at Flushing, L. I., a few months ago while her husband was awaiting the decision of the court which granted his divorce. When a reporter called upon Dr. J. W. Barstow, manager of Sanford Hall, the doctor was very reticent at first and declined to say anything at all on the subject. "I don't know anything about Mrs. Sabin," said Dr. Barstow, "and I shall not say anything, either." The doctor, however, finally admitted Mrs. Sabin was brought to him several months ago, and that she was a very sick lady at that time. But she has improved wonderfully since then," continued Dr. Barstow. "She has been a great opium eater, and was naturally more or less insane. She has done very well while here, and has received a number of her friends from time to time." When asked as to the letter written by Mrs. Sabin, which was published, wherein she speaks highly of her husband, the doctor said that he believed it to be genuine. "She was at liberty to write anything she choose while at my place, and she could communicate with whomsoever she cared to. She was not confined here against her will. Now, mark me, I don't say that Mrs. Sabin is not here now, nor do I say that she has left. It would not do for me to say anything about the lady or her movements. She is in the hands of her friends, and if they choose to say anything about her they can do so."

Condition of the Crops.

The week ending with June was cooler than usual in all agricultural districts except in Dakota, where the temperature was above the average for the week. In the Missouri valley the temperature ranged from 3 to 6 deg. below the normal. The seasonal temperature from Jan 1 to June 29 differs about 1 deg. from the normal in all districts from the lake regions southwest to the gulf coast. The season is about one week in advance in Dakota, Northwestern Minnesota and Northern Nebraska. There was an excess of rainfall during the week. Over 75 per cent of the seasonal rainfall occurred generally the states of the Mississippi valley and in the cotton region. There is a large deficiency in rainfall, amounting to about 50 per cent of the normal, in Northwestern Minnesota and Northeastern Dakota. Showers, however occurred in this region during the week. Well distribtued rains occurred on the Pacific coast from San Francisco northward to Washington Territory, the rainfall in the grain regions ranging from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch. The weather was favorable for all growing crops throughout the central valleys and Northwest, except in Dakota, where drought has caused some injury to wheat, oats and barley, but corn is reported as fine and growing rapidly in this state and generally throughout the corn belt. From Minnesota reports show that all Crops were improved, but more rain is needed in the Red river valley country. Reports from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri show that the conditions for the week were especially favorable for corn, which made rapid growth.

The Land Surveys.

The chief of the surveying division of the general land office has completed his estimates for the disposal of the $200,000 appropriated, available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, and will submit them to the commissioner to-morrow. According to these, states and territories will be entitled to the following amounts:

Arizona, $5,000; California, $10,000; Colorado, $15,000; Dakota, $25,000; Idaho, $10,000; Minnesota, $5,000; Montana, $25,000; New Mexico, $10,000; Utah, $5,000; Washington, $20,000; Wyoming, $10,000.

There is a provision in the appropriation bill which sets apart $5,000 for surveying the San Carlos agency in Arizona. There is $20,000 set apart for the examination of leaving $25,000 for a contingent fund, to be used where a demand be created, which is not foreseen at present. The list is subject to revision by the commissioner, and the $5,000 given to Arizona is transferred to Nevada, as no provision has been made for surveys in that state. It may be that New Mexico will be cut down $5,000 and the amount given to some more deserving section. The bill for the opening of the Sioux reservation appropriates $100,000 for surveying the lands to be ceded, none of the amount to be available until the treaty is ratified. In case of the opening of the reservation it is expected that a greater portion of the $25,000 given to Dakota will be applied to the northern section.

Fooling With Niagara Falls.

It took less than half an hour to demonstrate that Graham's "life barrel," as such, is hardly a success. Ever since Graham's trip through the whirlpool rapids he has been telling of a lifeboat he would construct, and which would carry himself over the falls. His friends, finding they could not prevail upon him to give up the trip, persuaded him to try the experiment of sending the barrel over alone. As it passed out of sight over the ledge opposite the sister islands, it was seen to shy around like a top. Graham had gone to the water's edge to pick up the barrel when it came over the falls. The first intimation they had of its arrival was several broken staves floating past, one of which bore the name of the craft, "World." Several pieces were secured, the largest being three staves. The other pieces floated down the river. A comparison of the time shows that in less than thirty minutes after the barrel was cut loose from the boat the pieces were picked up below the falls. When Graham was asked his opinion about it he said he had none; that the craft was the strongest ever built to go over the falls, and that it did not draw over ten inches of water.

The warden of the Joliet (Ill.) penitiary has sent 300 loaves of bread, weighing four pounds apiece, to the starving families of the miners near Braidwood, Ill.

Brainerd Dispatch

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

A YOUNG lady of East Nottingham, Pa., in strolling in a field recently found thirty-six four-leaf clovers, and some with five leaves,

THE old building at Charlotte, N. C., in which Lord Cornwallis transacted business while in this country was burned by an incendiary the other morning.

IT is proposed to relieve the water famine in New York by supplying salt water at high pressure for flushing sewers, extinguishing fires, washing streets and similar uses.

A MEXICAN robber who was shot by order of Government received six bullets in his breast and got up and ran 50 yards before falling down to die.

AN AUSTRALIAN who was hanging to the beam of a bridge and realized that he must fall made a verbal will to a companion, disposing of about $50,000 worth of property, and the courts have sustained it.

A FRENCHMAN tried his flying machine in the suburbs of Paris the other day. He flew off a barn and it will be several months before his broken legs will allow him to canter around as blithely as before.

N. S. BRIDGES of Charlotte, Me., a veteran bear hunter, 86 years old, caught and killed his 86th bear recently. Bruin proved a hard customer and tipped the scales at 400 pounds.

JOHN WILLIAMS, a bachelor in Augusta, Me., was told that a certain widow had set her cap for him, and John was so afraid that he might be roped into marriage that he went to the barn and hanged himself.

NOWHERE in the world are things hurried as they are in America. The Pennsylvania road built a bridge at Sunbury 1,000 feet long in just four days. It took 400 men to do the work.

A CITIZEN of Lynn, Mass., has entered a protest before the school board of that place against the use of a certain text book, on the ground that the smallness of the type in which it was printed proved injurious to his daughter's eyes.

ONE of the latest developements of the coin-and-slot device is a chair, the seat of which springs up automatically and clamps firmly to the back. A coin releases it and the sitter's weight holds it down. It is intended, of course, for public places.

THIRTY years ago the Thomas Dickason, a New Bedford whaling ship, was lost in the Okhotsk sea. Last summer the bark Cape Horn Pigeon took a whale in the same sea, and imbedded in the blubber was the iron of a harpoon, with the words "Thomas Dickason" stamped on it. It was as bright and sharp as when it first struck into the whale, at least thirty years ago.

While fishing in Cobb creek, near Jekyl Island, Georgia, the other day, Beauregard Tomlins caught an immense sawfish. The monster got entangled in his net, and after being shot two or three times was lassoed and towed into port. The fish measured nearly 12 feet in length and weighed 250 or 300 pounds. The length of his saw was nearly 3 feet.

MINISTER LINCOLN was given a special train from Liverpool to London, which leads the Boston Journal to remark: "This contrasts very favorably with the New York method of receiving foreign diplomats—sending reporters to write about them that 'the new Minister wore a seedy hat,' or 'looks as if he might not turn out to be a crank,' or asking him 'how he likes the country' before he has got past the Bartholdi statue."

LAST week the postoffice in Alna, Me., was removed from its old place in P. B. Jones' building to the store of F. L. Weeks. The next morning driver Perham, of the Alna and Gariner stage, left his horses for a moment at the new office, when they started, called around at the old office, waited a moment, and then started off at a quick dash down the street to connect with the morning train at Wiscasset. They were over taken and captured about half a mile below the village.

A DEBATING club in Germany has been discussing for two years the question whether it is possible to get nothing for something. The realists say yes, and adduce numerous instances in commercial transactions. But the idealist say no, "For," they argue, if nothing really is nothing, how can you get it?" Then everybody drinks beer for a month or two, until some bright realist thinks up an answer to this question. The beerseller in whose hall the club meets says it is one of the finest debates he has ever heard, and he confidently expects it to run along for another year at least.

A REMARKABLE exemplification of the terrible force of the flood at Johnstown is furnished by the summary of the strata of a single part of the gorge forced open by dynamite. A railroad bridge at the bottom, on top of that a hotel, above that a section of the Gautier steel-works, and upon that foundation a superstructure of houses and small buildings—this immense pile was hurled together in an almost impregnable mass by that terrible rush of waters. When stone, brick and iron are tossed about like chips and feathers the wonder is heightened that any flesh and blood has survived to tell of the terrible event.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Very Latest Associated Press Telegrams in a Condensed Form.

From Washington.

Attorney General Miller has given an opinion to the secretary of the treasury expressing grave doubts as to the authority of the latter to compromise cases arising under the alien labor contract law.

The civil service commission has adopted a plan to make public the list of eligibles in the classified service. At each city in the country where there is an examining board the list of eligibles will be constantly posted on bulletin boards in the postoffice and custom house. Washington eligibles for the departmental service will be informed by letter of their standing, and the same course will be pursued throughout the country as to the departmental service.

Washington dispatches to several papers dated June 24 quoted the president with having, in a recent conversation with a Southern delegation, spoken disparagingly of the colored race. Ex-Senator Bruce and ex-Auditor Lynch say that the report of such a conversation is erroneous. They have had occasion to call on the president several times, and on each occasion he freely spoke on matters pertaining to the colored race, and they say that his views upon that subject are fair and just, and will commend him to the approbation of the colored people throughout the country.

There were 121 fourth-class postmasters appointed, the following in the Northwest: Dakota—John Gallagher, Hazen; John Andrews, Pukwana, Minnesota—Charles A. Staples, Maple Island. Wisconsin—Thomas I. Williams, Barneveld; James H. Gould, Belleville; T. C. Brown, Brandon; Richard Jackson, Buckbee; F. X. Frederick, Cross Plains; James Murray, Dundee; C. A. McKenzie, Helena; Frederick Stickney, Mazomanie; Christopher Peacock, North Andover; Louis S. Winton, Prospect; G. C. Foster, Randolph; Peter Reinhardt Roseville; H. F. Wilke, Verona; James Clark, Waunekee. Congressman Haugen of Wisconsin secured the appointment of Henry J. Fensted as postmaster at Washburn, Wis. The Cleveland appointee, Fred Swan, was removed on account of irregularities reported in his office by a special agent.

Record of Casualties.

Six more bodies were removed at Johnstown, Pa., F. J. Daly, late auditor of the Cambria Iron Company, being the only one identified

William Schlitz and Charles Schroeder, two sixteen-year-old boys who were attending a picnic in Chicago, were drowned while boating.

An upright steam bleaching vat in the Lyons paper mill exploded at Lyons, Iowa. The larger portion of the big building was completely wrecked. Thomas McBride and Alexander Hart were instantly killed.

Four women and two men, all of disreputable character, were discovered dead in a house at Paterson, N. J. Death was caused by asphyxiation. Near by was a gas stove, which had evidently done the fatal work.

Crimes and Criminals.

George W. McCann, brother of Commodore McCann of the United States navy, committed suicide at Meredian, Miss., on account of ill health.

Mrs Joseph North was found at the home of her husbands, at Lees Lick, Ky., murdered. Her husband was arrested on the charge of murdering her.

A note signed by Louis Marvin, giving his address as New York, was found on the lake shore at Chicago, and stated that the writer had committed suicide.

Frank Maxa, a young Bohemian of Chicago, was stabbed and instantly killed by Stanlsiaus Dimbowsky, the result of an old feud over the affections of a girl.

A man supposed to be W. J. Coster, cashier of the Commercial club, Buffalo committed suicide at Hamilton, Ont., by cutting his throat with a table knife.

Ralph Graves, professor of mathematics at the North Carolina state university, attempted to commit suicide at Raleigh by cutting his throat. Ill health is the cause.

While Daniel Rhinehart, living near Fort Wayne, Ind., was away from home, burglars chloroformed Mrs. Rhinehart, three daughters and the hired girl, and secured $1,140.

James Shaw, stepfather of John Letz of Vincenness, Ind., reprimanded his son for reading dime novels instead of working. The youth then shot the old gentleman fatally and escaped.

G. W. Howe, a prominent young civil engineer of Denver, while suffering from a temporary fit of insanity, jumped from a window in the Palmer house at Chicago and received probably fatal injuries.

Edward Bukbesch, a truck farmer residing at Portage, Wis., fired his dwelling house and barn and immediately thereafter hanged himself in a shed. Bukbesch was an eccentric character and was given to an undue use of stimulants.

Both Beckman and Peterson the murderers of Combs at Rochester, Minn., completely broke down after receiving their sentences, and for some time wept bitterly. They were visited at the jail by a large number of their friends, among them several ladies, and for some time were busy bidding good-bye to their old associates.

A gang of tramps made things lively at Rochester, Minn., and after some target practice seven of them were gathered in by the police. One of the gang who was asleep beside the track was struck by the incoming accommodation. His head was badly cut and several bones broken. The crew seemed to be following the circus.

Young Brown, a precocious prisoner from Alhambra, showed a paper covered novel through the cell grating to Jailer Ellis, in the jail at Boulder, requesting him to give it to Bryson on the floor above. Bryson is under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Linstrom near Helena last year, and a death watch is now set on him. Jailer Ellis examined the volume and found a note paper, enclosing a strychnine and morphine pill flattened out and inserted between the leaves, reading, "Instantaneous poison. Bryson, take this and cheat the gallows. It is quick." Brown refused to say from whom the poison and note came.

A party of White Caps administered summary vengeance on the Brown brothers of Anoka, Minn., who live with their sister, Mrs. Dean. The boys were suspected of spending their nights in pilfering, and were keeping it up to such a degree that the citizens of Swedeville, in the northern part of the city, had become exasperated. One evening twenty or thirty fellows masked and proceeded to the Dean residence routed out the boys and gave them a horsewhipping and suggested that they vacate. They sent to the city authorities for help, but when it arrived the premises were found vacated. Mrs. Dean has been living on the city, and when the place was raided several sacks of flour, a large quantity of groceries, etc., were found which had been missed by the neighbors.

The grand jury at Chicago returned indictments against the following persons: Martin Burke, John F. Beggs, Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, Frank J. Wookruff, Patrick Coony, John Kunze, "and divers other persons, a more particular description of which is to the jury unknown." The indictment against each of the above named, "and others, unknown," is for conspiracy to murder and for murder. With the exception of Patrick Cooney and John Kunze the men indicted by name are under arrest. Within an hour after return of the indictment, a capias had been out for John F. Beggs, the senior guardian of camp 20, of the Clan-na-Gael, whose place of detention has been a down-town police station. He was at once transferred to a cell near the other accused in murderers' row at the county jail,

The house of correction at Detroit is providing work for two singular characters. "Clara" Ellis, who has been masquerading as a woman for twelve years, and Frances Goldborough, who has played man for a much longer term. Frances was born on an island near Wheeling about thirty-five years ago. She always sought the society of boys when able to get away from home. As she grew to womanhood she donned men's clothes and went to work in a livery stable in Wheeling. From there she went to Columbus, Ohio, where she drove a street car until arrested for burglary. She was convicted and sentenced to two years in the Ohio penitentiary. From that time her career was one of crime in male attire, and she served three more terms at Columbus, the last of which was seven years for horse stealing. She was discharged Feb. 19, last year, and came to Detroit, where she also drove a street car for a time.

From Foreign Lands.

Large quantities of gold coin from South America are passing through Antwerp for Russia and Austria as was done in the Franco-Prussian war.

The French government has ordered an inquiry to be made into the causes for the purchase of large numbers of cattle in the department of Savoy for shipment to German.

The editors of the Gleichheit at Berlin have been tried by the special tribunal for anarchists. Herr Bretschneider was fined, and Dr. Wiler was sentenced to four month's imprisonment.

England, Germany, France, Portugal, Belgium, the Congo State and Italy are making arrangements for a conference to settle the limits of their respective settlements in Africa.

Mail advices from West Africa confirms previous reports of the shocking privations to which Mr. Stanley has been subjected. It is stated that his hair has turned snow white, that his clothes are rags, and that he is without shoes, being obliged to use skins to cover his feet.

The liberal wing of the Reformed church in France is in session in Paris, ninety delegates being present. It is announced they will almost immediately create a college at Nimes, which, if it is erected, will be the first Protestant seminary in France.

The British government's proclamation forbidding the holding of a Nationalist meeting at Cork recently was disregarded scattered meetings being held at several places. The result was that William O'Brien, M. P., and other speakers were arrested. After the arrest of Mr. O'Brien the crowd stoned the police, who in turn charged upon the people with drawn batons. Several persons were injured, including Patrick O'Brien, M. P., who shook hand with William O'Brien after the latter was arrested. Mr. O'Brien delivered his speech at Clonakilty. He denounced the government and the landlords in the strongest terms. The train conveying him to Cork after his arrest was met at Charleyville by a band which played "God Save Ireland." A crowd tried to rescue Mr. O'Brien, and the police fired, wounding a railway official and another person. Thirty-eight persons were treated at infirmaries for wounds on the head.

Despite the immense wealth of the earl of Fife, whose engagement is just announced to the Princess Louise, it is believed that parliament will be called upon to dower the bride. The London Star raises a howl in anticipation of this demand, and calls upon Gladstone to take a firm stand in the opposition to all doweries in the future until such time as the whole system of support for the offspring of royalty can be settled. There are, at the present time, still twenty-three princes and princesses unprovided with consorts, and if claims of this nature are to continue to meet with recognition the total demand upon the public treasury will be something appalling. The nine children of the queen have so far cost the country £5,000,000 in cash, and the Star suggests as a partial relief from the burden which a provision for royal princes impose that the sons at least might make an effort to catch the American heiresses which come to Europe to be caught.

General News Items.

On account of the coal miners at Braidwood, Ill., there are over 3,000 people completely helpless and half famished.

Miss Kate Stopher, a religious fanatic of Shelby county, Ky., has fasted twenty-four days as a penance because her prayers were not answered.

A meeting of the pottery manufacturers of the United States will be held at Cresson, Pa., to consider the advisability of forming a combination.

Earthquake shocks are prevalent around Susanville in the Sierra Nevada, and another great volcanic outburst, such as occurred in 1850, is feared.

The superior court of New York has decided against the Oregon Improvement company in its suit for $100,000 damages against John Roach's executors.

The crusade against gamblers in Chicago began, and the largest gambling house in the city, that of Hankins, was pulled first, over one hundred inmates being gathered in.

Charles C. Morris, a tinner at Memphis, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the men who robbed the Pacific Express company on May 23 last, near Dallas, Tex., of $15,000.

The governor of Michigan has signed the local option bill. This bill practically means prohibition in over one-half the counties in the state as soon as the prohibition question is put to test therein.

Two colored emigration commissioners from Texas have arrived in the City of Mexico to consult with government officials in regard to procuring land for a large colony of colored cotton raisers from Texas.

The town of Anson, near Chippewa, Falls, Wis., has been startled by the elopement of Alexander Royer, a well-to-do farmer, with his niece, Miss Liddell. Previous to their flight he disposed of all his property. It is believed that they have gone to Washington Territory.

The New York Herald devotes two columns to an article concerning the mysterious disappearance and continued absence from New York of Dr. John McInerny, a prominent Clan-na-Gael man who has not been seen nor heard from since April 19 last. Dr. McInerny was one of the four persons said to have been doomed to death by the Clan, the other three being Dr. Cronin, Dr. McCahey of Philadelphia, and John Devoy.

Rev. Dr. Childs of Washington, who was requested to examine certain charges made concerning the ill treatment of the Indian boys at the Hampton school, makes a statement in reply to a recent letter of Gen. Armstrong and to criticisms from other sources. Among other things he says: "The facts as to the dungeon are, by the testimony of the officers themselves, indisputable. An absolutely dark cell, six feet six inches long, three feet three inches wide and nine feet six inches high, badly ventilated under an office, and from which when a boy was taken out the stench was awful, was used to confine Indian boys for more than a week at a time. The punishment inflicted on those Indian boys was such as our state prisons do not inflict on the most abandoned criminals.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Wheat. No. 2, red, 85½c.; No. 3, red, 78½c; No. 1, red, 99@99½c.; No. 1, white, 97½c.; ungraded red, 82½@86¾; Rye steady, Western, 48¼@50c.; Barley, malt, dull. Canada, 90@$1.10; for old and new. Corn, No. 2, 41¾@42c.; No. 2; white, 44c.; bid; ungraded active at 41¾@42⅞c.; steamer mixed nominal. Oats, spot market; steady and quiet; options steady; spot, No. 2. white, 33½@33¾c.; mixed Western, 26@30c.; white, do, 33@39c.; No. 2, Chicago 29c. Eggs firmer Western, 14¼@14¾c.; Butter quiet. Western dairy, 10@14c.; do creamery, 13@17½c.; do factory 7½@13c. Cheese easier less active, Western. 7¾@8¾c.

CHICAGO.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firm and dealers ask an advance of 10c. No. 2 spring wheat, 81½@82c. No. 3 spring wheat, 73@76: No. 2 red, 81½@82c. No. 2 corn 35c bid. No. 2 oats, 22½c. No. 2 rye, 42½c. No. 2 barley nominal. No. 1 flax seed, $1.49@1.50. Prime timothy seed, $1.48. Mess pork, per bbl, $11.85@11.90. Lard, per 100 bbls. $6.62½. Short-rib sides (loose,. $5.95@6.05. Dry-salted shoulders (boxed), $5.25@5.37½. Short clear sides (boxed), $6.25@6.37½. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.02. Sugars unchanged. Butter, firm and unchanged Eggs firm at 12.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat No.1 hard, June 98c.; July, 98.; on track; $1.00: No. 1 Northern, June 92½c.; July 92¼.; Sept. 78½c.; on track 94@95c.; No. 2 Northern, June 84c.; July 84c.; on track 85@87c. Flour. Patents, sacks, to local dealers, $5.35@5.55; patents, to ship, sacks, car lots, $5.10@5.30; in barrels, $5.35@5.55; delivered at New England points, $6 @5.25; New York points, $5.90@6.15; delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5.85@6.10; bakers' here, $3.50@4.15; superfine, $1.90@2.65; red dog, sacks, $1.30@1.50; red dog, barrels, $1.50@1.65. Bran and Shorts—Are firm and unchonged; the fair demand continues to be supplied at from $7@7.50 for bran and coarse shorts; fine $8. Corn, fair to choice samples in cars selling at 33@34½c. Oats, the oat market lacked animation though the tone was steady and quotations unchanged. Prices range from 20@28c. Hay, choice is getting more scarce, and a car or two sold up to $10.25. General quotations for good to choice are from $7@10. Ordinary lots are in fair supply but demand for that grade continues dull. Barley, only occasional cars are offered. Quotations nominal to 20@45c. Feed, $12@13.

ST. PAUL.

Prices on incoming trains only. Wheat, No. 1 hard, 98@99c; No. 1 Northern, 93@95; No. 2 Northern, 83@85c. Corn, No. 2, 33½c; July 32c; sample, 32c; June, 33½ July. 32½c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 24@25c; No. 2 white, 27@29c; July, 29c; No. 3, 23@26c. Rye, No. 2, 41c. Barley, No. 2, 50c bid; No. 3, 35@45; No. 4, 35@40c. Ground Feed $13@13.50. Corn Meal, Unbolted, $13.50. Bran, $7.50. Hay, No. 1 upland prairie, $7; No. 1, $6; timothy, $9. Eggs, $3.60@3.75 per case. Flour, Patent, $5.40@5.70; straight, $5@5.25; bakers,' $3.50; rye, $2.70@3.20; buckwheat, $3. Butter, extra creamery, 14@15c; extra dairy, 11@13c; firsts, 9@10c; packing stock, 8c; grease, 3@5c. Berries, raspberries, $2.50 per 24 qts; strawberries, $2 per 16 qts; blackberries, $3.50 per 24 qts.

DULUTH.

There was no pressure to sell old wheat, and the few transactions that occurred in it were at an advance for cash and at outside prices for June and July. Buyers demanded concessions of 2½@3c on August and September. Close: Cash No. 1 hard, 98c. No 1 Northern, scarce; sales at 90c, closing nominal at that figure; No. 2 Northern, 80c; July dull and firm, with small business at $1.01, which was the close. August nominally lower to sell at 85c; September buyers at 82½c; year wheat buyers at 82c.

The Rochester Hospital Murder.

The trial of Beckman and Peterson for the murder of Taylor Combs is in progress at Rochester, Minn. The attendance of many people from abroad was noted. John Date, called by the state, told substantially the same story as before the hospital trustees. He said he did not tell Collins all the story at the time of the autopsy, April 2, because he was afraid of Beckman and Peterson. The defense tried to break Date's testimony by attacking his reputation for truthfulness. Prof. D. Stewart, Hans Nelson, Fred Coats, Stein Sorenson and C. Grier, the last four attendants at the hospital, testified that Date's reputation for truthfulness was bad. Several witnesses testified that Beckman was a law-abiding citizen, and several more to Peterson's good character. Dr. E. C. Cross testified that from the description of the wounds given by the medical experts and from the testimony adduced by them the bones could have been broken, and probably were, by great violence, which could have been caused by Combs being thrown violently on the floor and a person falling upon him with his knees, but it is more likely to have been done in the manner stated by Date. The scalp wound, he said, had nothing to do with Comb's death. Carlson, an attendant of the hospital, said subsequent to the murder Beckman told him that he knocked Combs down and tramped on him.

The state rested its case and the defense put Peterson on the stand. He gave an account of the fight in ward C. 3, but was nervous and excited, and his testimony did not make as favorable an impression as was expected. He commenced by telling a story of his life in this country. As to the Combs case he said that Combs was working on a scaffold, and getting angry said: "If I had a knife I would cut a white man's heart out of him. If I had a revolver I would shoot a turnkey." Beckman ordered Combs to come down from the scaffold and he would put him in muffs. He came down, and Beckman took one arm and he the other and took Combs toward the north end of the hall. Peterson stopped at the closet. Beckman took Combs into the clothes room, and had him in a corner when Peterson came up. Beckman and Combs were fighting when Peterson came up, and the latter struck Combs on the body, then grabbed him by the coat collar and jerked him down backwards, Beckman falling forward onto Combs, his knee striking the latter in the chest. Combs then said he would behave, and he was taken to the west room. When they came out of the room Peterson struck Combs in the chest with his fist and then took him to the crib. Peterson claimed neither he nor Beckman had any intention of killing Combs. Peterson said he had made a false statement to Dr. Collins April 3 in saying that Combs fell from the scaffold, and was in that way injured in the chest. Beckman is a worse character than Peterson, and he does not get much sympathy from any quarter. The state has made a strong case.

The Troublesome Flatheads.

No further hostilities have occurred on the Flathead reservation. The whole trouble originated from renegades of the tribe, who hang around railroad stations and do nothing but get drunk whenever an opportunity offers. The great majority of the Flathead Indians are on the mountain sides in bands near Ravilla watching the movements of the troops and awaiting the decision of the council of chiefs. If it is decided to turn over the murderers the trouble will end at once. If not the renegade following of the fugitives from justice, a small number of worthless Indians will have to be overpowered. Sheriff Heyfron has reached Missoula. He states that Kochet, the Indian killed, was the murderer of Demer's book-keeper and also of the Indian Koonsaur on the reservation. The pow-wow has ended, and the chiefs have refused to do anything without orders from head-quarters. The sheriff thinks the only way now to capture the men without an open war is for the government to offer a reward. If this is done many half-breeds on the reserve will entrap the men. The sheriff has so far acted upon the instructions of Indian Agent Ronan, but if he has anything further to do with it will operate on his own account. Matters will remain the same until the department commander, Gen. Ruger, is heard from. Still later advices say that the Indians have threatened to wreck the train and destroy the track of the Northern Pacific railroad, whom they regard as their foe in that the train bore off the sheriff's party when they effected their escape. Superintendent Dickinson has telegraphed the governor and the war department for troops to assist in protecting the property of the railroad company. It is rumored that the colored troops were withdrawn from the reservation, for what reasons is not known. The Indians are reported to have sent their women and children to the hills, which means that the trouble is not yet ended. It will not be surprising if the troops will have to kill a dozen or more of the disaffected Indians yet before quiet is restored. The refusal of the chiefs to deliver up the Indian murderers is looked upon as a declaration of hostility.

A St. Paul Girl's Escapade.

A Paris cable to the World says: The American colony is discussing the elopement of George Hitchcock, secretary of the American art jury at the exhibition, with Miss O'Haloran of St. Paul, Minn. Mr Hitchcock, who was married eight years ago to a charming woman, met Miss O'Haloran about a year ago, and induced her to become one of his art pupils. The girl made progress in her studies, and painted Dutch sketches, one of which was deemed good enough to place on the top line of the American art exhibition. She suddenly fell ill and Mrs. Hitchcock nursed her. When the girl recovered Mr. Hitchcock artfully suggested to his wife that the girl should become one of the family, to which his wife consented. After a time a sister of the fair Minnesotian arrived and also stayed with the Hithcocks a fortnight. At the wife's request both of the girls and Mr. Hitchcock went to Italy with the intention of being presented to the pope. During the absence Mrs. Hitchcock wrote in forcible terms that the girl was old enough to take care of herself, to which suggestion the husband gave his consent. He however suddenly pretended that he was ill and declared he must remain in Rome until the holiday was ended. Mr. Hitchcock kissed his wife and said that he was going to the exhibition and asked her to meet him there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The wife kept the appointment, but the husband and Miss O'Halloran had gone. In the evening the wife received a telegram saying, "Do not expect me." Another was addressed to the sister of the girl, in which he said: "You must hold Agnes blameless;" and another to a friend, saying "Be good to madame: I think I am crazy."

Death of Mrs. Ex-President Hayes.

FREMONT, O., June 25.—Mrs Hayes died at six o'clock this morning, without having spoken a word since she was stricken with paralysis last Friday afternoon. She rallied slightly yesterday afternoon, but became worse again about 7 o'clock in the evening and continued to sink gradually, until dissolution occurred at 6:10 this morning. At the request of Gen. Hayes, a prayer service was held at her bedside about 12 o'clock last night.

The entire city is in mourning and flags are at half mast. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed. Telegrams of condolence have been received from many friends, among them President and Mrs. Harrison.

Lucy Ware Hayes was a daughter of Dr. Isaac Webb. She was born at Chillicothe, O., in 1833. Her father, Dr. Isaac Webb, when quite young served in the war of 1812 as a member of the Kentucky mounted riflemen. Mrs. Hayes' well known earnestness of conviction with regard to the subject of intemperance was inherited from her maternal grandfather. The inherited feeling was fostered throughout her school days, both during the six years of her education in Delaware and later in the Wesleyan Female Seminary in Cincinnati, where she completed her school course and was graduated. It shaped simply and naturally the ways of her home life, the manner of her hospitalities and her custom in society, while she moved through them all as the wife of a private citizen, a union general, a member of congress, a governor of her native state and President of the United States.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Whiteling was hanged in Philadelphia, in the corridor of the county prison. The woman's bearing throughout the terrible ordeal was a most remarkable exhibition of fortitude and resignation to her fate. March 20 her husband, John Whiteling, died from what the doctors called inflammation of the bowels. April 25 her daughter Bertha, aged nine years, died from gastric fever, and May 26 her little son Willie, aged two years, succumbed to congestion of the bowels. There was an insurance on the lives of each, ranging from $200 down to $50. The coroner accidently heard of the deaths, and, becoming suspicious, had the bodies exhumed and a chemical analysis made of the intestines. In all the bodies Arsenic was found. Mrs. Whiteling at first denied all knowledge of the crime, but finally confessed that she had poisoned her husband and children with rat poison. She said she had killed Bertha because she was afraid she would become a bad woman when she grew up, and she killed Willie because he was in the way. It is believed however, that she killed them for the insurance on their lives.

IN THE office window of a Luther (Mich.) paper hangs a saber captured in the Mexican war. It hangs so that just the point touches the glass. A saw mill is over 300 feet distant, but the minute the gang saw starts the point of the saber begins to tatoo on the glass. An increase of five pounds of steam is noticeable in the increased noise on the glass. When the saw has passed through a log the saber notifies the people in the office instantly by keeping quiet.

THEY ARE GUILTY.

Verdict of Guilty Returned in the Combs Murder Trial at Rochester, Minn.

ROCHESTER, Special Telegram, June 27.—The jury in the Beckman-Peterson case reported at 10 o'clock to-night, being out four hours. The jury reported a verdict against Beckman of manslaughter in the second degree and Peterson of assault in the second degree. They will be sentenced to-morrow morning.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE TRIAL.

The third day of the Beckman and Peterson murder trial opened with Edward Peterson, one of the accused, on the stand. Date's testimony, in the main, has thus far been uncontradicted, and this, coupled with the fact that Peterson contradicts his statement made to Dr. Collins last April about Combs having been injured by falling from a scaffold, and that Date's statement is partially corroborated by Carlson, an attendant at the hospital, has materially strengthened the case of the state. Peterson said he had been repeatedly informed prior to the murder that Combs was a dangerous man. An attempt was made to show by this witness that Date on one occasion had broken his hand by striking a patient, and had lied to the doctors about it. On cross-examination of Peterson by Attorney General Clapp, Peterson was badly broken up and made a poor showing. Dr. Bowers was recalled, and said Date did not tell all of the story at the time of the murder, but his story told then corroborates with the one he tells now. Mr. Carver, assistant deputy warden of the Stillwater penitentiary, testified to Combs' bad character. For the first half-hour of the afternoon session the attention of the court was occupied in hearing the rebuttal testimony of the prosecution, showing the reputation of Date for veracity was good, and also attacking Beckman's reputation, witnesses testifying that they had heard reports that he had abused his parents. The prosecution then rested. Attorney General Clapp, in an

ELOQUENT ADDRESS TO THE JURY,

summed up on the part of the prosecution. He dwelt at length and with scathing criticism upon the plan of the defense, which was that the defendants were justified in treating Combs harshly because he was an incorrigible and dangerous man, frequently doing violent acts. "We admit," he said, "that he was a vicious and dangerous man, liable to do violent acts, and the asylum is there for the reception of just such unfortunates, and these men were placed in charge of him because he was liable to do just such things, and to be murdered by these very men who had this irresponsible maniac in charge' was a crime doubly heinous. That asylum stands there, an emblem of the charity and humanity of the State of Minnesota, for the benefit of those distracted people, and when they do these acts that are the very cause of their being placed there then is it the intention of the people of this state who support the institution that they are to be pounded and choked into submission?" He commented upon the fact that the defense had attacked the testimony of Carlson and Date, he stating that they had no motive in lying about the affair, while the defendants had, and the unreliable story was more probably on their side, for they had the state's prison staring them in the face. Mr. Wilson, attorney for the defendants, then made the closing address in their behalf. He said that the story of Date was not credible on account of its

IMPROBABLE BRUTALITY,

and that, although his clients might not have displayed that amount of skill and good judgment which a skilled and experienced nurse would be expected to possess, yet they had done the best they knew how and had committed no crime, as their only intent was to control and subdue the man Combs, whom they justly feared. Judge Start charged the jury at considerable length, and it is generally conceded to be an unusually able document. The nature of the charge was explained to the jury, and they were instructed that before they can convict they must be satisfied of the defendants' guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, which explained to them that there were two general questions in the case. First, was Taylor Combs' death caused by reason of injuries inflicted upon them by the defendants substantially as alleged in the indictment? Second, if so, were the defendants legally justified in using the force upon Combs which they did use. Upon the first question they were instructed that in order to convict, the proximate cause of Combs' death must have been the injuries inflicted upon him by the defendants; that if his death was due to an accident they must acquit. But if they found that Combs would not have died at the time he did die, except for the injuries he received at the hands of the defendants and such injuries were intentionally inflicted, his death was not due to an accident, but the force used upon him was the proximate.

CAUSE OF HIS DEATH.

Upon the second question they were instructed, among other matters, substantially as follows: It is claimed on the part of the defense that the death of Combs was the result of accident or misadventure while they were attempting to place him in the muffs to prevent him from injuring himself or others, and that they used no more force than was reasonably necessary or proper for that purpose. To enable you to consider this claim understandingly it is necessary for you to be advised of the legal rights, duties and obligations of those having the custody of the insane wards of the state in our hospitals. The state places them under the guardianship of those in charge of our hospitals for restraint and treatment, and while there they are to be treated by those in charge of them as insane and not responsible for their acts. It is to be remembered that the minds of these patients are obscure; their reason gone. To them their dearest friends often are their deadliest enemies, and their necessary and reasonable restraint an outrage upon their personal liberty. To their paroxisms of rage they must of stern necessity be restrained by physical force, which those in charge of them have a legal right to use. While this is so, yet those who voluntarily take upon themselves the onorous exacting and responsible duty of caring for the insane are bound to use moderation and discretion. They may not legally use unnecessary and unreasonable force or become angry at any insults or provocations offered by the patients for they must expect this; nor in the heat of passion use

UNNECESSARY AND BRUTAL FORCE

upon those committed to their care who are unable to reason, and therefore not responsible for their acts. In this connection you are instructed as follows: Defendants were employed, and it was their duty to restrain and control Combs, and prevent his injuring other patients as well as themselves, and if in the effort to maintain order and subdue the violence of the deceased they used no more force than might fairly and reasonably be supposed requisite in the circumstances they could not be held criminally responsible for an accident or an unintended injury. If they acted with reasonable prudence and caution in the performance of their duty. The use of force or violence upon or toward the person of an insane man is not unlawful if used by the persons lawfully having him in charge, and be reasonably necessary to prevent such insane person from committing any act dangerous to himself or to another. If from the evidence you are satisfied that there was reasonable grounds for the defendants, or either of them, to apprehend a purpose or design on the part of Combs then and there to do them or either of them some bodily harm, then they were justified in using against him such force and means as would appear to an ordinary, cautious and reasonable man necessary to prevent such injury to them or either of them. Judge Start then explained to the jury the degrees of murder, manslaughter and assault, in which their judgment they might find them guilty, and lastly impressed upon them in very fitting language the gravity of the duties that devolve upon them.

Midnight Murder.

LA CROSSE, Special, June 27.—Lena Weber, a pretty girl of German parentage, eighteen years old, lies unconscious and hovering between life and death at her father's house in this city, while all the police and many citizens are searching for her assailant and probable murderer. Early this morning the girl and her sister were aroused from sleep by hearing a sound in the room. They called out "Who's there?" No reply was made. Again they called "What's wanted?" "It's money I want," replied a voice with a strong Irish brogue. "I'll get you some," said one of the girls, getting out of the bed and endeavoring to reach a door to the next room. An unseen hand reached out in the darkness and the keen blade of a knife slashed the girl across the left side, making a gash thirteen inches long, beginning near the spine and reaching around and up the left side. It was deepest at the front, where it opened the lung cavity and severed the diaphragm and muscular tissues. She was alive at 6 p. m., but the doctor says he never knew recovery in such a case. The girl Lena fell to the floor with a scream. Her sister sprang out of bed on the side opposite to the burglar, and began screaming for help, while the latter disappeared as he had entered by a window leading to a walk that ran to the street. While in the window his form was outlined, showing a man of medium height, thick-set and dressed in dark clothes. This is the only clue upon which the police have to work. Within half an hour fifty men in that part of the city were searching through the railroad yard, among lumber piles, and elsewhere. A number of tramps and suspicious characters have been arrested, some one of whom might be the one wanted, but of that there is no evidence. The girl's wound bled but little externally, but the internal lesion will almost certainly cause death. Her father, John A. Weber, is a carpenter, and the family is a quiet and respectable one.

War Over Iron Mines.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, June 27.—There is a little war between the owners of iron mines at Duluth. For several days R. D. Mallet, of the firm of Mallet & Hartmann, Duluth, has been in the city, spending most of his time in the interior department. He is one of the parties interested in the Sioux scrip cases, and is opposed to a reopening of the Eaton and Merrit case, which has once been adversely decided against the Sioux scrip holders. His present mission is to have a rehearing for a Chippewa scrip location in the iron region. The scrip was located on valuable iron land, and Mr. Mallet holds that it is worthless, although the lands have passed to the Minnesota Iron company. While he was pursuing his work to-day, H.S. Pickands of Duluth one of the principals in the Minnesota Iron company, appeared at the interior department and entered his protest against the rehearing. This will make a general fight, as in all probability Mallet & Hartman will attack the title of the Minnesota Iron company to some of the best lands in the iron district, claiming that the original settlers who made the entries and proved up on the lands were never near them, and obtained the first title of them through fraud. This will also precipitate a fight of no small proportions, and it is intimated that a rival road to the Duluth & Iron Range may be built to the mines. While the contests are pending the Iron Range company, said to be owned and controlled by the Minnesota Iron company, will not extend its line to the mines that have been opened farther north. The owners of these mines intimate that they will secure another road. The little trouble originally stirred up by the Sioux scrip cases may develop into endless litigation over titles to the valuable Minnesota iron mines.

Curran's Testimony.

WAUPACA, Wis., Special Telegram, June 27.—The state closed its evidence in the Curran trial to-day at noon. After recess Judge Cate made a statement of the line of defense to the jury, occupying about an hour and a half. Judge Cate said that the defense would prove beyond any doubt to the jury that Hazeltine fired the first shot at John Curran before the latter shot him; that Hazeltine had not only made numerous threats upon Curran's life prior to the shooting, but had that very morning threatened to kill him, and that it was while attempting to carry out this threat that Curran fired the fatal shot. John Curran was put upon the stand. He said he was forty-three years old and engaged in the hotel business at Stevens' Point with his brother Henry; that April 3, while returning from the water closet to the Curran house, he saw W. W. Hazeltine walking south on the opposite side of the street; that as soon as Hazeltine saw him the latter stepped forward and, pulling a large revolver from his pocket, fired two shots at the defendant, which he dodged. Immediately the witness pulled a gun that he always carried with him and fired two shots in return, but not until after Hazeltine had fired a third shot. It was one of the shots fired by Curran that caused the death of Hazeltine. Witness denied that his brother Henry fired any shots in the street at that time, as testified by some witnesses for the prosecution. An adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

Alliance Opinions.

FARGO, Special Telegram, June 27.—The North Dakota Farmers' alliance opened its session to-day with an increased attendance. At the morning session President Loucks made a lengthy speech advocating the abolition of national banks and the issuance of money direct to the people through the postoffice. A committee was appointed to collect information relating to artesian wells, to be submitted to the senate committee on arid lands. In the afternoon resolutions and platform were adopted in executive session.

The resolutions declare that the objects of the alliance can be best attained through machinery of the respective parties; favoring the Australian system of balloting; equal taxation; expressing sympathy and fellowship for Knights of Labor; reaffirming the prohibition resolution adopted by the territorial alliance. The platform declares that all "public necessities" should be owned and controlled by the government, reaffirms the principles of national alliance expressed in its platform; demands equal taxation of property; prohibition, state and national; election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; courts of arbitration: Australian system of voting; abolition of the contract system on national, state and municipal works; that criminals of state be made self-supporting.

The convention adjourned after a short evening session.

Looking to Statehood.

HURON, S. D., Special Telegram, June 27.—The Republican state central committee today elected William T. Coad of Deadwood chairman, and James M. Gridley permanent secretary. A call was prepared for a state convention, to assemble at Huron Aug. 28, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican state ticket to be voted for in the election which is to occur Oct. 1. The apportionment of representation of the various counties for the convention is as follows:

Aurora	7	Edmunds	8	Marshall	7
Beadle	17	Fall River	3	Miner	8
Brown	24	Faulk	7	Minnehaha	24
Brookings	14	Grant	7	Moody	9
Buffalo	1	Hamlin	5	Pennington	9
Brule	8	Hand	11	Potter	5
Bon Homme	10	Hanson	6	Roberts	2
Butte	2	Hughes	5	Sanborn	8
Custer	5	Hutchinson	11	Spink	18
Campbell	5	Hyde	4	Sully	5
Clark	11	Jerauld	4	Turner	14
Codington	10	Kingsbury	12	Union	14
Charles Mix	7	Lake	9	Walworth	2
Clay	11	Lawrence	24	Yankton	15
Day	9	Mead	6		
Douglas	7	Lincoln	1	Total	448
Deuel	6	McCook	7		
Davison	9	McPherson	5		

The members of the committee are authorized to call the judicial conventions in the respective circuits in which they reside.

The Cronin Case.

WINNIPEG, June 27.—Assistant State's Attorney Baker of Chicago is expected here tomorrow with the certified evidence which secured Martin Burke's indictment by the Chicago grand jury, as well as the regular extradition papers from Washington. The conductor on whose train the suspect Burke came north has been found. His name is Cummings, and he remembers Burke perfectly. Cummings thought Burke was a spotter, and it would now appear that Burke thought Cummings was acting as a shadow. The result was an almost comical series of maneuvers on the part of each to mystify the other. Detective Collins is becoming confident that now Burke's confederates, if he had any, at St. Paul or Hancock will soon be discovered.

CHICAGO, June 27.—On reassembling today the grand jury worked straight through to seven o'clock to-night, when an adjournment was taken without returning any further indictments, but it is believed that a number of true bills will be reported tomorrow. It is more than probable that before Saturday next, when the present term of court terminates, every man connected with the conspiracy will be under indictment.

Mysterious Murder.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The dead body of a young woman was found early this morning on Union avenue. From bruises and slight cuts about the face and neck and the discolored condition of her clothes, it is supposed that the woman was murdered, perhaps outraged, and afterward taken to the place where found to prevent detection. A post-mortem showed that the girl had received two severe blows on the head with some blunt instrument and that death was the result of concussion of the brain. She had also been struck in the mouth with a man's fist, and had bled considerably from the nose. It is thought that a bruise on one side of her throat and across her breast was caused by a buggy or cart wheel running over her. The indications all point to the girl having been taken to the place where found in some kind of a vehicle. The girl was enceinte. Her name was Anna Weiss of Jefferson City.

Planned to Escape.

BOULDER, Mont., Special Telegram, June 27.—Bryson, the murderer, was searched to-day. Sheriff Halford found a butcher knife in his possession. A saw hole had been cut in the cell. The jail delivery was to take place July 4, when the sheriff and deputy would be away. Bryson is the man convicted of the murder of his mistress, Anna Lundstrom, near Helena, and is sentenced to be hanged in August. His case goes to the supreme court next month on a motion for a new trial, which will not be granted.

Held Up a Train.

FERGUS FALLS, Special, June 27.—A report from Detroit states that Monday night a robber entered the caboose on a freight train, between Audubon and Lake Park, in which were a number of passengers and demanded their valuables. All but one man gave up his cash, and on refusing he was shot in the breast. After securing about $50 in cash and some valuables the robber jumped from the train. The injured man who was badly wounded was taken to Detroit. There is no clue to the robber.

His Own Executioner.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Special Telegram, June 27.—James Harris, a long-time resident of Melrose, this county, hanged himself in his barn to-day. He had been suffering some time with a cancer, and had become despondent. He was a soldier, and leaves a family.

SETTLING SCORES.

Beginning of the Investigation Into the Affairs of the Rochester Asylum.

ROCHESTER, Special Telegram, July 2.—The preliminary investigation of the insane asylum management was begun by the committee at the hospital to-day. There were present W. C. Williston, C. Amudson, Attorney General Clapp and Secretary Hart. F. B. Kellogg, St. Paul, and B. W. Eaton appeared for Dr. Bowers. Miss Jane Cary was the first witness. She had been in the asylum in 1885. Her mind was so disturbed at the time that she could not remember what wards she was in. She said that she had been choked and had her head hurt on one occasion by her attendants, Misses Manley and Erban. She said she had heard Miss Manley use vulgar language in the presence of patients. She saw a patient, Miss Cook, choked by an attendant. On cross-examination she admitted that she knew but little at the time, and had no distinct remembrance of what happened. The case book in her case was read, showing that she had been hard to manage, and very deleterious. Miss Pertha Erban testified that she did not remember of choking Miss Cary. Miss Mary Head testified that she had never choked Miss Cook, and that attendants were always instructed by Dr. Bowers, and also by the supervisors, on going to work to treat patients kindly; that they never had orders to take special pains to put things in order when they were to have official visitors, and that it was not considered

A POINT OF HONOR

among the attendants not to report cases of abuse. Gordon Hazelton's charges were looked into, and he examined his own witnesses. His charges were that his mail was tampered with by hospital officials. Dr. Collins testified that he opened one letter directed to his wife, thinking there were other letters in it. His examination amounted to nothing, the witnesses being questioned on matters that were irrelevant and ridiculous. The examination of his witnesses occupied three and a half hours. He asked permission to make a statement. Williston said they would set apart one day for him after the other witnesses were examined. Dr. Quinby of St. Paul and E. S. Kelley of Minneapolis testified that Hazelton has been for years and is still of unsound mind. Pursuant to the completion of the investigation of the charge by Mrs. Eva Bartlet at St. Paul on Saturday, her sister, Dora Hofacra, was called. She testified that she had worked at the asylum two years had been employed in the kitchen. She admitted that she had told her sister that she had heard that a patient that worked in the laundry, had had criminal intercourse with an attendant. She said that she had seen things which

WERE NOT LADYLIKE

between male and female attendants, although not criminal acts. Attorney General Clapp pressed her hard as to what she had seen. She finally ejaculated: "I have seen the girls sit on the boys' laps in the presence of others." She had heard other scandal, and had heard Kate Brogan and Katie Marum make remarks. Miss Hofacra testified that she had not been treated respectfully while at the asylum, and when the girls were put on the stand they blankly denied every charge she made, except as to the Tottingham case, which these witnesses testified was occasioned by her own failing in always telling that she had criminal intercourse with men. They, however, unanimously charged Miss Hofacra with being unduly intimate with the head cock, Stanford. The whole testimony given on this branch of the investigation seemed to be a squaring of accounts between Miss Hofacra and the rest. Henry Moll, ex-Sheriff of Nicollet county, arrived during the afternoon session and occupied a few minutes putting in testimony refuting the charges made by Trogdon at St. Paul in reference to a conspiracy which had been the means of his getting in the asylum. Chairman Williston said that the charges were absurd in their face; that he did not see the necessity of refuting them, but that if he wished his testimony would be taken.

With the Brules.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. D., Special Telegram, July 2.—The Sioux commission had their first council with the Indians at Lower Brule Agency yesterday. Agent W. W. Anderson was the first speaker, and carefully touched on the advantages of the bill now presented for their consideration. He then introduced Gov. Foster, who spoke as follows: "My friends, as a member of the Sioux commission, I come here representing all the white people of the country in a friendly spirit. I am glad to know that I am met on your part with the spirit of friends and kindness. We are sent by the great council and the great father to present to you an act of congress, asking you to ratify it and agree to it. The great father of all made us of one flesh. The white people grow, multiply and flourish because they are educated. The Indian man was made by God the equal of the white man. You cannot live as you once did, by the hunt and the chase. You must either be fed by the government or make a living out of the lands you have. We want to lift you up and make you self-respecting, self-supporting people. South Dakota will soon be a state. Your reservation lies between the eastern and western portions of the State of South Dakota. It is settled in the east up to the Missouri valley, and here in sight of you is the city of Chamberlain. On the west side the Black Hills is being settled up to your line, and now I think I may safely say that a Brule Indian must know that in some way these people

ARE GOING TO GET THROUGH.

I say this as a friend, because I can see what is coming. Now Gen. Warner, of the commission, will explain the difference between the bill of last year and the bill of this year." Gen. Warner in his earnest, convincing manner, then made plain to the Indians the differences existing between the two acts, dwelling particularly on the amount of land to be given to each head of a family and each child over eighteen years of age. He said. "In this Brule reservation this bill sets aside for you and your children forever 442 acres of land to every man, woman and child upon the reservation. After you shall have taken your land in allotment if you so desire there will be enough land left for you to hold in common on which your herds can roam as now. Now, my friends, let me ask you to get together that you shall act in such a way that will be for the greatest good for yourselves and your families; that you will accept the hand of the great father that is stretched out to help you, so that on the Fourth of July we may all have a jollification." Gen. Warner then introduced Gen. Crook, who spoke very briefly, but elicited considerable applause because of his reference to the distribution of five beeves which the commissioners distributed among the Indians. The indications are that the Indians of this agency will be practically unanimous in favor of the bill, and but little difficulty in securing their signature is apprehended by the commission.

For the New States.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, July 2.—The belief that an extra session of congress will be called grows stronger, but the time is now set a month later, or some time in November. This will let in the new members of the house from the Northwest, and possibly the senators, if the legislatures are expeditious. The subject of an extra session was discussed at the meeting of Republican leaders held at the Arlington last night to discuss the election prospects in the new states. The gentlemen present called on the president to-day together with some others, including Senators Allison and Dolph, and the whole ground was gone over. On two things there is a general concurrence of opinion, the president, it is understood, not differing with the rest. They are, first, that the election in Montana must not be left to take care of itself, but should be looked after by the national committee; second, that there must be an extra session of congress called to meet about the 1st of November, that is, as soon as possible after the new state elections. These two things are of vital importance to the party. A slip in the new states might prove disastrous and the elections cannot be left to chance. The recent Democratic success in Montana has caused some anxiety for the little majority in the next house, and Mr. Chandler, Mr. Allison and the rest are not running any more risk in the matter than is necessary. They do not know how well the Democrats may be organized for quiet work. The president advises strong and compact party organization. He sees the importance to the party that the national committee should keep an eye on the Montana election. He appears to have practically made up his mind to call congress together in November.

Hard to Believe.

FARIBAULT, Special, July 2.—Local papers from Tacoma have been circulated in the city, containing an account of an escapade in which one William H. Foster, formerly of this city, is charged with having fradulently obtained some $800 in cash from his employers, Sawyer & Co. of that city, and left with a variety actress with the intent of going to Canada. The papers go on to tell of how he was arrested at Victoria, and give what purports to be an interview with E. L. Sawyer, a member of the firm for whom Foster was working. W. H. Foster is a son of Prof. John Foster of this city, and is well known here, where he received his education and where he has lived during the greater part of his life. He was in the Citizens' National bank of this city for a long time and bore a good reputation here, consequently he has many friends here who think there must be some mistake about the matter. Mr. Sawyer was formerly a resident of this city also and kept books for J. C. N. Cottrell and J. D. Green for a long time. He also was employed as a bookkeeper for Cavanaugh & Co., all of this city. Mr. Sawyer was also in the employ of the Minneapolis Millers' association for some time, and went from there to Duluth. Mr. Foster left a good position here to accept a position with Mr. Sawyer at Tacoma.

CAUSED BY A WASHOUT.

Frightful Accident to a Crowded Passenger Train in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 2.—A fearful accident, by which many lives were lost and a large number of people injured, occurred on the Norfolk & Western railroad early this morning, one mile west of Flaxton's switch and thirty-one miles west of this city. Rain had been falling almost continuously and very heavily for twenty-four hours, swelling the mountain streams greatly beyond their normal state. Several trains had passed over the road during the night, and it was thought that the line was safe for traffic, notwithstanding the rains, and that no danger need be apprehended. At the place of the accident, however, the water had undermined the roadbed and caused a washout about eighty feet long and fifty feet wide. The water at this point was eight to ten feet deep. Into this gulch the engine went, while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, carrying with it the tender and eight cars. As the engine struck the bottom the rushing of the water into the locomotive exploded the boiler. This fact greatly augmented the horror of the catastrophe. Debris was thrown in every direction by the force of the explosion, injuring some of those on the train by the flying fragments and scattering firebrands which ignited the wood work of the coaches. The flames spread and destroyed a large amount of mail and express matter, besides driving consternation to the already terror stricken passengers. It is supposed that some of the passengers were unable to extricate themselves from the wreck and were consumed in the flames, but it is difficult to get accurate information. The most reliable estimate of the number of persons killed places it at between twenty-five and thirty. The number of wounded will be far in excess of the number killed. Thirty of the wounded have been taken to Roanoke, thirty to Bufordsville and fifty to Liberty.

VICTIMS OF THE DISASTER.

The adopted daughter of Mrs. Judge Thompson of Augusta county was killed and Mrs. Thompson herself is known to be very badly hurt. Pat Donovan, the engineer, with his fireman, named Bruce, was scalded and burned to death by escaping steam. Train Dispatcher Lipsey was also burned to death. Among the others who lost their lives were J. J. Rose, postal clerk, of Abingdon, Va., John Kirkpatrick of Lynchburg; W. C. Stead, and the husband and two children of a lady passenger on the train, whose name cannot be learned. Mr. Stead was an Englishman and was agent of an Idaho hunting and fishing expedition. He was on his way to England for supplies when he met his death. Maj. J. C. Cassell, superintendent of the Lynchburg division of the Norfolk & Western, was on the train and was seriously injured, as were also Baggagemaster Ford and Conductor Johnston, who was in charge of the train. It was thought that Johnston was fatally wounded, but a later report says that his condition and that of Baggagemaster Ford is somewhat improved. L. B. Summers, a postal clerk of Abingdon, Va., was badly bruised.

NO INFORMATION.

There is no telegraphic communication nearer the wreck than Liberty, and it is difficult to get information from there, as the Norfolk & Western refuse to give any details of the disaster. A relief train was made up at Lynchburg to go to the scene of the wreck, and a number of physicians went down to do what they could to aid the wounded. The Norfolk & Western officials absolutely refused to allow any newspapermen aboard the train, and several who got on despite orders to the contrary were put off. The railroad men also refused to give out any information in regard to the wreck. A special dispatch, which has been received from the scene of the wreck by way of Liberty, says: "Six dead bodies have been recovered. The bodies of P. Donovan, engineer, and Postal Clerk Rose were recognized. The others are not known. Supt. Cassell, although badly hurt, is on the ground and doing everything possible for the wounded. The railroad company has taken a large corps of physicians to the scene of the wreck from Roanoke, Liberty and other points. It is thought a large number of bodies were burned in the conflagration."

"A Close Quarters."

During the recent stay of the Duc d'Orleans in India he visited Lord Dufferin at Calcutta, and a grand tiger hunt was organized, which lasted six weeks and ranged over 160 miles of country. The duke shot eight tigers. One incident he relates as follows:

"Two cubs of a tigress had been shot, and the mother hemmed in by a line of elephants. There was an idea that she was crouching in a small patch of jungle behind a tree on the bank of a small stream, but none of our elephants could be got anywhere near it. After some time my elephant, being pluckier than the others, was induced to move forward and push the tree down. While thus engaged the tigress sprang out from beside it with a roar and a tremendous leap right to the top of my howdah, smashing in the front of it—breaking my gun with one blow of her paw and exploding the right barrel before I had time to fire. This is the gun," producing a double-barreled rifle broken in two pieces just below the barrels, the trigger guards and metal plates wrenched off and twisted by the force of the blow, and with one barrel discharged, the other still at half-cock.

"Fortunately for me," continued the prince, "she then tumbled backward, possibly startled by the explosion, and made off for the jungle. My elephant, mad with fright, bolted in the opposite direction, and for a considerable distance nothing would stop her. When at length we got back to the others we found the whole line of elephants so demoralized that we had to give up the sport for the day and return to the camp. Next morning we cornered our game in nearly the same spot, and I had the good luck to bring her down just as she was crossing the river."

"What became of the mahout when the tigress leaped on the elephant?" was asked.

"Oh, he managed to slip around in some extraordinary way under the elephant's ears, and was unhurt, but lost his head dress."

Blazing the Way.

BISMARCK, Special Telegram, July 2—It does not look as if the contest for the presidency of the constitutional convention would be as tame as expected. Jonnson of Lakota is criticised because he is one of the founders of the Scandinavian union originating in Fargo last week, and because he is a lawyer with a Farmers' alliance attachment. The resolutions of the union are unprecedented as far as is known and if aimed at the Republican party in North Dakota, unfortunate and troublesome, at this time, to all concerned. It is denied that the Republican party for one has discriminated as alleged. The Jamestown letter, per the mayor, to the delegates of the constitutional convention is being used against Fancher of Stutsman county, candidate for the presidency. Miller of Fargo is both a lawyer and a banker, and instinctively he is opposed upon that ground. He may be antagonized because he is from Fargo. The Democrats feel that they must organize and present John Carland for president, hoping that the Republicans will disagree, and in the confusion give Carland enough votes to

MAKE HIM THE CHOICE.

R. N. Stevens of Lisbon, candidate for president, would be satisfied with the honor of temporary chairman. Editor Potter of La Moure will be pushed by Delegate Moer for secretary. Potter will be freely opposed. Fancher says he does not want to be president of the convention, and inclines to Johnson. Johnson is ahead to-day, but the opposition to him has crystallized. He is not as acceptable as Fancher to the stalwart Republicans. Johnson says he will go into a Republican caucus, and that he is satisfied with the presidency of the convention for this year's political work. It was supposed he wanted it as a stepping-stone for

ANYTHING IN SIGHT.

His brother, of Fargo, is more likely to be his preference for a place on the state ticket. Stevens is the likely nominee for temporary chairman. Maj. Hamilton is a candidate for secretary of the convention, but his candidacy has not yet taken shape, as it depends somewhat upon the candidacy of Bray of Grand Forks for sergeant-at-arms. Miller of Cass has not arrived, but it is believed the Cass delegation will unite on him for president. If that happens he will show up as a formidable candidate. About one-third of the convention is present. Among the delegates arriving to-day are:

J. L. Colton, Ward; William H. Rowe, Dickey; John Powers, Sargent; Lander, Slotten and Purcell, Richland; Spaulding, Lowell, Pollock, Peterson, Chaffee and Gray, Cass; Elliott and Scott, Valley City: Wallace, Steele; Bennett, Grand Forks; Linwell, Nelson; Fancher and Camp, Jamestown; Bell, Walsh.

The reduction in the public debt during the month of June, as shown by the statement issued from the treasury department, was $16,255,929, and for the fiscal year just closed $88,938,035. During the preceding fiscal year the debt was reduced $113,844,080. The total debt now less cash in the treasury is $1,076,646,621.

Samuel A. Murx and J. R. Bailey, rival store keepers near Barboursville, Ky., became involved in a quarrel and Murx was killed.

Fresh Appointments.

A. Lowden Snowden, former mayor of Philadelphia and director of the mint and always a prominent citizen there, is made minister to Roumania, Servia and Greece. He is a friend of Blaine and his appointment was not asked by either of the senators, though it is acceptable to both of them, as it is to the president. He succeeds Walter Fearn of Alabama. William Haden Edwards is appointed consul general at Berlin to succeed Frederick Raine of Maryland. He is credited to Ohio, but lives in Washington, and is a chum of Walker Blaine. Eugene Schuyler, another Blaine selection, is appointed to the important consul generalship at Cairo. This revives the old gossip about the animosity entertained against Schuyler by certain senators on account of his reference to them in his book, 'American Diplomacy.' The existence of this feeling is believed to have led to the withdrawal of his nomination for assistant secretary of state. It is believed that he will be confirmed without trouble, however. Cairo is a long way off. Schuyler succeeds John Cardwell of Texas. It is more noticeable than ever that consuls appointed by Cleveland from the south are first selected for removal. This may be because they are the least efficient. Augustus O. Bourne, of Rhode Island is appointed consul general at Rome, succeeding L. Alden, the New York Times' funny man, who resigned. The other appointments are:

To be consuls: Wallace Bruce, New York, Leith; William Harrison Bradley, Illinois, Nice; Edmund B. Fairfield, Michigan, Lyons; Irving J. Mannatt, Nebraska, Athens; William Bowman, Kentucky, Tien Tsin; Adolph G. Studor, Iowa, Barmen; Enoch J Smithers, Delaware, Osaka and Hiogo; Alexander C. Moore, West Virginia, St. Thomas; Charles F. Johnson, Ohio, Hamburg; Silas C. Halsey, New Jersey, Sonneberg.

The president also made the following appointments to-day:

A. P. Jackson, Wisconsin, register of the land office at Menasha, Wis.; E. P. Freeman, Minnesota, receiver of public moneys at Marshall (formerly Tracy), Minn. Indian Agent—Archer O. Simons, Montana, at the Fort Belknap agency in Montana. W. S. Reynolds, Wisconsin, a special agent to make allotments of lands in severalty to Indians.

A Cranky Widow Among the Indians.

A sensation is reported from the Standing Rock Indian agency. The chief participants being Mrs. C. Wilder, of Newark, N. J., and Sitting Bull, the great Sioux chief. Sitting Bull has many admirers, and among them is Mrs. Wilder. During his recent illness she visited him in his camp, and when he recovered sufficiently to travel she made arrangements with him to convey her in his wagon from Standing Rock to the Rosebud agency. As it is against the rules for the Indians to leave their reservation without permission, a person to whom Mrs. Wilder told of her contract with Sitting Bull suggested that she should better consult Agent McLaughlin. She acted upon the suggestion, and McLaughlin informed her that he could not permit Sitting Bull to go about from one reservation to another, and positively refused to have the wily old chief to accompany her to Rosebud. No sooner had the agent refused than Mrs. Wilder flew into a rage and declared her intention to see her political friends in Washington and secure Maj. McLaughlin's removal. Those who came from Standing Rock state that she used the most scathing and abusive language to the major, and accused him of using the Indians as prisoners. So abusive and threatening was her language that the agent politely ordered her to leave the reservation. Mrs. Wilder is a widow visiting the reservation. Agent McLaughlin's position in the matter is unquestionably right, especially at this time, as Sitting Bull would surely prove a disturbing element at the lower agency during the conference of the commissioners on the question of opening the reservation to settlement.

More Mystery About Mrs. Sabin.

A New York telegram says: There is little doubt that Mrs. Ellen A. Sabin, the divorced wife of ex-Senator Sabin, is now on her way to Europe, a passenger on the steamship Germanic, which sailed from this port. Mrs. Sabin was taken to Sanford Hall, a private asylum for the insane at Flushing, L. I., a few months ago while her husband was awaiting the decision of the court which granted his divorce. When a reporter called upon Dr. J. W. Barstow, manager of Sanford Hall, the doctor was very reticent at first and declined to say anything at all on the subject. "I don't know anything about Mrs. Sabin," said Dr. Barstow, "and I shall not say anything, either." The doctor, however, finally admitted Mrs. Sabin was brought to him several months ago, and that she was a very sick lady at that time. But she has improved wonderfully since then," continued Dr. Barstow. "She has been a great opium eater, and was naturally more or less insane. She has done very well while here, and has received a number of her friends from time to time." When asked as to the letter written by Mrs. Sabin, which was published, wherein she speaks highly of her husband, the doctor said that he believed it to be genuine. "She was at liberty to write anything she choose while at my place, and she could communicate with whomsoever she cared to. She was not confined here against her will. Now, mark me, I don't say that Mrs. Sabin is not here now, nor do I say that she has left. It would not do for me to say anything about the lady or her movements. She is in the hands of her friends, and if they choose to say anything about her they can do so."

Condition of the Crops.

The week ending with June was cooler than usual in all agricultural districts except in Dakota, where the temperature was above the average for the week. In the Missouri valley the temperature ranged from 3 to 6 deg. below the normal. The seasonal temperature from Jan 1 to June 29 differs about 1 deg. from the normal in all districts from the lake regions southwest to the gulf coast. The season is about one week in advance in Dakota. Northwestern Minnesota and Northern Nebraska. There was an excess of rainfall during the week. Over 75 per cent of the seasonal rainfall occurred generally the states of the Mississippi valley and in the cotton region. There is a large deficiency in rainfall, amounting to about 50 per cent of the normal, in Northwestern Minnesota and Northeastern Dakota. Showers, however occurred in this region during the week. Well distributed rains occurred on the Pacific coast from San Francisco northward to Washington Territory, the rainfall in the grain regions ranging from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch. The weather was favorable for all growing crops throughout the central valleys and Northwest, except in Dakota, where drought has caused some injury to wheat, oats and barley, but corn is reported as fine and growing rapidly in this state and generally throughout the corn belt. From Minnesota reports show that all Crops were improved, but more rain is needed in the Red river valley country. Reports from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri show that the conditions for the week were especially favorable for corn, which made rapid growth.

The Land Surveys.

The chief of the surveying division of the general land office has completed his estimates for the disposal of the $200,000 appropriated, available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, and will submit them to the commissioner to-morrow. According to these, states and territories will be entitled to the following amounts:

Arizona, $5,000; California, $10,000; Colorado, $15,000; Dakota, $25,000; Idaho, $10,000; Minnesota, $5,000; Montana, $25,000; New Mexico, $10,000; Utah, $5,000; Washington, $20,000; Wyoming, $10,000.

There is a provision in the appropriation bill which sets apart $5,000 for surveying the San Carlos agency in Arizona. There is $20,000 set apart for the examination of leaving $25,000 for a contingent fund, to be used where a demand be created, which is not foreseen at present. The list is subject to revision by the commissioner, and the $5,000 given to Arizona is transferred to Nevada, as no provision has been made for surveys in that state. It may be that New Mexico will be cut down $5,000 and the amount given to some more deserving section. The bill for the opening of the Sioux reservation appropriates $100,000 for surveying the lands to be ceded, none of the amount to be available until the treaty is ratified. In case of the opening of the reservation it is expected that a greater portion of the $25,000 given to Dakota will be applied to the northern section.

Fooling With Niagara Falls.

It took less than half an hour to demonstrate that Graham's "life barrel," as such, is hardly a success. Ever since Graham's trip through the whirlpool rapids he has been telling of a lifeboat he would construct, and which would carry himself over the falls. His friends, finding they could not prevail upon him to give up the trip, persuaded him to try the experiment of sending the barrel over alone. As it passed out of sight over the ledge opposite the sister islands, it was seen to shy around like a top. Graham had gone to the water's edge to pick up the barrel when it came over the falls. The first intimation they had of its arrival was several broken staves floating past, one of which bore the name of the craft, "World." Several pieces were secured, the largest being three staves. The other pieces floated down the river. A comparison of the time shows that in less than thirty minutes after the barrel was cut loose from the boat the pieces were picked up below the falls. When Graham was asked his opinion about it he said he had none; that the craft was the strongest ever built to go over the falls, and that it did not draw over ten inches of water.

The warden of the Joliet (Ill.) penitiary has sent 300 loaves of bread, weighing four pounds apiece, to the starving families of the miners near Braidwood, Ill.

MINNESOTA CULLINGS.

The News of the Week Throughout the Entire State.

Duluth pays its city railway commissioner a salary of $5,000 a year.

The Eighth Minnesota regiment has had a successful reunion at Lake Minnetonka.

A farmer named Ostroom, living near Pipestone, and another living near St. Cloud, were killed by being struck by lightning.

The Minnesota River and Rail Electric company, of St. Paul, with a capital stock of $100,000, filed articles of incorporation the 19th inst.

The body of Walter Lovelace drowned in the Mississippi at Little Falls was found a short distance below the city next day.

A number of horses in Welch, about twelve miles southeast of Hastings, have had a distemper; terminating in farcy, and had to be shot.

At Cottonwood station, near Marshall, during a storm six cars were blown from the track and a hardware store owned by Thomas Bair was demolished.

Robert Robinson, the young horse thief who made so desperate an attempt at suicide June 16, at Rochester, has been taken back to De Kalb, Ill., by Sheriff Helcomb of that place.

There are at present 172 fire insurance companies authorized to transact business in Minnesota. Of these 120 are foreign companies with United States branches and twenty-six are mutual companies.

Mr. Martin Conlin was found guilty at Moorhead of assault in the second degree. He was indicted for brutally assaulting an old lady at Glyndon last February. He will go to Stillwater for three years.

A Norwegian woman, wife of Jorgen Thompson, committed suicide at Wells, by hanging herself to a beam in the barn. She had been in ill health for some time, and probably was temporarily insane. She leaves a husband and three children.

A gang of tramps, supposed to have come to Red Wing in advance of Wallace & Co.'s circus, got drunk in West Red Wing and when the officers came resisted arrest. Nine were secured and locked up and sentenced to five days confinement in jail.

The hardware store of M. J. Clark and harness shop of M. Jargenson at Benson were burglarized and six dozen pocket knives, two dozen razors half-dozen revolvers, some cartridges, a valise and the watch of Theodore Jargenson taken.

The farmers' elevator caught fire at Wadena and burned to the ground, together with 3,500 bushels of wheat. The elevator was owned by F. W. Murray, and altogether with contents, was worth about $8,000. Insured for $3,000 in the St. Paul fire and Marine and Phœnix.

A suspicious-looking man apparently thirty-five years old, while stopping at the Bregel house at Fairfax, stole $30 worth of the servants girls' apparel. He wore a straw hat with a black band, and is a man about five feet eight inches high.

Mayor Sullivan has opened a labor exchange at Marshall to sift deserving sons of industry from the unworthy tramps who drift into Marshall. Applicants for money are set to scrubbing the town bridges with brooms at 25 cents an hour. The plan is likely to be incorporated into an ordinance.

Merrill's shoe store, Lashbtook's grocery and the Register printing office at Austin were broken into. Only about a dollar was taken. No goods are missing. One George Williams, a stranger, was arrested for the burglary, and a preliminary examination was bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

A suit that has been pending eight years was decided in the district court at Moorhead. It was brought by F. J. Scrieber against the German-American Hail Insurance company, of St. Paul, to recover on policies covering grain which was destroyed by hail. The jury brought in a verdict of $3,876.15 for Scrieber.

An astronomical dome is being placed on the tower of the new high school building at St. Paul, and the new telescope will be forwarded from Boston as soon as the dome is completed. The instrument is made by the manufacturers of the celebrated Lick telescope, has a six-inch object glass and cost $750 without mounting.

Mrs. Loren Jenson, a farmer's wife, living six miles south of Hutchinson, in a fit of insanity threw two of her children into a well. She came to her senses as soon as she had done the deed, and immediately called for help. Both children were taken out alive, but the youngest, a babe four months old, has since died. The other, a boy three years old is not out of danger.

The Southern Minnesota Horticultural society will hold its annual summer meeting under what is known as the "Big tree," situated about five miles north of Mankato on the Lake City road. This tree is 28 feet in circumference, 100 feet high and 80 feet through at the widest spread of its branches, and is said to be the largest tree in southern Minnesota. The vicinity of it is reputed as being a famous old Indian camping ground.

Ole Nelson of Henning was fined $50 or sixty days in jail for selling liquor to minors. He has been the agent for Peter Schroeder, the Perham brewer, and although the village voted no license he has been selling by the keg. In the case mentioned some men were working on the road, and sent a minor for a keg of beer. The case was tried in Fergus Falls, but the jury disagreed. It will now be appealed. A determined effort is being made to drive liquor out of towns voting no license.

Many farmers in Polk county have abandoned the hope of securing more than a half a crop of wheat this summer. The blades, as a rule, are not over eight inches in height, and in many instances give evidence of heading. A light shower of rain was enjoyed June 8; a lighter one on the 13th, and a copious one the 18th. With the exception of a fine rain May 16, this is the sum total of the rain fall in this region this season. Barley and oats promise well, but the wheat outlook is far from being a cheerful one.

FOR THE FARMER.

Too much corn meal often causes chicken cholera.

Cattle should be fed when they want something to eat. If fed regularly they will come regularly.

Sell only clean eggs. If soiled, wash in vinegar and water and be sure to do this the day they are laid.

An acre of land devoted to small fruits will often give a larger return than five acres devoted to grain.

Sheep that have plenty of exercise will grow a longer staple of wool than they would if kept closely confined.

It is said that rags saturated with kerosene and fastened in a split stick that has been driven into the squash, melon and cucumber hills, will keep bugs off.

The Worden grape is becoming quite as popular as the Concord. It is earlier that the latter, hardy, and fruitful to a degree which will please any one who tries it.

A temperature of about 65 degrees, or a little above, appears to be the best for churning whole milk sweet, but the usual temperature employed is from 60 to 65 degrees.

Butter at 40 cents pays a good profit to the producer, but there is a wide range between 16 cents for poor and 40 cents for good butter, when it takes as much cream to make one as the other.

In marketing your fattened hogs they will bring better prices when assorted in lots of uniform sizes. The brood sows should be bred as near together as possible that the pigs may have an even start.

The pig man should make it a point to compel young pigs to take exercise on cold and chilly days, as they will lie and sleep too much, getting too fat. This compelling exercises should be attended to till the pigs are at least five weeks old.

If a farmer buys a horse and makes no inquiries as to its soundness or quietness, and the seller makes no statements in regard to these qualities, and the animal turns out to be stone blind, or to be such an inveterate kicker that he is practically useless, the purchaser must stand the loss, and cannot fall back on the seller for damages.—E. P. Kendrick.

Old gardeners recommended a gentle pressure with the foot around the newly planted tree, but more recent experiments have demonstrated that the soil at such times should be tramped as firm as possible. This is really one of the most valuable discoveries of modern times, and may be applied to every department of plant culture, even to seeds when committed to the soil.

The "Rockford Register" gives the condition of a contented farmer in that part of Iowa: "He had to feed squealing hogs three times a day, milk kicking heifers, get bespatered with milk, and bunted sore, teaching contrary calves to suck, and had one everlasting round of chores to do, which kept him tied right at home 365 days in the year."

Our improved modern pigs are the result of the infusion of Chinese and Siamese blood with the pigs of England and Ireland of 100 years ago. The Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas of this country are not thoroughbred in the strict sense of the term, that is, they do not always reproduce their ancestors. The Poland-China is the best one for the practical farmer.—Edward Burnett.

Too much corn is used by poultry men, and not enough wheat, oats, barley, middlings, bran and green food. Clover rowen for winter use is valuable owing to the large percentage of albumen it contains. Variety of food is essential to the well-being and productiveness of fowls. The composition of eggs requires variety of material, and these constituents are found in plain and cheap food of one kind or another.

Armour says if he can make the tongue of a beef animal he is satisfied. A tongue sells to dealers at about 40 cents, which is not much in itself, but when 3,500 cattle are killed in a day as at Chicago, the profit at that rate would be $1,400. Armour probably kills daily at his several packing houses ten times that number. How then could our farmers compete with such a concern. —Waseca Radical.

Grafting-wax is made of wax, three parts, tallow three parts, and rosin three parts. These are melted together in an iron vessel, kept for the purpose, at as low a temperature as will serve. It may be applied with a brush to wounds. When used for grafting it is more convenient on cloth. Old cotton, calico, or other fabric that will tear readily is torn into strips, made into rolls, soaked in the hot wax until it is thoroughly saturated, drain off the excess of wax, and when cool is ready for use.

The Scientific Farmer estimates the value of hen manure from grain-fed fowls at $2 per hundred pounds, the valuable constituents being nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, and says it may be fairly compared with ammoniated superphosphates, which it resembles in composition, with the addition of a little potash. Its comparison with Peruvian guano is not warranted, since, though both are excrements of birds, their food is entirely different, being in one case fish, in the other grain.

Surprised Young Ladies.

Miss Celia Childs, of Seattle, was surprised, to say the least, when somebody dashed a bucket of cold water in her face as she was standing in a drug store. A hanging cigar lighter had touched off the inflammable forest of milinery surmounting her bonnet, and an excited clerk adopted that mode of extinguishing her.

One of the most accomplished young ladies of Selma, Ala., was hailed on the street by a bystander, who very politely knocked a rat off her bustle, where it was enjoying a delightful ride. As the varmint struck the ground and the lady saw that it was actually a live rat, she had a lively foot race for some distance.—Washington Avalanche.

The Ideal Summer Carnival.

From the Washington Star.

Halifax thinks it has a new ideal in a "summer carnival." It has. It is welcome to keep it. All the carnival the average human being cares for in midsummer is a chance to get out of reach of everything that reminds him of the temperature, to wear as few clothes as decency will permit, to have as much ice at his disposal as he can use, and to enjoy abundant leisure to swing a palm-leaf fan.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

For poison oak, bathe in cream and gunpowder twice a day till cured.

Wash gilding with water in which onion has been boiled, and dry with a soft cloth.

To remove white spots from furniture, rub them with a cloth wet in weak spirits of camphor, and afterwards with a very little linseed oil.

For polishing windows and mirrors use a teaspoonful of ammonia in each pailful of water, or enough to make it feel soft; dry with a clean cloth or soft paper.

The repeated application of oil of cinnamon will cause those ugly execresences—warts—to disappear. Rubbing them with salt is also recommended.

Strong Muriatic acid applied with a cloth and the spot washed thoroughly with water; is recommended to remove ink stains from boards.

A very convenient way to poison rats and mice is to mix arsenic with melted tallow and cool it into a cake. Have the tallow merely melted, not hot, when the arsenic is put in.

A good imitation of frosted glass may be produced by applying to the glass saturated solution of alum in water. It may be colored by the addition of analine dyes.

Don't polish the parlor and give little attention to sleeping apartments. Disease germs lurk in apparently clean corners, for they are not of elephantine proportions.

A house wife who tried placing a sheet-iron cover, old kettle or tin pan, over flatirons while heating, tells "The Michigan Farmer" she "was surprised that it took so little fire to keep them hot."

A neat and appropriate bag for soiled collars and handkerchiefs is made of a towel with handsome ends. The towel is sewed in a bag fashion, the ends turned back, and a ribbon draw-string run through the top.

An economically inclined woman with a taste for the beautiful has found a use for old lace curtains and those which have gone out of fashion. She lines them with silk or satin of a handsome color, and drapes them as portiers at single doors.

It is not always easy to start a fruit-jar cover. Instead of wrenching your hands and bringing on blisters, simply invert the jar and then place the top in hot water for a minute. Then try it and you will find it turns quite easily.

A bottle or jar unpleasantly odorous can, it is said, be cleansed by filling with buttermilk, leaving a day or two, or longer, and then washing well with warm soapsuds. In very bad cases it may be necessary to repeat the process several times.

For a burn or a scald make a paste of common baking soda and water, apply at once and cover with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken apply the white of an egg with a feather; this gives instant relief, as it keeps the air from the flesh.

For the tomato omelet prepare a plain omelet, and just before turning one-half over the other place in the center three tablespoonfuls of nicely-seasoned stewed tomatoes; then, when the omelet is turned out in the center of the splatter, pour around a nicely-made tomato sauce.

Paper bags, in which many articles are sent from the grocers, should be saved for use when blacking a stove. You can slip the hand into one of these, and handle the brush just as well, and the hands will not be soiled, and when through with them they can be dropped into the stove.

Onions are excellent purifiers, and for eradicating boils or any of the blood humors are very efficacious. They are good for the complexion, and a friend who has a wonderfully clear, fine complexion attributes it to the liberal use of onions as a food.

A pillow sham, which may be described as unique if nothing else, is made of scraps of lace insertions and edgings put together after the manner of crazy patchwork, and finished with a lace ruffle. Some one with a bag full of such bits may like to experiment.

A beautiful table spread is made of Bolton sheeting edged with a band of yellow satin nine inches wide. It is covered with an all-over design embroidered with heavy yellow silks. This spread is inexpensive and very durable, since by renovating the satin it can be washed many times.

The cleanest and most perfectly polished hard-wood floors have no water used on them. They are simply rubbed off every morning with a large flannel cloth which is occasionally dipped in kerosene. The floor is rubbed with the grain of the wood, not across it. This is better than waxing.

M. Korosi, of the Hungarian academy of sciences, has collected about 30,000 data, and has come to the following conclusion: Mothers under twenty years of age and fathers under twenty-four have children more weakly than parents of ripe age. Their children are more subject to pulmonary diseases. The healthiest children are those whose fathers are from twenty-five to forty years of age and whose mothers are from twenty to thirty years old. M. Korosi says and most medical men indorse this view that the best marriages are those in which the husband is senior to the wife.

To protect boots and shoes: Take a pound each of tallow and resin and put in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, apply hot with a painter's brush until neither the sole nor the upper will soak any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of wax in a teaspoonful of turpentine and lampblack; this should be appled a day or two after, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone and shine like a miror, at the same time affording antispeptic protection to the tallow and resin, which will prevent them from rotting the leather.

To purify a room set a pitcher of water in the apartment and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At the ordinary temperature a pail of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence the water kept in a room for a while is unfit to use.

ABOUT FRIENDSHIP.

Brother Talmage Agrees with the Proverb that "A Man Who Hath Friends Must Show Himself Friendly."

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 30.—At the tabernacle this morning, after the pastor, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., had made an exposition of a passage of scripture the congregation, led by cornet and organ, sang the hymn beginning:

Now I have found a friend,
Jesus is mine.

Dr. Talmage's subject was: "How to Make Friends," and his text, Proverbs xviii. 24: "A man that has friends must show himself friendly." He said:

About the sacred and divine art of making and keeping friends I speak—a subject on which I never heard of any one preaching—and yet God thought it of importance to put it in the middle of the Bible, these writings of Solomon, bounded on one side by the popular Psalms of David, and on the other by the writings of Isaiah, the greatest of the prophets. It seems all a matter of haphazard how many friends we have, or whether we have any friends at all, but there is nothing accidental about it. There is a law which governs the accretion and dispersion of friendships. They did not "just happen so" any more than the tides just happened to rise or fall, or the sun. It is a science, an art, a God given regulation. Tell me how friendly you are to others and I will tell you how friendly others are to you. I do not say you will not have enemies; indeed the best way to get ardent friends is to have ardent enemies, if you got their enmity in doing the right thing. Good men and women will always have enemies, because their goodness is a perpetual rebuke to evil; but this antagonism of foes will make more intense the love of your adherents. Your friends will gather closer around you because of the attacks of your assailants. The more your enemies abuse you the better your coadjutors will think of you. The best friends we ever had appeared at some juncture when we were especially bombarded. There have been times in my life when unjust assault multiplied my friends, as near as I could calculate, about fifty a minute. You are bound to some people by many cords that neither time nor eternity can break, and I will warrant that those cords are twisted by hands malevolent. Human nature was shipwrecked about fifty-nine centuries ago, the captain of that craft, one, Adam, and his first mate, running the cargo aground on a snag in the river Hiddekel; but there was at least one good trait of human nature that waded safely ashore from the shipwreck, and that is the disposition to take the part of those unfairly dealt with. When it is thoroughly demonstrated that some one is being persecuted, although at the start slanderous tongues were busy enough, defenders finally gather around as thick as honey-bees on a trellis of bruised honeysuckle. If, when set upon by the furies, you can have grace enough to keep your mouth shut and preserve your equipoise and let others fight your battles you will find yourself after awhile with a whole cordon of allies. Had not the world given to Christ on his arrival at Palestine a very cold shoulder there would not have been one-half as many angels chanting glory out of the hymn-books of the sky bound in black lids of midnight. Had it not been for the heavy and jagged and tortuous cross Christ would not have been the admired and loved of more people than any being who ever touched foot on either the eastern or western hemisphere. Instead, therefore, of giving up in despair because you have enemies rejoice in the fact that they rally for you the most helpful and enthusiastic admirers. In other words, there is no virulence, human or diabolic, that can hinder my text from coming true: "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly."

It is my ambition to project especially upon the young a thought which may benignly shape their destiny for the here and the hereafter. Before you show yourself friendly you must be friendly. I do not recommend a dramatized geniality. There is such a thing as pretending to be en rapport with others when we are their dire destructants and talk against them and wish them calamity. Judas covered up his treachery by a resounding kiss, and caresses may be demoniacal. Better the mythological Cerberus, the three-headed dog of hell, barking at us, than the wolf in sheep's clothing, its brindled hide covered up by deceptive wool and its deathful howl cadenced into an innocent bleating. Disraeli writes of Lord Manfred, who, after committing many outrages upon the people, seemed suddenly to become friendly and invited them to a banquet. After most of the courses of food had been served he blew a horn, which was in those times a signal for the servants to bring on the desert, but in this case it was the signal for assassins to enter and slay the guests. His pretended friendliness was a cruel fraud; and there are now people whose smile is a falsehood. Before you begin to show yourself friendly you must be friendly. Get your heart right with God and man and this grace will become easy. You may by your own resolution get your nature into a semblance of this virtue, but the grace of God can sublimely lift you into it. Sailing on the river Thames two vessels ran aground. The owners of one got 100 horses and pulled on the grounded ship and pulled it to pieces. The owners of the other grounded vessel waited till the tides came in and easily floated the ship out of all trouble. So, we may pull and haul at our grounded human nature, and try to get it into better condition; but there is nothing like the oceanic tides of God's uplifting grace to hoist us into this kindliness I am eulogizing. If when under the flash of the holy ghost we see our own foibles and defects and depravities we will be very lenient and very easy with others. We will look into their characters for things commendatory and not damnatory. If you would rub your own eye a little more vigorously you would find a mote in it, the extraction of which would keep you so busy you would not have much time to shoulder your broadax and go forth to split up the beam in your neighbor's eye. In a Christian spirit keep on exploring the characters of those you meet and I am sure you will find something in them delightful and fit for a foundation of friendliness. You invite me to come to your country seat and spend a few days. Thank you! I arrive about noon of a beautiful summer day. What do you do? As soon as I arrive you take me out under the shadow of the great elms. You take me down to the artificial lake, the spotted trout floating in and out among the white pillars of the pond lilies. You take me to the stalls and kennels where you keep your fine stock, and here are the Durham cattle and the Gordon setters and the high-stepping steeds by pawing and neighing, the only language they can speak, asking for harness or saddle, and a short turn down the road. Then we go back to the house and you get me the Kensetts and the Bierstadts on the wall and take me into the music-room and show me the bird-cages, the canaries in the bay window answering the robins in the tree tops. Thank you! I never enjoyed myself more in the same length of time. Now, why do we not do that way in regard to the character of others and show the bloom and the music and the bright fountains? No. We say come along and let me show you that man's character. Here is a green-scummed frog pond, and there's a filthy cellar, and I guess under that hedge there must be a black snake. Come and let us for an hour or two regale ourselves with the nuisances. Oh, my friends, better cover up the faults and extol the virtues, and this habit once established of universal friendliness will become as easy as it is this morning for a syringa to flood the air with sweetness, as easy as it will be further on in the season for a quail to whistle up from the grass. When we hear something bad about somebody whom we always supposed to be good take out your lead pencil and say: "Let me see! Before I accept that baleful story against that man's character I will take off from it 25 per cent for the habit of exaggeration which belongs to the man who first told the story; then I will take off 35 per cent for the addition which the spirit of gossip in every community has put upon the original story; then I will take off 25 per cent from the fact that the man may have been put into circumstances of overpowering temptation. So I have taken off 75 per cent. But I have not heard his side of the story at all, and for that reason I take off the remaining 25 per cent." Excuse me, sir, I don't believe a word of it.

But here comes in a defective maxim so often quoted: "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." Look at all the smoke for years around Jenner, the introducer of vaccination; and the smoke around Columbus, the discoverer; and the smoke around Martin Luther and Savonarola and Galileo and Paul and John and Christ and tell me where was the fire? That is one of the satanic arts to make smoke without fire. Slander, like the world, may be made out of nothing. If the Christian, fair minded, common-sensical spirit in regard to others predominate in the world we should have the millennium in about six weeks, for would not that be lamb and lion, cow and leopard lying down together? Nothing but the grace of God can ever put us into such a habit of mind and heart as that. The whole tendency is in the opposite direction. This is the way the world talks: I put my name on the back of a man's note and I had to pay it, and I will never again put my name on the back of any man's note. I gave a beggar 10 cents and five minutes after I saw him entering a liquor store to spend it. I will never again give a cent to a beggar. I helped that young man start in business, and lo! after a while he came and opened a store next door to me and stole my customers. I will never again help a young man start in business. I trusted in what my neighbor promised to do and he broke his word, and the psalmist was right before he corrected himself, for "all men are liars." So men become suspicious and saturine and selfish, and at every additional wrong done them they put another layer on the wall of their exclusiveness and another bolt to the door that shuts them out from sympathy with the world. They get cheated out of $1,000, or misinterpreted, or disappointed, or betrayed, and higher goes the wall and faster goes another bolt, not realizing that while they lock others out they lock themselves in, and some day they will wake up to find themselves imprisoned in a dastardly habit. No friends to others, others are no friend to them. There's an island half way between England, Scotland, and Ireland called the Isle of Man, and the seas dash against all sides of it, and I am told that there is no more lovely place than that Isle of Man; but when a man becomes insular in his disposition and cut himself off from the mainland of the world's sympathies he is despicable, and all around him is an Atlantic ocean of selfishness. Behold that Isle of Man!

Now, supposing that you have, by a divine regeneration, got right toward God and humanity, and you start out to practice my text: "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." Fulfill this by all forms of appropriate salutation. Have you noticed that the head is so poised that the easiest thing on earth is to give a nod of recognition? To swing the head from side to side, as when it is wagged in derision, is unnatural and unpleasant; to throw it back invites vertigo; but to drop the chin in greeting is accompanied with so little exertion that all day long and every day you might practice it without the least semblance of fatigue. So, also, the structure of the hand indicates handshaking; the knuckles not made so that the fingers can turn in, clasping hands; and the thumb divided from and set aloof from the fingers, so that while the fingers take your neighbor's hand on one side the thumb takes it to the other and, pressed together, all the faculties of the hand give emphasis to the salution. Five sermons in every healthy hand urge us to handshaking.

Besides this, every day when you start out load yourself up with kind thoughts, kind words, kind expressions, and kind greetings. When a man or woman does well, tell him so, tell her so. If you meet some one who is improved in health, and it is demonstrated in girth and color, say: "How well you look!" But, if on the other hand, under the wear and tear of life he appears pale and exhausted, do not introduce sanitary subjects, or say anything at all about physical conditions. In the case of improved health you have by your words given another impulse toward the robust and the jocund; while in the case of the failing health you have arrested the decline by your silence, by which he concludes: "If I were really so badly off he would have said something about it." We are all, especially those of a nervous temperament, susceptible to kind words. From a conspiracy against us, and let ten men meet us at certain points on our way over to business, and let each one say: "How sick you look." thought we should start out well, after meeting the first and hearing his depressing salute we would begin to examine our symptoms. After meeting the second gloomy accosting we would conclude we did not feel quite as well as usual. After meeting the third our sensations would be dreadful, and after meeting the fourth, unless we expected a conspriacy, we would go home and go to bed, and the other six pessimists would be a useless surplus of discouragement. My dear sir, my dear madame, what do you mean by going about this world with disheartenments? Is not the supply of gloom and trouble and misfortune enough to meet the demand without your running a factory of pins and spikes? Why should you plant black and blue in the world when God so seldom plants them? Plenty of scarlet colors, plenty of yellow, plenty of green, plenty of pink, but very seldom a plant black or blue. I never saw a black flower and there's only here and there a bluebell or a violet; but the blue is for the most part reserved for the sky and we have to look up to see that and when we look up no color can do us harm. Why not plant along the paths of others the brightnesses instead of the glooms? Do not prophesy misfortune. If you must be a prophet at all be an Ezekiel and not a Jeremiah. In ancient times prophets who foretold evil were doing right, for they were divinely directed, but the prophets of evil in our time are generally false prophets. Some of our weather-wise people are prophesying we shall have a summer of unparalleled scorch. It will not be that at all. I think we are going to have a summer of great harvest and universal health; at any rate I know as much about it as they do. Last fall all the weather prophets agreed in saying we should have a winter of extraordinary severity, blizzards on the heels of blizzard. It was the mildest winter I ever remember to have passed. Indeed, the autumn and the spring almost shoved winter out of the procession. Real troubles have no heralds running ahead of their sombre chariots, and no one has any authority in our time to announce their coming. Load yourself up with helpful words and deeds. The hymn once sung in our churches is unfit to be sung, for it says:

"We should suspect some danger near
Where we possess delight."

In other words, manage to keep miserable all the time. The song sung at the pianos a quarter of a century ago was right: "Kind words can never die." Such kind words have their nests in kind hearts, and when they are hatched out and take wing they circle round in flights that never cease, and sportsman's gun can not shoot them, and storms cannot ruffle their wings, and when they cease flight in these lower skies of earth they sweep around amid the higher altitudes of heaven. At Baltimore a few days ago I talked into a phogograph. The cylinder containing the words was sent on to Washington, and the next day that cylinder, from another phonographic instrument, when turned, gave back to me the very words I had uttered the day before, and with the same intonations. Scold into a phonograph and it will scold back. Pour mild words into a phonograph and it will return the gentleness. Society and the world, and the church are phonographs. Give them acerbity and rough treatment and acerbity and rough treatment you will get back. Give them practical friendliness and they will give back practical friendliness. A father asked his little daughter: "Mary, why is it that everybody loves you?" She answered: "I don't know unless it is because I love everybody." "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." We want something like that spirit of sacrifice for others which was seen in the English channel, where in the storm a boat containing three men was upset and all three were in the water struggling for their lives. A boat came to their relief and a rope was thrown to one of them and he refused to take it, saying: "First fling it to Tom; he is just ready to go down. I can last some time longer." A man like that, be he sailor or landsman, be he in upper ranks of society or lower ranks, will always have plenty of friends. What is true manward is true Godward. We must be the friends of God if we want him to be our friend. We can not treat Christ badly all our lives and expect him to treat us lovingly. I was reading of a sea fight in which Lord Nelson captured a French officer and when the French officer offered Lord Nelson his hand Nelson replied: "First give me your sword and then give me your hand." Surrender of our resistance to God must precede God's proffer of pardon to us. Repentance before forgiveness. You must give up your rebellious sword before you can get a grasp of the divine hand.

Oh, what a glorious state of things to have the friendship of God! Why, we could afford to have all the world against us and all other worlds against us if we had God for us. He could in a minute blot out this universe and in another minute make a better universe. I have no idea that God tried hard when he made all things. The most brilliant thing known to us is light and for the creation of that he only used a word of command. As out of a flint a frontiersman strikes a spark so out of one word God struck the noonday sun. For the making of the present universe I do not read that God lifted so much as a finger. The bible frequently speaks of God's hand and God's arm and God's shoulder and God's foat: then suppose he should put hand and arm and shoulder and foot to utmost tension, what could he not make? That God, of such demonstrated and undemonstrated strength, you may have for your present and everlasting friend. But a stately and reticent friend, hard to get at, but as approachable as a country mansion on a summer day when all the doors and windows are wide open. Christ said: "I am the door." And he is a wide door, a high door, a palace door, an always open door. My 4-year-old child got hurt and did not cry until hours after, when her mother came home, and then she burst into a fit of weeping, and some of the domestics, not understanding human nature, said to her, "Why did you not cry before?" She answered there was no one to cry to." Now I have to tell you that while human sympathy may be absent, divine sympathy is always accessible. Give God your love and get his love; your service and secure help; your repentance and have his pardon. God a friend? Why, that means all your wounds medicated, all your sorrows soothed, and if some sudden catastrophe should hurl you out of earth it would only hurl you into heaven. If God is your friend, you can not go out of the world too quickly or suddenly, so far as your own happiness is concerned. There were two Christians last Tuesday who entered heaven: the one was standing at a window in perfect health watching a shower and the lightning instantly slew him, but the lightning did not flash down the sky as swiftly as his spirit flashed upward. The Christian man who died on the same day next door had been for a year or two failing in health, and for the last three months had suffered from a disease that made the nights sleepless and the days anguish. Do you not really think that the case of the one who went instantly was more desirable than the one who entered the shining gate through a long lane of insomnia and congestion? In the one case it was like your standing wearily at a door, knocking and waiting, and wondering if it will ever open, and knocking and waiting again, while in the other case it was a swinging open of the door at the first touch of your knuckle. Give your friendship to God, and have God's friendship for you, and even the worst accident will be a victory.

How refreshing is human friendship, and true friends what priceless treasures! When sickness comes and trouble comes and death comes we send for our friends first of all, and their appearance in our doorway in any crisis is re-enforcement, and when they have entered we say: "Now it is all right!" Oh, what would we do without friends, family friends? But we want something mightier than human friendship in great exigencies. When Jonathan Edwards in his final hour had given his last good-by to all his earthly friends he turned on his pillow and closed his eyes confidently saying: "Now, where is Jesus of Nazareth, my true and never-failing friend?" Yes, I admire human friendship as seen in the case of David and Jonathan, of Paul and Onesipherous, of Herder and Goethe, of Goldsmith and Reynolds, of Beaumont and Fletcher, of Cowley and Harvey, of Erasmus and Thomas More, of Lessing and Mendelssohn, of Lady Churchill and Princess Anne, of Orestes and Pylades, each requesting that himself might take the point of the dagger so the other might be spared, of Epaminondas and Pelopidas, who locked their shields in battle, determined to die together; but the grandest, the mightest, the tenderest friendship in all the universe is the friendship between Jesus Christ and a living soul. Yet after all I have said I feel I have only done what James Marshall, the miner, did in 1848 in California, before its gold mines were known. He reached in and put upon the table of his employer, Capt. Sutton, a thimbleful of gold dust. "Where did you get that?" said his employer. The reply was "I got it this morning from a mill-race from which the water has been drawn off." But that gold dust which could have been taken up between the finger and the thumb was the prophecy and specimen that revealed California's wealth to all nations. And to-day I have only put before you a specimen of the value of divine worship—only a thimbleful of mines inexhaustable and infinite, though all time and all eternity go on with the exploration.

Typhoid Fever in Children.

This disease assumes so many features in children different from the features commonly present in adults that it is more than probable that many cases are never pronounced typhoid in which the disease is really present. In children the fever is usually much higher than in adults, especially at the commencement of the attack. The prominence of head symptoms often leads to the supposition that the child is suffering from some brain disorder, when the disease is really typhoid. The diet of a child suffering from this disease, as in the case of adults, should be wholly liquid in character. Milk is one of the most suitable of all articles of diet for these cases. It should be boiled half an hour before feeding. The best addition to milk is some farinaceous preparation which has been partially digested by long exposure to heat. Granola is an excellent preparation of this sort. A substitute which is of almost equal value is well browned toast which has been ground in a coffee mill and then boiled in milk for half an hour. For lowering the temperature, there is no better means than frequent bathing. When the surface is hot, the bath should be cool, cold, or tepid, as the temperature may indicate. If the surface is cool while the temperature as indicated by the thermometer is high, the fever may be best controlled by the employment of warm baths, which lower the temperature by relaxing the capillaries of the skin, and thus bring the blood to the surface to be cooled by evaporation.—Good Health.

Insuring Woman's Lives.

It is not very often that a woman gets her life insured. Indeed it is only recently that it has been possible for her to do so. The natural benefit societies which workingmen have organized in such numbers have been copied to some extent by working women, and the growth of such orders as, for instance, the Daughters of Pocahontas among the shoe shop operatives of Massachusetts has set the old line companies thinking. Formerly all these companies refused female risks. Some of them do so still, and many of those which insure women exact higher rates from the wife than from the husband. This is always accounted for on the ground of her special dangers in child-bearing, but after all statistics go to show that the woman's expectation of life at any age is greater than the man's. Child-bearing and unhealthful clothing are not enough to off-set liquor, tobacco and the accidents to which the man's more active life exposes him.

Some companies are taking these things into account and are even employing women physicians to examine women applicants and so promote a interest in insurance among them. New York has one insurance company which has been in existance some years, whose president, secretary and incorporators all are women, and which finds its business chiefly among self-supporting women, most of whom have others dependent on their earnings. It is probable that the issuance of endowment policies to women will be quite large in the next few years.

Wild Bill's First Duel.

Philadelphia Times.

William Hickok, better known as Wild Bill, fought his first duel when only 19 years of age, and displayed in that encounter a nerve and shrewdness that ever characterized him.

A man named Jim Murphy was the local terror, and had several times threatened to kill Bill's father for some fancied insult. One day as young Hickok was sitting on the porch of the little country store, Murphy rode up and told him to tell his father that he (Murphy) intended to shoot him the first time they met. Bill replied by leaping up and dragging Murphy from his horse, beating him on the face. Friends separated the antagonists and a duel was arranged.

Bill was by no means the pistol shot he afterward became, so it was arranged that the enemies should lie upon the ground with their heads touching; at the signal they might begin firing.

All preliminaries being completed, the two lay at full length, Hickok and Murphy's heads touching each other. A friend gave the word, and quicker than a flash Murphy sprang to his feet, but Bill simply rolled over and with elbows on the ground fired. The ball struck Murphy square in the mouth and passing backward shattered his skull. As Murphy fell his pistol exploded, doing no damage, however.

This duel made young Hickok famous, but it was many years before he killed another man. He drifted to Denver and Deadwood, and there begin his desperado's life.

The Fate of the Horse.

New York World.

The opinion has been expressed that before very many years the horse will have become an extinct species of animal. The effect of the Walker street car-motor law will probably be to strengthen what little belief there may be in this prophecy. Steam has already done much to supplant the horse as the service of man, and is on the road to doing much more in that direction. Electricity is also being made a substitute in some respects. Should all the street-car lines in the city under the operations of the new law gradually dispense with the use of horses it would diminish the number of those animals here by more than fifty per cent. The day of road wagons driven by stored power is not far off in all probability, and even on farms steam has begun to replace horse-power. But, without looking so far ahead, it can be seen that the discontinuance of the use of horses for street cars will visibly effect the market of stock raisers.

St. Jacobs Oil Cures Stiffness. Stiff Neck, Soreness

At Druggists and Dealers.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Bespoken.

The new teacher in some rural districts, if he is young and unmarried, is often supposed to have matrimonial designs on the young ladies of the district, no matter how innocent he may be of such intention. Sometime his supposed preference for one or the other is made the subject of gossip, and occasionally the teacher is even the innocent cause of most absurd jealousies.

A diffident, young man, who chanced to be already engaged to be married, taught his first term of school in a western rural district some years ago, and, in accordance with the rural custom, he did a great deal of "visiting around."

He spent one night at the house of an old farmer who had a daughter famous, not for her beauty, but for her lack of it. To enumerate her peculiarities of face and figure would be to give a catalogue of imperfections.

Those who regard bulk as a mark of beauty, who think a head of red hair, cut short and parted at the side, is an attraction in a young lady, would have been charmed with "Becky Ann."

When our somewhat fastidious young teacher was introduced to this paragon, her uncomeliness was increased by the fact that she was bare footed and wore an inharmonious gown of green and yellow calico.

Naturally enough his amazed gaze was fixed often on Miss Becky Ann during the evening. When he retired to his room for the night, he was followed by her father, who almost stupetied him by saying, with perfect gravity:

"Look here, I'm going to tell you something I reely think you'd orter to know, ez it may save you from raisin' any false hopes to have 'em dashed to the ground. I seen yer castin' sheep's eyes at my Becky Ann all the evenin', an' it's my bounden dooty to tell ye that she's spoke for by Jarvis Sipes. Sorry for ye, young man, but Jarvis hez got ahead of you this time."—Youth's Companion.

Combining Business and Pleasure.

It is a breach of etiquette to allow the handing out of advertisements to people as they emerge from a theatre. Aristocratic people would deem it an insult to have an advertisement shoved into their hands as they were departing even from so public a place. Judge, then, of the surprise of the members of some of Albany's best families when, upon leaving the house of one of the society leaders at a recent swell event, a young man in livery standing within the hallway shoved into the hands of each guest a neatly folded piece of paper resembling a handkerchief, which upon being opened disclosed the advertisement of a dealer in fish, oysters and clams.—Albany Journal.

From an Unhappy Mother.

Among the letters of condolence which Emperor Francis Joseph received on the death of his son was one signed by the "Mother of Oberdank." In 1882 Oberdank was arrested for having a shell in his possession when the emperor visited Trieste. He was tried and condemned to death. His mother sent an appeal to the emperor for his pardon. So did Victor Hugo. His majesty refused the pardon and Oberdank was executed. "Unhappy father!" says the mother in her letter to the emperor. "I regret that on account of the tragic death of your only son you are compelled to feel the same pangs that I, a poor abandoned mother, felt on the morning of Dec. 20, 1882."

IT IS STATED that bull-fights with Spanish bulls are to be held in Paris during the forthcoming exhibition. They are to take place weekly, and arrangements are made to accommodate for the disgust sight thirty thousand people. The London Christian says in comment: "When we read of the hideous pagan spectacles of the Flavain amphitheatre we are ready to think that Christianity has created a new humanity. Alas there are modern tendencies that awake us from such a dream."

William Carlin has returned from a trip to the newly discovered petroleum springs in British America. There are seventy-one different springs of petroleum within a radius of 500 acres, and indications are that the quality is first-class, analysis having shown 90 per cent of lubricating oil. The springs are near the Crow's Nest pass.

When an article has been sold for 24 years, in spite of competition and cheap imitations, must have superior quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been constantly made and sold since 1865. Ask your grocer for it. Best of all.

A young girl at La Crosse is fatally cut by a burglar.

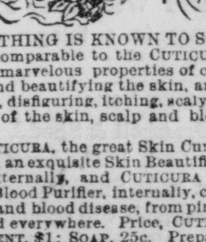
A Pocket Cigar Case and five of "Tansill's Punch," all for 25c.

An enormous real estate swindle is unearthed in St. Paul and seven arrests made.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Glanders prevails among North Dakota horses.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.
Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.



NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

An Episode of Travel.

From the Merchant Traveler.

He had on a high collar with lurid stripes and a vest which, for colors, would have dimmed the glories of Joseph's famous garment. He was eating at the same table with a middle aged, bald-headed man, who appeared to be doing pretty much as he pleased. He helped himself to water out of the young man's decanter, and had remained apparently oblivious to the indignant glances that followed the proceeding. He had given orders to the young man's waiter and the latter had hastened to fill them in preference to all others. At length a dispute arose as to an open window.

"Put it down," said the young man.

"Leave it up," said the other.

"Who are you, anyhow?" spluttered the young man, who was thoroughly aroused. "Do you own this hotel?"

"Yes, sir," was the bland response, "I am the landlord."

An Economical Millionaire.

John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., is reputed to be worth $50,000,000, yet such is his strong sense of merely holding his wealth in trust for the benefit of his fellowmen that he spends upon himself less almost than is paid to his humblest workman. When Mr. Blair stops at the hotel if he intends to stay over night he usually asks for a small inside room on the parlor floor. If it is in the winter and too cold to sit without a fire he sits in the public lobby. If he intends to leave before midnight he does not take a room at all, but occupies the public room down stairs, and if he wishes to change his shirt he slips into the little washroom behind the offices. "I never offer or refuse," he said jokingly one day to a gentleman who offered him a cigar.—Pittsburg Commercial.

Since the lock-out of coal miners at Spring Valley, Ill., the town has decreased in population nearly 5,000.

Feb. 9 the schooner Annie, captain John Jacobson, with a crew of eleven men, left San Francisco for Behring sea on a hunting and fishing voyage, and has not since been heard from. It is now generally believed in San Francisco that she has been lost.

Dr. A. I. Sawyer of Michigan is elected president for the American Institute of Homeopathy.

A FATHER can give his young son no better present than a year's reading of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Its contents will lead the young mind in the path of thought, and if he treads there a while, he'll forget frivolities and be of some account, and if he has an inventive or mechanical turn of mind, this paper will afford him more entertainment, as well as useful information, than he can obtain elsewhere. Price, $3 a year, weekly.

St. Paul Corporation Attorney Holman takes possession of his office.

Passengers on a freight train are robbed near Fergus Falls.

EXPRESSES HIS GRATITUDE.—Albert A. Larson, of Kirkman, Ia., in expressing his gratitude to the proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam, writes: "I firmly believe my wife would have died of consumption, if not for the timely use of your Balsam." Buy the $1.00 bottle for Lung Diseases.

The Canadian government offers the United States reciprocity in lumber.

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From the weakening effects of warm weather, by hard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have never tried this peculiar medicine, do so now. It will give you strength and appetite.

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"I was completely run down, and was for nearly four years under medical treatment, being given up to die by physicians. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. At last I consented, and I have never taken anything which helped me as much as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which restored me to health and vigor. I have been taking it about four months, and am now a different being. I can work all day with very little fatigue. I recommend it to any one whose system is prostrated." NELIA NOBLE, Peoria, Ill.

"We all like Hood's Sarsaparilla, it is so strengthening." LIZZIE BALFOUR, Auburn, R. I.

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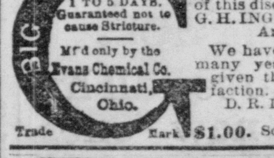
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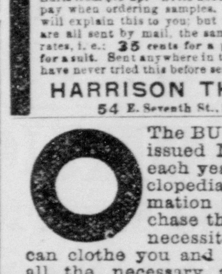
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MINNESOTA CULLINGS.

The News of the Week Throughout the Entire State.

Duluth pays its city railway commissioner a salary of $5,000 a year.

The Eighth Minnesota regiment has had a successful reunion at Lake Minnetonka.

A farmer named Ostroom, living near Pipestone, and another living near St. Cloud, were killed by being struck by lightning.

The Minnesota River and Rail Electric company, of St. Paul, with a capital stock of $100,000, filed articles of incorporation the 19th inst.

The body of Walter Lovelace drowned in the Mississippi at Little Falls was found a short distance below the city next day.

A number of horses in Welch, about twelve miles southeast of Hastings, have had a distemper; terminating in farcy, and had to be shot.

At Cottonwood station, near Marshall, during a storm six cars were blown from the track and a hardware store owned by Thomas Bair was demolished.

Robert Robinson, the young horse thief who made so desperate an attempt at suicide June 16, at Rochester, has been taken back to De Kalb, Ill., by Sheriff Helcomb of that place.

There are at present 172 fire insurance companies authorized to transact business in Minnesota. Of these 120 are foreign companies with United States branches and twenty-six are mutual companies.

Mr. Martin Conlin was found guilty at Moorhead of assault in the second degree. He was indicted for brutally assaulting an old lady at Glyndon last February. He will go to Stillwater for three years.

A Norwegian woman, wife of Jorgen Thompson, committed suicide at Wells, by hanging herself to a beam in the barn. She had been in ill health for some time, and probably was temporarily insane. She leaves a husband and three children.

A gang of tramps, supposed to have come to Red Wing in advance of Wallace & Co.'s circus, got drunk in West Red Wing and when the officers came resisted arrest. Nine were secured and locked up and sentenced to five days confinement in jail.

The hardware store of M. J. Clark and harness shop of M. Jargenson at Benson were burglarized and six dozen pocket knives, two dozen razors half-dozen revolvers, some cartridges, a valise and the watch of Theodore Jargenson taken.

The farmers' elevator caught fire at Wadena and burned to the ground, together with 3,500 bushels of wheat. The elevator was owned by F. W. Murray, and altogether with contents, was worth about $8,000. Insured for $3,000 in the St. Paul fire and Marine and Phœnix.

A suspicious-looking man apparently thirty-five years old, while stopping at the Bregel house at Fairfax, stole $30 worth of the servants girls' apparel. He wore a straw hat with a black band, and is a man about five feet eight inches high.

Mayor Sullivan has opened a labor exchange at Marshall to sift deserving sons of industry from the unworthy tramps who drift into Marshall. Applicants for money are set to scrubbing the town bridges with brooms at 25 cents an hour. The plan is likely to be incorporated into an ordinance.

Merrill's shoe store, Lashbtook's grocery and the Register printing office at Austin were broken into. Only about a dollar was taken. No goods are missing. One George Williams, a stranger, was arrested for the burglary, and a preliminary examination was bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

A suit that has been pending eight years was decided in the district court at Moorhead. It was brought by F. J. Scrieber against the German-American Hail Insurance company, of St. Paul, to recover on policies covering grain which was destroyed by hail. The jury brought in a verdict of $3,876.15 for Scrieber.

An astronomical dome is being placed on the tower of the new high school building at St. Paul, and the new telescope will be forwarded from Boston as soon as the dome is completed. The instrument is made by the manufacturers of the celebrated Lick telescope, has a six-inch object glass and cost $750 without mounting.

Mrs. Loren Jenson, a farmer's wife, living six miles south of Hutchinson, in a fit of insanity threw two of her children into a well. She came to her senses as soon as she had done the deed, and immediately called for help. Both children were taken out alive, but the youngest, a babe four months old, has since died. The other, a boy three years old is not out of danger.

The Southern Minnesota Horticultural society will hold its annual summer meeting under what is known as the "Big tree," situated about five miles north of Mankato on the Lake City road. This tree is 28 feet in circumference, 100 feet high and 80 feet through at the widest spread of its branches, and is said to be the largest tree in southern Minnesota. The vicinity of it is reputed as being a famous old Indian camping ground.

Ole Nelson of Henning was fined $50 or sixty days in jail for selling liquor to minors. He has been the agent for Peter Schroeder, the Perham brewer, and although the village voted no license he has been selling by the keg. In the case mentioned some men were working on the road, and sent a minor for a keg of beer. The case was tried in Fergus Falls, but the jury disagreed. It will now be appealed. A determined effort is being made to drive liquor out of towns voting no license.

Many farmers in Polk county have abandoned the hope of securing more than a half a crop of wheat this summer. The blades, as a rule, are not over eight inches in height, and in many instances give evidence of heading. A light shower of rain was enjoyed June 8; a lighter one on the 13th, and a copious one the 18th. With the exception of a fine rain May 16, this is the sum total of the rain fall in this region this season. Barley and oats promise well, but the wheat outlook is far from being a cheerful one.

FOR THE FARMER.

Too much corn meal often causes chicken cholera.

Cattle should be fed when they want something to eat. If fed regularly they will come regularly.

Sell only clean eggs. If soiled, wash in vinegar and water and be sure to do this the day they are laid.

An acre of land devoted to small fruits will often give a larger return than five acres devoted to grain.

Sheep that have plenty of exercise will grow a longer staple of wool than they would if kept closely confined.

It is said that rags saturated with kerosene and fastened in a split stick that has been driven into the squash, melon and cucumber hills, will keep bugs off.

The Worden grape is becoming quite as popular as the Concord. It is earlier that the latter, hardy, and fruitful to a degree which will please any one who tries it.

A temperature of about 65 degrees, or a little above, appears to be the best for churning whole milk sweet, but the usual temperature employed is from 60 to 65 degrees.

Butter at 40 cents pays a good profit to the producer, but there is a wide range between 16 cents for poor and 40 cents for good butter, when it takes as much cream to make one as the other.

In marketing your fattened hogs they will bring better prices when assorted in lots of uniform sizes. The brood sows should be bred as near together as possible that the pigs may have an even start.

The pig man should make it a point to compel young pigs to take exercise on cold and chilly days, as they will lie and sleep too much, getting too fat. This compelling exercises should be attended to till the pigs are at least five weeks old.

If a farmer buys a horse and makes no inquiries as to its soundness or quietness, and the seller makes no statements in regard to these qualities, and the animal turns out to be stone blind, or to be such an inveterate kicker that he is practically useless, the purchaser must stand the loss, and cannot fall back on the seller for damages.—E. P. Kendrick.

Old gardeners recommended a gentle pressure with the foot around the newly planted tree, but more recent experiments have demonstrated that the soil at such times should be tramped as firm as possible. This is really one of the most valuable discoveries of modern times, and may be applied to every department of plant culture, even to seeds when committed to the soil.

The "Rockford Register" gives the condition of a contented farmer in that part of Iowa: "He had to feed squealing hogs three times a day, milk kicking heifers, get bespatered with milk, and bunted sore, teaching contrary calves to suck, and had one everlasting round of chores to do, which kept him tied right at home 365 days in the year."

Our improved modern pigs are the result of the infusion of Chinese and Siamese blood with the pigs of England and Ireland of 100 years ago. The Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas of this country are not thoroughbred in the strict sense of the term, that is, they do not always reproduce their ancestors. The Poland-China is the best one for the practical farmer.—Edward Burnett.

Too much corn is used by poultry men, and not enough wheat, oats, barley, middlings, bran and green food. Clover rowen for winter use is valuable owing to the large percentage of albumen it contains. Variety of food is essential to the well-being and productiveness of fowls. The composition of eggs requires variety of material, and these constituents are found in plain and cheap food of one kind or another.

Armour says if he can make the tongue of a beef animal he is satisfied. A tongue sells to dealers at about 40 cents, which is not much in itself, but when 3,500 cattle are killed in a day as at Chicago, the profit at that rate would be $1,400. Armour probably kills daily at his several packing houses ten times that number. How then could our farmers compete with such a concern.—Waseca Radical.

Grafting-wax is made of wax, three parts, tallow three parts, and rosin three parts. These are melted together in an iron vessel, kept for the purpose, at as low a temperature as will serve. It may be applied with a brush to wounds. When used for grafting it is more convenient on cloth. Old cotton, calico, or other fabric that will tear readily is torn into strips, made into rolls, soaked in the hot wax until it is thoroughly saturated, drain off the excess of wax, and when cool is ready for use.

The Scientific Farmer estimates the value of hen manure from grain-fed fowls at $2 per hundred pounds, the valuable constituents being nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, and says it may be fairly compared with ammoniated superphosphates, which it resembles in composition, with the addition of a little potash. Its comparison with Peruvian guano is not warranted, since, though both are excrements of birds, their food is entirely different, being in one case fish, in the other grain.

Surprised Young Ladies.

Miss Celia Childs, of Seattle, was surprised, to say the least, when somebody dashed a bucket of cold water in her face as she was standing in a drug store. A hanging cigar lighter had touched off the inflammable forest of milinery surmounting her bonnet, and an excited clerk adopted that mode of extinguishing her.

One of the most accomplished young ladies of Selma, Ala., was hailed on the street by a bystander, who very politely knocked a rat off her bustle, where it was enjoying a delightful ride. As the varmint struck the ground and the lady saw that it was actually a live rat, she had a lively foot race for some distance.—Washington Avalanche.

The Ideal Summer Carnival.

From the Washington Star.

Halifax thinks it has a new ideal in a "summer carnival." It has. It is welcome to keep it. All the carnival the average human being cares for in midsummer is a chance to get out of reach of everything that reminds him of the temperature, to wear as few clothes as decency will permit, to have as much ice at his disposal as he can use, and to enjoy abundant leisure to swing a palm-leaf fan.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

For poison oak, bathe in cream and gunpowder twice a day till cured.

Wash gilding with water in which onion has been boiled, and dry with a soft cloth.

To remove white spots from furniture, rub them with a cloth wet in weak spirits of camphor, and afterwards with a very little linseed oil.

For polishing windows and mirrors use a teaspoonful of ammonia in each pailful of water, or enough to make it feel soft; dry with a clean cloth or soft paper.

The repeated application of oil of cinnamon will cause those ugly execresences—warts—to disappear. Rubbing them with salt is also recommended.

Strong Muriatic acid applied with a cloth and the spot washed thoroughly with water; is recommended to remove ink stains from boards.

A very convenient way to poison rats and mice is to mix arsenic with melted tallow and cool it into a cake. Have the tallow merely melted, not hot, when the arsenic is put in.

A good imitation of frosted glass may be produced by applying to the glass saturated solution of alum in water. It may be colored by the addition of analine dyes.

Don't polish the parlor and give little attention to sleeping apartments. Disease germs lurk in apparently clean corners, for they are not of elephantine proportions.

A house wife who tried placing a sheet-iron cover, old kettle or tin pan, over flatirons while heating, tells "The Michigan Farmer" she "was surprised that it took so little fire to keep them hot."

A neat and appropriate bag for soiled collars and handkerchiefs is made of a towel with handsome ends. The towel is sewed in a bag fashion, the ends turned back, and a ribbon draw-string run through the top.

An economically inclined woman with a taste for the beautiful has found a use for old lace curtains and those which have gone out of fashion. She lines them with silk or satin of a handsome color, and drapes them as portiers at single doors.

It is not always easy to start a fruit-jar cover. Instead of wrenching your hands and bringing on blisters, simply invert the jar and then place the top in hot water for a minute. Then try it and you will find it turns quite easily.

A bottle or jar unpleasantly odorous can, it is said, be cleansed by filling with buttermilk, leaving a day or two, or longer, and then washing well with warm soapsuds. In very bad cases it may be necessary to repeat the process several times.

For a burn or a scald make a paste of common baking soda and water, apply at once and cover with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken apply the white of an egg with a feather; this gives instant relief, as it keeps the air from the flesh.

For the tomato omelet prepare a plain omelet, and just before turning one-half over the other place in the center three tablespoonfuls of nicely-seasoned stewed tomatoes; then, when the omelet is turned out in the center of the splatter, pour around a nicely-made tomato sauce.

Paper bags, in which many articles are sent from the grocers, should be saved for use when blacking a stove. You can slip the hand into one of these, and handle the brush just as well, and the hands will not be soiled, and when through with them they can be dropped into the stove.

Onions are excellent purifiers, and for eradicating boils or any of the blood humors are very efficacious. They are good for the complexion, and a friend who has a wonderfully clear, fine complexion attributes it to the liberal use of onions as a food.

A pillow sham, which may be described as unique if nothing else, is made of scraps of lace insertions and edgings put together after the manner of crazy patchwork, and finished with a lace ruffle. Some one with a bag full of such bits may like to experiment.

A beautiful table spread is made of Bolton sheeting edged with a band of yellow satin nine inches wide. It is covered with an all-over design embroidered with heavy yellow silks. This spread is inexpensive and very durable, since by renovating the satin it can be washed many times.

The cleanest and most perfectly polished hard-wood floors have no water used on them. They are simply rubbed off every morning with a large flannel cloth which is occasionally dipped in kerosene. The floor is rubbed with the grain of the wood, not across it. This is better than waxing.

M. Korosi, of the Hungarian academy of sciences, has collected about 30,000 data, and has come to the following conclusion: Mothers under twenty years of age and fathers under twenty-four have children more weakly than parents of ripe age. Their children are more subject to pulmonary diseases. The healthiest children are those whose fathers are from twenty-five to forty years of age and whose mothers are from twenty to thirty years old. M. Korosi says and most medical men indorse this view that the best marriages are those in which the husband is senior to the wife.

To protect boots and shoes: Take a pound each of tallow and resin and put in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, apply hot with a painter's brush until neither the sole nor the upper will soak any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of wax in a teaspoonful of turpentine and lampblack; this should be appled a day or two after, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone and shine like a miror, at the same time affording antispeptic protection to the tallow and resin, which will prevent them from rotting the leather.

To purify a room set a pitcher of water in the apartment and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At the ordinary temperature a pail of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence the water kept in a room for a while is unfit to use.

ABOUT FRIENDSHIP.

Brother Talmage Agrees with the Proverb that "A Man Who Hath Friends Must Show Himself Friendly."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.; June 30.—At the tabernacle this morning, after the pastor, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., had made an exposition of a passage of scripture the congregation, led by cornet and organ, sang the hymn beginning:

Now I have found a friend,
Jesus is mine.

Dr. Talmage's subject was: "How to Make Friends," and his text, Proverbs xviii. 24: "A man that has friends must show himself friendly." He said:

About the sacred and divine art of making and keeping friends I speak—a subject on which I never heard of any one preaching—and yet God thought it of importance to put it in the middle of the Bible, these writings of Solomon, bounded on one side by the popular Psalms of David, and on the other by the writings of Isaiah, the greatest of the prophets. It seems all a matter of haphazard how many friends we have, or whether we have any friends at all, but there is nothing accidental about it. There is a law which governs the accretion and dispersion of friendships. They did not "just happen so" any more than the tides just happened to rise or fall, or the sun. It is a science, an art, a God given regulation. Tell me how friendly you are to others and I will tell you how friendly others are to you. I do not say you will not have enemies; indeed the best way to get ardent friends is to have ardent enemies, if you got their enmity in doing the right thing. Good men and women will always have enemies, because their goodness is a perpetual rebuke to evil; but this antagonism of foes will make more intense the love of your adherents. Your friends will gather closer around you because of the attacks of your assailants. The more your enemies abuse you the better your coadjutors will think of you. The best friends we ever had appeared at some juncture when we were especially bombarded. There have been times in my life when unjust assault multiplied my friends, as near as I could calculate, about fifty a minute. You are bound to some people by many cords that neither time nor eternity can break, and I will warrant that those cords are twisted by hands malevolent. Human nature was shipwrecked about fifty-nine centuries ago, the captain of that craft, one, Adam, and his first mate, running the cargo aground on a snag in the river Hiddekel; but there was at least one good trait of human nature that waded safely ashore from the shipwreck, and that is the disposition to take the part of those unfairly dealt with. When it is thoroughly demonstrated that some one is being persecuted, although at the start slanderous tongues were busy enough, defenders finally gather around as thick as honey-bees on a trellis of bruised honeysuckle. If, when set upon by the furies, you can have grace enough to keep your mouth shut and preserve your equipoise and let others fight your battles you will find yourself after awhile with a whole cordon of allies. Had not the world given to Christ on his arrival at Palestine a very cold shoulder there would not have been one-half as many angels chanting glory out of the hymn-books of the sky bound in black lids of midnight. Had it not been for the heavy and jagged and tortuous cross Christ would not have been the admired and loved of more people than any being who ever touched foot on either the eastern or western hemisphere. Instead, therefore, of giving up in despair because you have enemies rejoice in the fact that they rally for you the most helpful and enthusiastic admirers. In other words, there is no virulence, human or diabolic, that can hinder my text from coming true: "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly."

It is my ambition to project especially upon the young a thought which may benignly shape their destiny for the here and the hereafter. Before you show yourself friendly you must be friendly. I do not recommend a dramatized geniality. There is such a thing as pretending to be en rapport with others when we are their dire destructants and talk against them and wish them calamity. Judas covered up his treachery by a resounding kiss, and caresses may be demoniacal. Better the mythological Cerberus, the three-headed dog of hell, barking at us, than the wolf in sheep's clothing, its brindled hide covered up by deceptive wool and its deathful howl cadenced into an innocent bleating. Disraeli writes of Lord Manfred, who, after committing many outrages upon the people, seemed suddenly to become friendly and invited them to a banquet. After most of the courses of food had been served he blew a horn, which was in those times a signal for the servants to bring on the desert, but in this case it was the signal for assassins to enter and slay the guests. His pretended friendliness was a cruel fraud; and there are now people whose smile is a falsehood. Before you begin to show yourself friendly you must be friendly. Get your heart right with God and man and this grace will become easy. You may by your own resolution get your nature into a semblance of this virtue, but the grace of God can sublimely lift you into it. Sailing on the river Thames two vessels ran aground. The owners of one got 100 horses and pulled on the grounded ship and pulled it to pieces. The owners of the other grounded vessel waited till the tides came in and easily floated the ship out of all trouble. So, we may pull and haul at our grounded human nature, and try to get it into better condition; but there is nothing like the oceanic tides of God's uplifting grace to hoist us into this kindliness I am eulogizing. If when under the flash of the holy ghost we see our own foibles and defects and depravities we will be very lenient and very easy with others. We will look into their characters for things commendatory and not damnatory. If you would rub your own eye a little more vigorously you would find a mote in it, the extraction of which would keep you so busy you would not have much time to shoulder your broadax and go forth to split ap the beam in your neighbor's eye. In a Christian spirit keep on exploring the characters of those you meet and I am sure you will find something in them delightful and fit for a foundation of friendliness. You invite me to come to your country seat and spend a few days. Thank you! I arrive about noon of a beautiful summer day. What do you do? As soon as I arrive yon take me out under the shadow of the great elms. You take me down to the artificial lake, the spotted trout floating in and out among the white pillars of the pond lilies. You take me to the stalls and kennels where you keep your fine stock, and here are the Durham cattle and the Gordon setters and the high-stepping steeds by pawing and neighing, the only language they can speak, asking for harness or saddle, and a short turn down the road. Then we go back to the house and you get me the Kensetts and the Bierstadts on the wall and take me into the music-room and show me the bird-cages, the canaries in the bay window answering the robins in the tree tops. Thank you! I never enjoyed myself more in the same length of time. Now, why do we not do that way in regard to the character of others and show the bloom and the music and the bright fountains? No. We say come along and let me show you that man's character. Here is a green-scummed frog pond, and there's a filthy cellar, and I guess under that hedge there must be a black snake. Come and let us for an hour or two regale ourselves with the nuisances. Oh, my friends, better cover up the faults and extol the virtues, and this habit once established of universal friendliness will become as easy as it is this morning for a syringa to flood the air with sweetness, as easy as it will be further on in the season for a quail to whistle up from the grass. When we hear something bad about somebody whom we always supposed to be good take out your lead pencil and say: "Let me see! Before I accept that baleful story against that man's character I will take off from it 25 per cent for the habit of exaggeration which belongs to the man who first told the story; then I will take off 35 per cent for the addition which the spirit of gossip in every community has put upon the original story; then I will take off 25 per cent from the fact that the man may have been put into circumstances of overpowering temptation. So I have taken off 75 per cent. But I have not heard his side of the story at all, and for that reason I take off the remaining 25 per cent." Excuse me, sir, I don't believe a word of it.

But here comes in a defective maxim so often quoted: "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." Look at all the smoke for years around Jenner, the introducer of vaccination; and the smoke around Columbus, the discoverer; and the smoke around Martin Luther and Savonarola and Galileo and Paul and John and Christ and tell me where was the fire? That is one of the satanic arts to make smoke without fire. Slander, like the world, may be made out of nothing. If the Christian, fair minded, common-sensical spirit in regard to others predominate in the world we should have the millennium in about six weeks, for would not that be lamb and lion, cow and leopard lying down together? Nothing but the grace of God can ever put us into such a habit of mind and heart as that. The whole tendency is in the opposite direction. This is the way the world talks: I put my name on the back of a man's note and I had to pay it, and I will never again put my name on the back of any man's note. I gave a beggar 10 cents and five minutes after I saw him entering a liquor store to spend it. I will never again give a cent to a beggar. I helped that young man start in business, and lo! after a while he came and opened a store next door to me and stole my customers. I will never again help a young man start in business. I trusted in what my neighbor promised to do and he broke his word, and the psalmist was right before he corrected himself, for "all men are liars." So men become suspicious and saturine and selfish, and at every additional wrong done them they put another layer on the wall of their exclusiveness and another bolt to the door that shuts them out from sympathy with the world. They get cheated out of $1,000, or misinterpreted, or disappointed, or betrayed, and higher goes the wall and faster goes another bolt, not realizing that while they lock others out they lock themselves in, and some day they will wake up to find themselves imprisoned in a dastardly habit. No friends to others, others are no friend to them. There's an island half way between England, Scotland, and Ireland called the Isle of Man, and the seas dash against all sides of it, and I am told that there is no more lovely place than that Isle of Man; but when a man becomes insular in his disposition and cut himself off from the mainland of the world's sympathies he is despicable, and all around him is an Atlantic ocean of selfishness. Behold that Isle of Man!

Now, supposing that you have, by a divine regeneration, got right toward God and humanity, and you start out to practice my text: "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." Fulfill this by all forms of appropriate salutation. Have you noticed that the head is so poised that the easiest thing on earth is to give a nod of recognition? To swing the head from side to side, as when it is wagged in derision, is unnatural and unpleasant; to throw it back invites vertigo; but to drop the chin in greeting is accompanied with so little exertion that all day long and every day you might practice it without the least semblance of fatigue. So, also, the structure of the hand indicates handshaking; the knuckles not made so that the fingers can turn in, clasping hands; and the thumb divided from and set aloof from the fingers, so that while the fingers take your neighbor's hand on one side the thumb takes it to the other and, pressed together, all the faculties of the hand give emphasis to the salution. Five sermons in every healthy hand urge us to handshaking.

Besides this, every day when you start out load yourself up with kind thoughts, kind words, kind expressions, and kind greetings. When a man or woman does well, tell him so, tell her so. If you meet some one who is improved in health, and it is demonstrated in girth and color, say: "How well you look!" But, if on the other hand, under the wear and tear of life he appears pale and exhausted, do not introduce sanitary subjects, or say anything at all about physical conditions. In the case of improved health you have by your words given another impulse toward the robust and the jocund; while in the case of the failing health you have arrested the decline by your silence, by which he concludes: "If I were really so badly off he would have said something about it." We are all, especially those of a nervous temperament, susceptible to kind words. From a conspiracy against us, and let ten men meet us at certain points on our way over to business, and let each one say: "How sick you look." thought we should start out well, after meeting the first and hearing his depressing salute we would begin to examine our symptoms. After meeting the second gloomy accosting we would conclude we did not feel quite as well as usual. After meeting the third our sensations would be dreadful, and after meeting the fourth, unless we expected a conspriacy, we would go home and go to bed, and the other six pessimists would be a useless surplus of discouragement. My dear sir, my dear madame, what do you mean by going about this world with disheartenments? Is not the supply of gloom and trouble and misfortune enough to meet the demand without your running a factory of pins and spikes? Why should you plant black and blue in the world when God so seldom plants them? Plenty of scarlet colors, plenty of yellow, plenty of green, plenty of pink, but very seldom a plant black or blue. I never saw a black flower and there's only here and there a bluebell or a violet; but the blue is for the most part reserved for the sky and we have to look up to see that and when we look up no color can do us harm. Why not plant along the paths of others the brightnesses instead of the glooms? Do not prophesy misfortune. If you must be a prophet at all be an Ezekiel and not a Jeremiah. In ancient times prophets who foretold evil were doing right, for they were divinely directed, but the prophets of evil in our time are generally false prophets. Some of our weather-wise people are prophesying we shall have a summer of unparalleled scorch. It will not be that at all. I think we are going to have a summer of great harvest and universal health; at any rate I know as much about it as they do. Last fall all the weather prophets agreed in saying we should have a winter of extraordinary severity, blizzards on the heels of blizzard. It was the mildest winter I ever remember to have passed. Indeed, the autumn and the spring almost shoved winter out of the procession. Real troubles have no heralds running ahead of their sombre chariots, and no one has any authority in our time to announce their coming. Load yourself up with helpful words and deeds. The hymn once sung in our churches is unfit to be sung, for it says:

"We should suspect some danger near
Where we possess delight."

In other words, manage to keep miserable all the time. The song sung at the pianos a quarter of a century ago was right: "Kind words can never die." Such kind words have their nests in kind hearts, and when they are hatched out and take wing they circle round in flights that never cease, and sportsman's gun can not shoot them, and storms cannot ruffle their wings, and when they cease flight in these lower skies of earth they sweep around amid the higher altitudes of heaven. At Baltimore a few days ago I talked into a phogograph. The cylinder containing the words was sent on to Washington, and the next day that cylinder, from another phonographic instrument, when turned, gave back to me the very words I had uttered the day before, and with the same intonations. Scold into a phonograph and it will scold back. Pour mild words into a phonograph and it will return the gentleness. Society and the world, and the church are phonographs. Give them acerbity and rough treatment and acerbity and rough treatment you will get back. Give them practical friendliness and they will give back practical friendliness. A father asked his little daughter: "Mary, why is it that everybody loves you?" She answered: "I don't know unless it is because I love everybody." "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." We want something like that spirit of sacrifice for others which was seen in the English channel, where in the storm a boat containing three men was upset and all three were in the water struggling for their lives. A boat came to their relief and a rope was thrown to one of them and he refused to take it, saying: "First fling it to Tom; he is just ready to go down. I can last some time longer." A man like that, be he sailor or landsman, be he in upper ranks of society or lower ranks, will always have plenty of friends. What is true manward is true Godward. We must be the friends of God if we want him to be our friend. We can not treat Christ badly all our lives and expect him to treat us lovingly. I was reading of a sea fight in which Lord Nelson captured a French officer and when the French officer offered Lord Nelson his hand Nelson replied: "First give me your sword and then give me your hand." Surrender of our resistance to God must precede God's proffer of pardon to us. Repentance before forgiveness. You must give up your rebellious sword before you can get a grasp of the divine hand.

Oh, what a glorious state of things to have the friendship of God! Why, we could afford to have all the world against us and all other worlds against us if we had God for us. He could in a minute blot out this universe and in another minute make a better universe. I have no idea that God tried hard when he made all things. The most brilliant thing known to us is light and for the creation of that he only used a word of command. As out of a flint a frontiersman strikes a spark so out of one word God struck the noonday sun. For the making of the present universe I do not read that God lifted so much as a finger. The bible frequently speaks of God's hand and God's arm and God's shoulder and God's foat: then suppose he should put hand and arm and shoulder and foot to utmost tension, what could he not make? That God, of such demonstrated and undemonstrated strength, you may have for your present and everlasting friend. But a stately and reticent friend, hard to get at, but as approachable as a country mansion on a summer day when all the doors and windows are wide open. Christ said: "I am the door." And he is a wide door, a high door, a palace door, an always open door. My 4-year-old child got hurt and did not cry until hours after, when her mother came home, and then she burst into a fit of weeping, and some of the domestics, not understanding human nature, said to her, "Why did you not cry before?" She answered there was no one to cry to." Now I have to tell you that while human sympathy may be absent, divine sympathy is always accessible. Give God your love and get his love; your service and secure help; your repentance and have his pardon. God a friend? Why, that means all your wounds medicated, all your sorrows soothed, and if some sudden catastrophe should hurl you out of earth it would only hurl you into heaven. If God is your friend, you can not go out of the world too quickly or suddenly, so far as your own happiness is concerned. There were two Christians last Tuesday who entered heaven: the one was standing at a window in perfect health watching a shower and the lightning instantly slew him, but the lightning did not flash down the sky as swiftly as his spirit flashed upward. The Christian man who died on the same day next door had been for a year or two failing in health, and for the last three months had suffered from a disease that made the nights sleepless and the days anguish. Do you not really think that the case of the one who went instantly was more desirable than the one who entered the shining gate through a long lane of insomnia and congestion? In the one case it was like your standing wearily at a door, knocking and waiting, and wondering if it will ever open, and knocking and waiting again, while in the other case it was a swinging open of the door at the first touch of your knuckle. Give your friendship to God, and have God's friendship for you, and even the worst accident will be a victory.

How refreshing is human friendship, and true friends what priceless treasures! When sickness comes and trouble comes and death comes we send for our friends first of all, and their appearance in our doorway in any crisis is re-enforcement, and when they have entered we say: "Now it is all right!" Oh, what would we do without friends, family friends? But we want something mightier than human friendship in great exigencies. When Jonathan Edwards in his final hour had given his last good-by to all his earthly friends he turned on his pillow and closed his eyes confidently saying: "Now, where is Jesus of Nazareth, my true and never-failing friend?" Yes, I admire human friendship as seen in the case of David and Jonathan, of Paul and Onesipherous, of Herder and Goethe, of Goldsmith and Reynolds, of Beaumont and Fletcher, of Cowley and Harvey, of Erasmus and Thomas More, of Lessing and Mendelssohn, of Lady Churchill and Princess Anne, of Orestes and Pylades, each requesting that himself might take the point of the dagger so the other might be spared, of Epaminondas and Pelopidas, who locked their shields in battle, determined to die together; but the grandest, the mightest, the tenderest friendship in all the universe is the friendship between Jesus Christ and a living soul. Yet after all I have said I feel I have only done what James Marshall, the miner, did in 1848 in California, before its gold mines were known. He reached in and put upon the table of his employer, Capt. Sutton, a thimbleful of gold dust. "Where did you get that?" said his employer. The reply was "I got it this morning from a mill-race from which the water has been drawn off." But that gold dust which could have been taken up between the finger and the thumb was the prophecy and specimen that revealed California's wealth to all nations. And to-day I have only put before you a specimen of the value of divine worship—only a thimbleful of mines inexhaustable and infinite, though all time and all eternity go on with the exploration.

Typhold Fever in Children.

This disease assumes so many features in children different from the features commonly present in adults that it is more than probable that many cases are never pronounced typhoid in which the disease is really present. In children the fever is usually much higher than in adults, especially at the commencement of the attack. The prominence of head symptoms often leads to the supposition that the child is suffering from some brain disorder, when the disease is really typhoid. The diet of a child suffering from this disease, as in the case of adults, should be wholly liquid in character. Milk is one of the most suitable of all articles of diet for these cases. It should be boiled half an hour before feeding. The best addition to milk is some farinaceous preparation which has been partially digested by long exposure to heat. Granola is an excellent preparation of this sort. A substitute which is of almost equal value is well browned toast which has been ground in a coffee mill and then boiled in milk for half an hour. For lowering the temperature, there is no better means than frequent bathing. When the surface is hot, the bath should be cool, cold, or tepid, as the temperature may indicate. If the surface is cool while the temperature as indicated by the thermometer is high, the fever may be best controlled by the employment of warm baths, which lower the temperature by relaxing the capillaries of the skin, and thus bring the blood to the surface to be cooled by evaporation.—Good Health.

Insuring Woman's Lives.

It is not very often that a woman gets her life insured. Indeed it is only recently that it has been possible for her to do so. The natural benefit societies which workingmen have organized in such numbers have been copied to some extent by working women, and the growth of such orders as, for instance, the Daughters of Pocahontas among the shoe shop operatives of Massachusetts has set the old line companies thinking. Formerly all these companies refused female risks. Some of them do so still, and many of those which insure women exact higher rates from the wife than from the husband. This is always accounted for on the ground of her special dangers in child-bearing, but after all statistics go to show that the woman's expectation of life at any age is greater than the man's. Child-bearing and unhealthful clothing are not enough to off-set liquor, tobacco and the accidents to which the man's more active life exposes him.

Some companies are taking these things into account and are even employing women physicians to examine women applicants and so promote a interest in insurance among them. New York has one insurance company which has been in existance some years, whose president, secretary and incorporators all are women, and which finds its business chiefly among self-supporting women, most of whom have others dependent on their earnings. It is probable that the issuance of endowment policies to women will be quite large in the next few years.

Wild Bill's First Duel.

Philadelphia Times.

William Hickok, better known as Wild Bill, fought his first duel when only 19 years of age, and displayed in that encounter a nerve and shrewdness that ever characterized him.

A man named Jim Murphy was the local terror, and had several times threatened to kill Bill's father for some fancied insult. One day as young Hickok was sitting on the porch of the little country store, Murphy rode up and told him to tell his father that he (Murphy) intended to shoot him the first time they met. Bill replied by leaping up and dragging Murphy from his horse, beating him on the face. Friends separated the antagonists and a duel was arranged.

Bill was by no means the pistol shot he afterward became, so it was arranged that the enemies should lie upon the ground with their heads touching; at the signal they might begin firing.

All preliminaries being completed, the two lay at full length. Hickok and Murphy's heads touching each other. A friend gave the word, and quicker than a flash Murphy sprang to his feet, but Bill simply rolled over and with elbows on the ground fired. The ball struck Murphy square in the mouth and passing backward shattered his skull. As Murphy fell his pistol exploded, doing no damage, however.

This duel made young Hickok famous, but it was many years before he killed another man. He drifted to Denver and Deadwood, and there begin his desperado's life.

The Fate of the Horse.

New York World.

The opinion has been expressed that before very many years the horse will have become an extinct species of animal. The effect of the Walker street car-motor law will probably be to strengthen what little belief there may be in this prophecy. Steam has already done much to supplant the horse as the service of man, and is on the road to doing much more in that direction. Electricity is also being made a substitute in some respects. Should all the street-car lines in the city under the operations of the new law gradually dispense with the use of horses it would diminish the number of those animals here by more than fifty per cent. The day of road wagons driven by stored power is not far off in all probability, and even on farms steam has begun to replace horse-power. But, without looking so far ahead, it can be seen that the discontinuance of the use of horses for street cars will visibly effect the market of stock raisers.

St. Jacobs Oil Cures Stiffness. Stiff Neck, Soreness

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Bespoken.

The new teacher in some rural districts, if he is young and unmarried, is often supposed to have matrimonial designs on the young ladies of the district, no matter how innocent he may be of such intention. Sometime his supposed preference for one or the other is made the subject of gossip, and occasionally the teacher is even the innocent cause of most absurd jealousies.

A diffident, young man, who chanced to be already engaged to be married, taught his first term of school in a western rural district some years ago, and, in accordance with the rural custom, he did a great deal of "visiting around."

He spent one night at the house of an old farmer who had a daughter famous, not for her beauty, but for her lack of it. To enumerate her peculiarities of face and figure would be to give a catalogue of imperfections.

Those who regard bulk as a mark of beauty, who think a head of red hair, cut short and parted at the side, is an attraction in a young lady, would have been charmed with "Becky Ann."

When our somewhat fastidious young teacher was introduced to this paragon, her uncomeliness was increased by the fact that she was bare footed and wore an inharmonious gown of green and yellow calico.

Naturally enough his amazed gaze was fixed often on Miss Becky Ann during the evening. When he retired to his room for the night, he was followed by her father, who almost stupefied him by saying, with perfect gravity:

"Look here, I'm going to tell you something I reely think you'd orter to know, ez it may save you from raisin' any false hopes to have 'em dashed to the ground. I seen yer castin' sheep's eyes at my Becky Ann all the evenin', an' it's my bounden dooty to tell ye that she's spoke for by Jarvis Sipes. Sorry for ye, young man, but Jarvis hez got ahead of you this time."—Youth's Companion.

Combining Business and Pleasure.

It is a breach of etiquette to allow the handing out of advertisements to people as they emerge from a theatre. Aristocratic people would deem it an insult to have an advertisement shoved into their hands as they were departing even from so public a place. Judge, then, of the surprise of the members of some of Albany's best families when, upon leaving the house of one of the society leaders at a recent swell event, a young man in livery standing within the hallway shoved into the hands of each guest a neatly folded piece of paper resembling a handkerchief, which upon being opened disclosed the advertisement of a dealer in fish, oysters and clams.—Albany Journal.

From an Unhappy Mother.

Among the letters of condolence which Emperor Francis Joseph received on the death of his son was one signed by the "Mother of Oberdank." In 1882 Oberdank was arrested for having a shell in his possession when the emperor visited Trieste. He was tried and condemned to death. His mother sent an appeal to the emperor for his pardon. So did Victor Hugo. His majesty refused the pardon and Oberdank was executed. "Unhappy father!" says the mother in her letter to the emperor. "I regret that on account of the tragic death of your only son you are compelled to feel the same pangs that I, a poor abandoned mother, felt on the morning of Dec. 20, 1882."

IT IS STATED that bull-fights with Spanish bulls are to be held in Paris during the forthcoming exhibition. They are to take place weekly, and arrangements are made to accommodate for the disgust sight thirty thousand people. The London Christian says in comment: "When we read of the hideous pagan spectacles of the Flavain amphitheatre we are ready to think that Christianity has created a new humanity. Alas there are modern tendencies that awake us from such a dream."

William Carlin has returned from a trip to the newly discovered petroleum springs in British America. There are seventy-one different springs of petroleum within a radius of 500 acres, and indications are that the quality is first-class, analysis having shown 90 per cent of lubricating oil. The springs are near the Crow's Nest pass.

When an article has been sold for 24 years, in spite of competition and cheap imitations, must have superior quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been constantly made and sold since 1865. Ask your grocer for it. Best of all.

A young girl at La Crosse is fatally cut by a burglar.

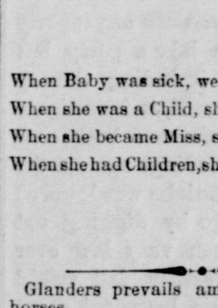
A Pocket Cigar Case and five of "Tansill's Punch," all for 25c.

An enormous real estate swindle is unearthed in St. Paul and seven arrests made.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Glanders prevails among North Dakota horses.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers. Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.


BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

An Episode of Travel.

From the Merchant Traveler.

He had on a high collar with lurid stripes and a vest which, for colors, would have dimmed the glories of Joseph's famous garment. He was eating at the same table with a middle aged, bald-headed man, who appeared to be doing pretty much as he pleased. He helped himself to water out of the young man's decanter, and had remained apparently oblivious to the indignant glances that followed the proceeding. He had given orders to the young man's waiter and the latter had hastened to fill them in preference to all others. At length a dispute arose as to an open window.

"Put it down," said the young man.

"Leave it up," said the other.

"Who are you, anyhow?" spluttered the young man, who was thoroughly aroused. "Do you own this hotel?"

"Yes, sir," was the bland response, "I am the landlord."

An Economical Millionaire.

John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., is reputed to be worth $50,000,000, yet such is his strong sense of merely holding his wealth in trust for the benefit of his fellowmen that he spends upon himself less almost than is paid to his humblest workman. When Mr. Blair stops at the hotel if he intends to stay over night he usually asks for a small inside room on the parlor floor. If it is in the winter and too cold to sit without a fire he sits in the public lobby. If he intends to leave before midnight he does not take a room at all, but occupies the public room down stairs, and if he wishes to change his shirt he slips into the little washroom behind the offices. "I never offer or refuse," he said jokingly one day to a gentleman who offered him a cigar.—Pittsburg Commercial.

Since the lock-out of coal miners at Spring Valley, Ill., the town has decreased in population nearly 5,000.

Feb. 9 the schooner Annie, captain John Jacobson, with a crew of eleven men, left San Francisco for Behring sea on a hunting and fishing voyage, and has not since been heard from. It is now generally believed in San Francisco that she has been lost.

Dr. A. I. Sawyer of Michigan is elected president for the American Institute of Homeopathy.

A FATHER can give his young son no better present than a year's reading of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Its contents will lead the young mind in the path of thought, and if he treads there a while, he'll forget frivolities and be of some account, and if he has an inventive or mechanical turn of mind, this paper will afford him more entertainment, as well as useful information, than he can obtain elsewhere. Price, $3 a year, weekly.

St. Paul Corporation Attorney Holman takes possession of his office.

Passengers on a freight train are robbed near Fergus Falls.

EXPRESSES HIS GRATITUDE.—Albert A. Larson, of Kirkman, Ia., in expressing his gratitude to the proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam, writes: "I firmly believe my wife would have died of consumption, if not for the timely use of your Balsam." Buy the $1.00 bottle for Lung Diseases.

The Canadian government offers the United States reciprocity in lumber.

All Run Down

From the weakening effects of warm weather, by hard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have never tried this peculiar medicine, do so now. It will give you strength and appetite.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life, and restored me to my wonton health and strength." WILLIAM H. CLOUGH, Tilton, N. H.

Given Up To Die

"I was completely run down, and was for nearly four years under medical treatment, being given up to die by physicians. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. At last I consented, and I have never taken anything which helped me as much as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which restored me to health and vigor. I have been taking it about four months, and am now a different being. I can work all day with very little fatigue. I recommend it to any one whose system is prostrated." NELIA NOBLE, Peoria, Ill.

"We all like Hood's Sarsaparilla, it is so strengthening." LIZZIE BALFOUR, Auburn, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

EVERY FARMER

living at a distance from a physician should at all times be prepared to treat such common but by no means simple complaints, as Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus and Cramps.

THE BEST REMEDY

for such disorders is Perry Davis Pain-Killer, which never fails to afford relief. A single dose will do more to drive away pain and promote the natural action of the stomach than any remedy you ever tried. The virtues of

PAIN-KILLER

are not confined to the human race—it is used with equal success either externally or internally for

HORSES AND CATTLE

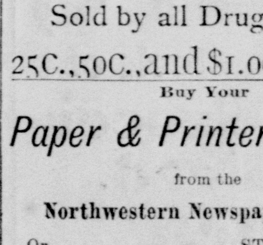
It cures Lameness, Sores, and Cuts, while for Colic it is the best remedy in the market.

Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a Bottle

Buy Your Paper & Printers' Stock from the Northwestern Newspaper Union, ST. PAUL, MINN. Or Dakota Newspaper Union, ABERDEEN, DAKOTA.

Full stock kept at each office.

ST. PAUL SCHOOL FURNITURE CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.



School Furniture and School Supplies. Correspondence solicited from district officers, and those desiring an agency. Ask for Catalogue D.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

Tutt's Pills CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every twenty four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from HABITUAL CONSTIPATION are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these Little Pills. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 Cents. CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR IS A SPECIFIC FOR PAINFUL PROFUSE SCANTY SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION OR MONTHLY SICKNESS. IF TAKEN DURING CHANGE OF LIFE GREAT DANGER AND SUFFERING WILL BE AVOIDED. BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

LADIES' Enq. Tansy Pills. Safe, prompt, effectual. Try the original and only genuine Woman's Salvation. Cn. and sworn testimony. 2 stps. Pkge. by mail, $1.00. Warranted. Dr. CATON, Box 5257, BOSTON, MASS.

BABY CARRIAGES C. O. D. One or more at Wholesale Prices. Express charges prepaid from L. G. SPENCER'S Factory, 221 W. Madison St., CHICAGO. Send 2c. stamp for illustrated catalogue.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS. The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

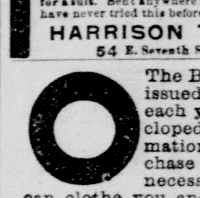
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20 PENNY Nails, $1 97 for 100 Pounds. Barb wire $2.90 for 100 lbs Galvanized Barb Wire $3.45 for 100 lbs. We retail Hardware, Stoves, Ranges, Gasoline Stoves and Refrigerators, at wholesale prices. Price List with 300 Cuts Mailed Free. T. M. ROBERTS, 510 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY. $75 per month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case FREE. We mean just what we say. Standard Silverware Co., Lock Box 5308, Boston, Mass.

The oldest medicine in the world is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER. It is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in use for NEARLY A CENTURY. For all external inflamation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy, and is unequalled in removing inflamation of the eyes, at the commencement, and in curing chronic cases. We invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all Druggists. JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1779.

HOW'RE YOUR PANTS?



Probably you mostly buy ready made clothing because you have an idea that tailor made garments are too high in price, and because you may live in the country you may imagine you can not be fitted. That's where you're wrong. We Can Fit You 1,000 Miles Away. Our System of Measurement blanks (which are perfect), together with a full set of samples, will be sent you free upon application.

$4 PANTS.—We have probably made and delivered more of these garments than any other three houses combined. They are without doubt the best made garments in the world. We make pants from $4 to $12. Suits from $18 up. State about what price you wish to pay when ordering samples. Delivery.—Our blanks will explain this to you: but to ease your mind: they are all sent by mail, the same as a letter, at postal rates, i. e.: 35 cents for a pair of pants, 75 cents for a suit. Sent anywhere in the United States. If you have never tried this before send us a sample order.

HARRISON THE TAILOR, 54 E. Seventh St., St. Paul, Minn.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

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GOOD

RESIDENCE LOTS!

Lots in Sleeper's Park Addition.

Lots in Sleeper's Addition.

Lots in Original Town Plat.

Special Inducements to Cash Purchasers.

These lots must be sold as the executors are desirous of closing up the estate of C. B. Sleeper.

Here is a Rare Opportunity to Provide a Home for Yourself. For information, prices and terms inquire of

EDWARD HAZEN,

At Office of J. J. HOWE & CO.

FOR SALE.

A CORNER LOT

In East Brainerd.

Lot 1, block 20, Farrar & Forsyth add. Cor 2d ave. and Silver St.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH.

Address JOHN O'CONNOR,

No. 11, Clara St., San Francisco, Cal.

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A Complete Line of

Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses,

YOUTHS AND CHILDRENS' SHOES

Kept constantly on hand, at prices to suit all. Custom work and Repairing carefully executed.

R. F. WALTERS,

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Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

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Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and all Kinds of Builder's Hardware.

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M. HAGBERG,

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GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

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Odd Fellows' Block.

L. W. BURRELL,

Can now be found at his

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop

No. 18, Laurel Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and many new ones. All work in our line will be warranted and we are in as good shape to do good work as before the fire. Remember the place, Laurel street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County,
Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 9:20 p. m. Departs going West at 9:40 p. m.

No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:40 p. m. Departs going South at 12:50 p. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and run daily and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:30 a. m. Departs going West at 1:50 a. m.

No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:35 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily hauling Pullman sleepers to Wahpeton and Pullman sleepers from the Duluth trains to Jamestown.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 12.45 p. m. Departs going West at 1:10 p. m. daily, Except Sunday.

No. 6 arrives from the West at 12:30 p. m. Departs going South at 1:00 p. m. daily, Except Sunday.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth and Ashland a 9:00 p. m., daily.

No. 8 departs for Duluth, and Ashland at 12:50 p. m daily,

No. 9 arrives from Duluth at 1:15 a. m. daily.

No. 10 departs for Duluth at 2:00 a. m., and hauls Pullman sleepers off No. 4 from Jamestown daily.

No. 18 freight goes south 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 8:15 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:15 p. m. daily.
No. 29 " " " 6:45 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News Notes.

The police force has been reduced.

J. L. Smith was in the city on Monday.

The new sidewalk around the bank block is a decided improvement.

The firm of Dresskell & Shedd has been dissolved, Mr. Shedd retiring.

Brainerd will be visited by Forepaugh's circus on the 8th of August.

Water coolers and filters of the latest pattern at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, have ordered new uniforms of Leopold Bros.

Geo. Leopold and J. J. Kennedy were visitors in the Twin cities on Tuesday.

Ed. Hazen has tendered his resignation to J. J. Howe & Co., and will go to Minneapolis.

H. P. Cragg is feeling quite happy over the arrival of a new boy at his house which happened some days ago.

Its warmer, cheaper and never cracks off from the ceiling. Fays Manilla Building paper at D. M. Clark & Co's.

The city treasury was replenished on Saturday by the women of ill-repute who paid fines amounting to $457.

Clerk Murphy has only issued fifty-five dog licenses. At the same time there are at least a thousand dogs in the city.

It has been decided by the attorney general that where a farmer intends to use the meat himself there is no need of inspection.

The White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer, triple motion, freezer quicker and better than any freezer in the market, at D. M. Clark & Co's.

The receipts into the city treasury since the new council took the reins of government have been $9,476.19, and the disbursements $4,166.18.

Sam Johnson paid $7.40 for a nice quiet drunk on Tuesday morning, and F. Deloney languishes ten days in jail for fighting on the same day.

Seventy-five milk dealers have taken out licenses at Duluth. There are more milk licenses issued in Duluth than there are dog licenses in Brainerd.

Eddie Rhodes, who assists A. J. Demeules in the post-office annex, met with quite an accident Monday evening while riding his bicycle. He undertook to make a sudden stop to avoid running over a little girl and took a header, breaking his right fore-arm at the wrist.

The ladies of St. Paul's church will give a lawn fete on Thursday evening, July 11th, in the pine grove on the church block. The grounds will be prettily lighted and choice refreshments served. The guild rooms will be opened for those who prefer indoor amusements. All are invited to come and have a good time.

Complaints have frequently been made of late by property owners at Mille Lacs lake that some parties were making an effort to lower the lake. At the solicitation of property owners around the lake a party left Aitkin on Monday including County Attorney A. Y. Merrill, to investigate the matter and commence both civil and criminal proceedings against the guilty parties. The lake was lowered about two years ago by digging out the outlet, has been very low ever since. A still further fall would practically ruin this beautiful sheet of water and cause a great amount of damage.

Miss McColl, who had been giving lessons in painting to some of our citizens, closed the term and returned to Brainerd Wednesday. He pupils here are much pleased with their progress under her instruction.

Miss Minnie McCabe, who is teaching in the Pine Grove school house, went to Brainerd Wednesday forenoon, in response to a telegram.—Motley Register.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Dresskell & Shedd, has this day, July 2nd, 1889, dissolved partnership, Mr. M. R. Shedd retiring, Mr. Wm. M. Dresskell will assume all the liabilities of the aforesaid firm, will also collect all debts due the firm of Dresskell & Shedd. All persons indebted to above will please call and settle their past due accounts.

WM. M. DRESSKELL.

Barney Mattison is confined to the house by an attack of scarlet fever.

Rev. Mr. C. G. Miller will deliver an address to young men Sunday afternoon, July 7th, at 3:30, in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

We understand that a party of gentlemen interested in the improvement at the dam are expected on the noon train to-morrow, (Saturday.)

A boy, whose name we could not learn, was seriously injured last night by being struck in the eye with a sky-rocket which may result in his losing the optic.

The next time Art. Wilson goes to Little Falls he will not register from Chicago. The hotel clerk charged him seventy-five cents for a meal and confidentially told a friend of his that he did like to stick it to a Chicago dude.

Mr. T. A. Hildreth, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will make an address at the Y. M. C. A. hall Monday evening, July 8th, to men only. He is a good speaker and it will do you good to hear him. Singing by double quartette. Admission free.

A petition is being circulated and freely signed asking the governor to commute the sentence of Frank Osborn who is now serving a five years term in States prison for grand larceny. It is generally conceded that he should not have been punished any more severely than Bently whose sentence was only six months. It is understood that Judge Holland and the jury that found the verdict against him will sign the petition.

Brainerd vs. Duluth.

The Duluth and Brainerd Ball clubs crossed bats here on the 4th, and for three innings matters looked promising for a very prettily played game, but in the fourth inning the home club flew to pieces, and with the help of numerous wild pitches and bases on balls Duluth was enabled to pile up ten runs and win the game. In the fifth the battery was changed, Riggs and Canan occupying the points for the home club. They were unable to make but four runs during the remainder of the game, but the meantime Brainerd could not overtake them on account of their heavy lead and therefore lost the game. The following is the score:

BRAINERD.	T B	R	B H	O	DULUTH.	T B	R	B H	O
Rogers 1b	5	1	3	2	McDougall ss	6	2	0	2
Riggs cfap	5	1	3	4	F. Hall 3b	6	1	0	5
Canan 3bac	5	2	1	2	McComber 2b	6	2	2	2
Sargeant rfac	5	1	1	4	Neff c	6	3	1	2
F Howe pa3b	5	1	4	3	Johnson 1b	6	3	2	4
Whitaker lf	5	0	0	4	Lackie lf	5	2	0	3
J Howe 2b	5	2	1	1	McDougall cf	5	2	0	2
Patterson carf	5	1	0	4	Wagner p	5	1	1	3
White ss	4	1	1	3	McDougall rf	5	2	1	1
Totals	44	10	14	27		50	18	7	24

Score by innings:

Brainerd	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	2	—10
Duluth	0	1	3	10	2	0	2	0	x	—18

Two base hits, Rogers; Three base hits, Rogers and Johnson; Home runs, F. Howe. Wild pitches, Howe 8, Wagner 3, Riggs 1. Base on called balls by Howe 8, Wagner 5, Riggs 1. Time of game 2:40. Umpire, Robert T. Chrichter.

New Lodge Officers.

District Deputy Losey installed officers of Evergreen Lodge No. 90, I. O. O. F., on Monday evening. The new officers are as follows:

Noble Grand, Peter Pow; Vice Grand, Bruce Parker; Secretary, F. W. Mallott; Per. Secretary, W. F. Murry; Treasurer, I. T. Dean; Warden, J. McNab; I. G., Moss. Larson; Conductor, Geo. Abbott; R. S. N. G., R. F. Walters; L. S. N. G., N. H. Ingersoll; R. S. V. G., I. E. Fox; Rev. H. O. Lawrence, Chaplain.

L. P. Johnson, district deputy of Wildey Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F., will install the following officers on Wednesday evening next: E. B. Closson, Noble Grand; T. Crawford, Vice Grand: G. S. McCulloch, Recording Secy; A. Brown, Treasurer.

Board of Equalization.

At the meeting of the board of equalization on Saturday the following changes were made:

Koop Bros., on stock, raised from $4,000 to $5,000.

Wm. Paine, on item 22, raised from $125 to $3,125.

C. M. Patek, raised from $2,000 to $4,000, on stock.

Max Shapiro, raised from $745 to $1,745, on item 22.

W. Courtney, raised on office furniture from $225 to $500.

Farrar & Forsyth, raised on money, etc., $3,000.

The board will meet again on the 8th inst.

Wedding Bells.

WRIGHT—LAFOND.—At the Catholic church in this city, on Tuesday evening, July 2, 1889, by the Rev. Father Watry, Mr. Thos. Wright to Miss Addie LaFond, both of this city.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large audience of friends of both parties, Miss May Harrison acting as bridesmaid, and Mr. P. Bissair as groomsman. The couple left for points of interest east by the Duluth train, and on their return will reside at Glyndon where Mr. Wright has been assigned as station agent. The bride is a daughter of John LaFond, of this city, and the couple have hosts of friends who wish them a prosperous future.

H. T. Eames, of Fergus Falls, and a member of the firm of Eames Bros., of this city, who is a large shipper of live stock, has lodged a complaint with the state railroad and warehouse commissioners charging the Northern Pacific railway with discrimination and unreasonable tariff rates upon shipments of livestock in car load lots over its lines. He states that the tariff rates for car lots of live stock from Fergus Falls to St. Paul is $34 per car load; it is the same between St. Paul and Fergus Falls, and the charges of the Manitoba road between those points are the same. Between Fergus Falls and Brainerd the rate $32 per car load and between Brainerd and St. Paul $26. The distance from St. Paul to Brainerd is 138 miles, and from Brainerd to Fergus Falls 99 miles, thus showing with reference to Brainerd a distance of 39 miles in favor of Fergus Falls and a discrimination against her in favor of St. Paul shippers of $6 per car, with a haul $39 miles greater. He asks that the Northern Pacific be compelled to reduce its rates between

The Gun Club Tournament.

The first annual tournament of the Brainerd Gun Club which took place at the fair grounds yesterday was a success in every respect. There was quite a number of outside sportsmen present from St. Cloud and Fargo, and about half the money was captured by the visitors. The St. Cloud gentlemen appeared before the public under assumed names for some reason, and in the score where the names of Leonard, Wilson, Williams, Hughes and Smith appear, A. L. Cramb, John Tillman, Wm. Tillman, Hugh Metzel and Mike Ort should be read by parties who would like to know these gentlemen when they meet them again.

FIRST SHOOT.

This shoot was at ten single rises with twenty-eight entrances, and first money was taken by Mr. Robbins of Fargo. Williams and Searles divided second money and White, Frost and Powers divided third money. On the shoot off for fourth Smith won. Following is score:

Frost	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1-7
Wolff	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1-6
Powers	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1-7
Veon	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0-4
Smith	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1-6
Britton	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0-5
Hughes	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0-3
Fisk	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1-5
Hack	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0-4
Leonard	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0-4
McClenahan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1-3
Groves	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1-5
LaBar	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1-3
Wilson	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1-2
Williams	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1-8
Searles	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1-8
Ingersoll	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0-6
Bain	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1-6
Ferris	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1-3
Robbins	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1-9
Swartz	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0-3
White	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1-7
Cowan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1-5
Spalding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0
Hazen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0-1
Demeules	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0-1
Paine	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0-4
Britton, F. W.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1-3

SECOND SHOOT.

This shoot was for a guaranteed purse of $50 divided into four moneys, at six single rises and two pair with twenty-six entries. Bain took first money and Robbins second. Third money was divided between Fisk and Wolff, Williams winning fourth on shoot off. The score was as follows:

Frost	0	0	1	1	1	1	10	10-6
Wolff	1	0	1	0	1	1	10	10-6
Powers	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	00-3
Veon	1	1	0	1	0	1	01	10-6
Smith	1	0	1	1	0	1	00	10-5
Britton	1	0	0	1	0	1	00	10-4
Hughes	0	1	0	1	0	0	10	11-5
Fisk	0	0	0	1	1	1	11	10-6
Hack	0	1	1	0	1	1	10	10-6
Leonard	0	0	0	1	1	0	10	00-3
McClenahan	1	0	0	0	1	1	11	10 6
Groves	1	1	1	0	1	0	10	10-6
LaBar	1	1	0	1	0	1	10	10-6
Wilson	0	0	1	0	0	1	00	00-2
Williams	1	1	1	0	1	1	00	00-5
Searles	0	1	1	1	1	1	10	00-6
Ingersoll	1	1	0	0	1	1	10	10-6
Bain	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	11-8
Ferris	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	10-4
Robbins	1	1	1	0	1	1	10	10-7
Swartz	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	00-3
White	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	00-3
Cowan	0	1	1	0	1	0	00	11-5
Hazen	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	10-4
Demeules	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00-0
Paine	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	00-3

THIRD SHOOT.

Four single rises and three pair constituted this shoot, with twenty-three entries. F. J. Britton took first money and second money was divided between Wolff and Powers, Fisk winning third money on the shoot off, and Leonard winning fourth. The score was as follows:

Frost	1100	10	10	10-5
Wolff	1100	11	10	10-6
Powers	1100	10	11	10-6
Veon	1011	10	10	11 7
Smith	0010	10	00	11-4
Britton	1101	10	11	10-7
Hughes	1110	00	00	01-4
Fisk	1101	10	00	10-5
Hack	1111	10	10	00-7
Leonard	1111	00	00	00-4
McClenahan	0111	11	11	00-7
LaBar	0010	10	10	00-3
Wilson	0000	00	00	00-0
Williams	0111	11	10	10-7
Searles	1000	11	10	00-4
Ingersoll	0100	10	10	10-4
Bain	1110	00	10	00-4
Ferris	1110	10	10	00-5
Robbins	1010	01	10	00-3
Swartz	0010	10	00	10-2
Cowan	1001	10	01	10-5
Demeules	0000	10	00	00-1

FOURTH SHOOT.

This shoot was at fifteen single rises and the purse was $50 guaranteed, four moneys, with twenty-three entries. First money was won by Williams, and second money was divided by Wolff and Robbins. Smith won third money on shoot off with Britton and Searles. Frost and Powers divided fourth money.

Frost	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0-10
Wolff	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1-12
Powers	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0-10
Veon	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0- 5
Smith	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0-11
Britton	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0-11
Hughes	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0- 7
Fisk	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1- 5
Hack	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0- 8
Leonard	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1- 6
McClenahan	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1- 9
Groves	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0- 5
Labar	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0- 7
Wilson	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1- 5
Williams	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1-13
Searles	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1-11
Ingersoll	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0- 6
Bain	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1- 9
Ferris	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1- 9
Robbins	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0-12
Swartz	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0- 8
Demeules	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0- 2
Britton	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0- 5

THE AVERAGE.

The prizes given for best averages were awarded as follows. The number of birds shot at being forty-five:

1st. Williams—Gents toilet set, birds broken 33.

2d. Robbins—Lancewood trout rod, birds broken 31.

3d. Wolff—Silk umbrella, gold head, birds broken 30.

4th. Searles—Leather trimmed hunting coat, birds broken 29.

5th. Frost—Two pair buck hunting gloves, birds broken 28.

6th. Bain and Britton tie for gold lined cup, each having broken 27 birds. Britton won on shoot off.

7th. Smith and Powers tie for watch charm, Powers winning on shoot off, birds broken 26.

8th. Hack and McClenahan tie for plush collar and cuff box, McClenahan winning, birds broken 25.

9th. Veon and Ingersoll tie for 100 loaded shells, divided, birds broken 22.

10th. Ferris and Fisk tie for box imported cigars, Ferris winning, birds broken 21.

11th. Groves—100 loaded shells, birds broken 20

12th. Hughes and La Bar tie for can powder, LaBar winning, birds broken 19.

13th. Leonard—Silver collapsion cup, birds broken 17.

14th. Swartz—Bottle Palisade ferment; birds broken 16.

15th. Wilson—Sack shot, birds broken 9.

16th. Demeules—Silver headed cane, and shot gun from A. L. Hoff-

They Tied 'Er Loose.

Yankee Doodle takes the cake,
Ice cream, sweetmeats and candy.
The festive cracker bursts with joy
For Yankee Doodle Dandy.

The American bird was tied loose in Brainerd yesterday, and it was by no means a dull Fourth of July. A good many people sought the cool retreats offered by the many lake resorts in this vicinity, but there were enough people left in the city to celebrate in good style. The small boy with the deadly toy pistol and nerve-shattering cracker was ever present. Not only did the small boy show that he was wonderfully pleased to think that this was a free country and that yesterday was the Nation's holiday, but the large boy, with hair on his whiskers, got out and consumed beer with an appetite that would almost convince a man that two holidays had been boiled down into one—they also contributed to the pleasure of the day. There was not a still moment during the day, from early morn till late at night the cannon boomed and people roamed the streets with flags stuck in their hats bent on enjoying themselves. The day at Rice lake was an enjoyable one and it is estimated that fully a thousand people were in attendance. At the driving park there were races, ball games, club shooting and all manner of sports, and the Northern Pacific people ran an excursion train to accommodate those who desired to attend. There were three thousand people on the grounds at one time. In the evening fire works were displayed in the park fronting Main street, and a grand ball was in progress at the rink. Take it all in all the celebration of 1889 in Brainerd was quite a gorgeous affair.

The Council Doings.

The city fathers met in regular session on Monday evening with a full board present. After reading the minutes and correcting the arduous duty of auditing claims against the city was taken up and the following allowed:

Electric light pay roll	$152 75
C. McDonald, dog catcher	71 85
Freight on dynamo	88 85
G. H. Harmon	26 25
N. E. Barber	12 00
Atkinson & Winters	6 75
J. S. Gardner	1 00
W. M. Dresskell	3 45
A. Mahlum	40 00
Street Comr's pay roll	271 50
Pay roll city officers	779 87
Tribune	37 09
R. K. Whiteley	5 00
Ed. Caffery, boarding prisoners	51 00
J. Hawkins	6 50
Freight	2 87
D. M. Clark	1 79

City Engineer Whiteley reported his work of examining into fire district limits as per instructions.

The matter of fixing and grading Bluff avenue was left with street commissioner, and a resolution governing the same was passed. The chief of the fire department reported 74 hydrants in city with 73 attached to water main, and the East Brainerd hose house was about finished. L. F. Nelson was allowed $200 to pay help on the hose house. The police were instructed to look out for people bathing in the river during the day time and to arrest the same. L. P. White was awarded the contract for building side and cross walks. The city draymen were granted the privilege of standing their teams on Front street, the place being designated as "seventy-five feet east of Koop's hay scales and to within fifty feet of Eighth street," and they will be expected to place a railing and hitching posts.

The water company was notified to extend the main on Laurel street from the intersection on Ninth to Bluff avenue, and from there to Norwood street, as the residents will pay customary water rent for same. The council on motion appropriated $100 for Fourth of July celebration. The petition for alley in Block 127 was not granted.

The bonds for liquor license were approved and license granted for the following: C. Moberg, Johnson & Cowan, N. Schroeder, Geo. Keough, Jerome Kelleher, J. H. Kellehan, Jno. Bubar, Con. O'Brien, Crometts & Bell, Geo. Gardner, N. Seil, Sofia Wilson, Frank Grey, Geo. Merriot.

Mayor Hemstead appointed Al Brockway as patrollman and the council adjourned.

Tuesday's Score.

The following is the score of the Gun Club at the last regular shoot:

Searles	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0-- 8
Wolff	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0--11
Groves	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1--11
Paine	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1--10
Bain	0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0-- 9
Veon	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1-- 9
White	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0-- 8
Frost	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1-- 6
Ferris	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0-- 6
McClenahan	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1-- 5
Keene	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1-- 5
LaBar	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0-- 5
Westfall	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0-- 4
Hack	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1-- 3
Ingersoll	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0-- 2
Howe	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1-- 2

On the shoot-off for the club badge between Groves and Wolff the latter won it, and Ingersoll won the chump badge from Howe.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The Third annual convention of the Fifteenth District, Minnesota Women's Christian Temperance Union, will meet in Brainerd July 9th and 10th, 1889. The Fifteenth District consists of Itasca, Aitkin, Hubbard, Cass and Crow Wing counties, and all W. C. T. Unions and Leagues are requested to send delegates. Entertainment will be provided for all delegates. Ministers and all others interested in the cause of temperance are cordially invited to attend.

C. J. VEON, Pres.
ALICE D. WHITE, Sec'y.

WHAT IS THIS.

Why it is a notice that three big cases of new Sateens, Cambrics, Lawns and Calicos came in to-day, and they will be sold cheap.

H. I. COHEN.

Estrayed

From the residence of S. W. Gray in Oak Lawn township, about June 15th, an iron grey colt with a white star on forehead. Any information leading to the recovery of the animal will be suitably rewarded. Call on or address H. J. Cunningham, cor. 10th and Laurel streets, Brainerd.

SO WARM AND BRIGHT.

Just the weather for Parasols. We have them at all prices.

HENRY I. COHEN.

For Sale!

Good, fresh cow; also young horse. Inquire of S. Walker.

Excursion Rates.

June 30th to July 14th, exclusive, tickets will be for sale at Brainerd to Nashville, Tenn., and return for $30.-62, the round trip on account of the National Educational Association. Good to return Sept. 10th.

July 2nd, 3rd and and 4th, round trip tickets will be sold between all stations within a limit of 300 miles for one fare the round trip, good to return July 5th.

North Star lung and throat balsam is a sure cure for coughs and colds. 33

POTPOURRI

Fans, Collars, Ruchings, Gloves, Silk Mitts, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Laces, Ribbons, Neckwear, Hosiery, Jerseys, Jet Wraps, Underwear.

HENRY I. COHEN.

WANTED.—To exchange a piano for a driving horse. Apply to J. A. McColl, Brainerd, Minn.

PHUNNY PHIGURES.

Phour cents a yard for Lawns.

HENRY I. COHEN.

Any man who has struck his finger nail with a hammer "knows how it is himself," and if he tries it he will know that the best thing for it is Dr. Finner's Golden Relief. It is also the best thing for diarrhœa, pain in stomach, burns, flesh cuts, neuralgia and rheumatism. Quickly cures all pains, swelling, and stomach and bowel difficulties.—Worth its weight in gold. Try it.

CONTEMPLATE

The stock of Lawns, Challis, Organdies, Mulls, India Linens we offer.

HENRY I. COHEN.

Summer Rates.

Commencing May 4th the Saturday excursion rates to Perham at $1.45, Brainerd to Perham and return, and Brainerd to Detroit Lake and return at $1.85. The round trip will take effect for the season. These tickets will be available for No. 3 and No. 5, going on Saturday and returning not later than No. 6 on Monday following. Round trip tickets will be for sale daily, good for 30 days. Brainerd to Perham and return $3.40, and Brainerd to Detroit and return $4.45.

Summer Meeting of St. Paul Driving Club.

Round trip tickets from Brainerd to St. Paul and return $5.50. Will be sold July 9th to 11th, good to return July 13th.

SA——TEENS.

The finest assortment and at bed rock prices.

HENRY I. COHEN.

Sale of Stumpage on State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE, }
SAINT PAUL, June 26th, 1889. }

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public auction, at my office, in Saint Paul, on Friday, August 30th, 1889, at 1 o'clock p. m., all Pine Stumpage on State Lands exposed to waste or damage, in accordance with the provisions of Section 47, Chapter 38, General Statutes of 1878.

W. W. BRADEN,
Com. of the State Land Office.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The Episcopalians have hired a Chinaman in New York to do mission work among his people, and the bishop has licensed him as a lay-reader.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Prof. L. W. Spring gives up the chair of English literature in the State University of Kansas to take that in Williams College. He was graduated from Williams in 1863.

—There are 3,278 public schools in Dakota, taught by 4,145 teachers, and having 69,075 enrolled pupils. The permanent school property is valued at $2,187,850. The total receipts last year were $2,141,756.79; total expenditures, $1,814,212.40.—*Chicago Mail.*

—Bishop Bowman, in opening the East Pennsylvania Methodist Conference at Reading, delivered an emphatic address on temperance, denouncing the use of tobacco as well as whisky. The conference passed resolutions forbidding members to chew or smoke.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—There appears to be a large portion of every denomination that makes no offerings for missions. It is reported that of the 3,000 parishes in the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1,600 made, last year, no contributions for either foreign or domestic missions.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The Indian women are coming hourly to the front. At a late meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Dakota, the Indian women reported having raised five hundred dollars for missionary work among their own people the last year. This was more than all the money raised by their white sisters in three societies.—*Christian Union.*

—Salvation Temple, Toronto, the new headquarters of the Salvation Army in Canada, is probably one of the most perfectly equipped places for religious meetings and worship in Canada. The auditorium will seat twenty-five hundred people, and there is not a bad seat in the house. It is arranged in accordance with the plans of General Booth.—*Toronto Globe.*

—It was recently stated in an English court in support of the theory that education does not diminish crime, that of sixty-five criminals before the court fifty-eight had received some education, twenty-three could read and write perfectly, and only seven could neither read nor write. It was also shown that whereas in 1870 of the children sent to reformatory schools fifty-one per cent. of the boys and forty-six per cent. of the girls could neither read nor write, in 1884 only twenty-two per cent. of the boys and thirty-three per cent. of the girls were so illiterate.

—At a recent Sunday-school gathering in London, Rev. J. T. Briscoe warned parents against making the Bible a punishment book. In some homes Mr. Briscoe said it was customary when boys and girls misbehave to make them learn so many Bible verses as a punishment. Such task-work as this the speaker denounced as infamous. It made the Bible a book of terror, hated by the children. Instead of this the children ought to be trained to love the Bible, and to regard the reading of it as a privilege, not as a punishment. The Bible, he thought, was the best story-book in the world for boys and girls, and if children must read stories they ought to read the best stories—that is the Bible ones.

PROTECT OUR BREAD.

The machinery of the law cannot be put at work too speedily or too vigorously against the wholesale adulteration of the things we eat. Both the health and the pockets of the people demand protection.

There is no article of food in general use more wickedly adulterated than the lower grades of baking powder.

For raising bread, biscuit or other food only the very best and purest baking powder should be employed. The use of the ordinary cream of tartar, or of baking powders containing lime, alum and phosphates, carries deleterious ingredients into the food to the prejudice of the life and health of the consumer.

The sale of adulterated baking powders has been prohibited by statute in several localities. It will be in the interests of the public health when their sale is made a misdemeanor everywhere, and the penalties of the law are rigidly enforced.

The ordinary baking powder contains either lime, which, introduced into the system in too free quantities, causes serious disorders of the kidneys; alum, a corrosive poison, or lime phosphates, which are condemned by physicians as deleterious in their effect when taken under certain physical conditions. The Royal is the only baking powder on the market that is free from lime, alum and phosphates, and absolutely pure.

The absolute purity of the Royal Baking Powder makes it pre-eminently the most useful and wholesome leavening agent known. Containing no lime, alum, phosphate or other impurity, it leaves no alkaline or other residuum in the food, and its use always insures pure, light and sweet bread, biscuit and cake, that are perfectly digestible and wholesome whether hot or cold, fresh or stale. Its leavening power has been determined the highest whenever tested by official authority, and all chemists and writers on food hygiene commend it for its sterling qualities.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

Shoulder Arms and wait for the

Sixth Street Clothing House,

On or about July 1st we will open our store with a full and complete line of

Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods AND Mens Shoes

of the finest and most reliable goods in the market. We have bought our goods at BED ROCK rates and will sell at the closest margin practicable to honest conduct of business.

FOR QUALITY,

Our goods cannot be beaten in this or any other market. We will meet any competion here and often CUT UNDER any with our Special Bargains.

Put Us to The Test,

We are always pleased to show our goods to the public. Make a note of our address and do not fail to call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. J. KENNEDY & CO.,

SIXTH STREET SOUTH, - - - - - - BRAINERD, MINN.

We Have Moved

INTO OUR NEW STORE NEXT DOOR.

Call in and See Us if You Want to Buy

Fireworks, Flags, Candies,

FRUITS, ETC.

For the GLORIOUS FOURTH! Remember the place, next door to Johnson & Bain's Drug Store.

R. PARKER.

P. S.---Our old store room is for rent.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the *oldest and largest* tobacco factory *in the world* is in Jersey City, N. J.

That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1760.

That last year (1886) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 966 factories at work.

That in the last 21 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars ($44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $1,000,000.00 per year or $20,000.00 per week.

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives.

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year.

That this factory belongs to and is operated by
Yours, very truly,
P. LORILLARD & CO.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggist Sale Agents, Brainerd, Minn.



No Cramping of the Foot

In Burt & Mears' shoes. Allow us to fit you properly with such shape as the anatomy of your feet requires, and we warrant in a little time to free you of suffering. Sold only by SNYDER, 7th Street, Bank Block

DENIS BROS.,

—PROPRIETORS—

BRAINERD Machine Shops.

WE DO

Blacksmithing and Wagon Work,

On short notice and in a satisfactory manner.

Seventh St., Between Front & Laurel

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION!

A Word to Young Men and Women Who are Starting in Life.

The CURTISS COMMERCIAL COLLEGES of Minneapolis and St. Paul are among the most celebrated and efficient in the country.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen contemplating a full Commercial Course, or only desirous of learning Penmanship, Type-writing and short-hand, should

C. C. CURTISS,
Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

Please state in your letter where

LOTS. LOTS.

GOOD

RESIDENCE LOTS!

Lots in Sleeper's Park Addition.

Lots in Sleeper's Addition.

Lots in Original Town Plat.

Special Inducements to Cash Purchasers.

These lots must be sold as the executors are desirous of closing up the estate of C. B. Sleeper.

Here is a Rare Opportunity to Provide a Home for Yourself. For information, prices and terms inquire of

EDWARD HAZEN,

At Office of J. J. HOWE & CO.

FOR SALE.

A CORNER LOT

In East Brainerd.

Lot 1, block 20, Farrar & Forsyth add.

Cor 2d ave. and Silver St.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH.

Address **JOHN O'CONNOR,**

No. 11, Clara St., San Francisco, Cal.

AT THE BIG 9

A Complete Line of

Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses,

YOUTHS AND CHILDRENS' SHOES

Kept constantly on hand, at prices to suit all. Custom work and Repairing carefully executed.

R. F. WALTERS,

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

I. U. WHITE,

Successor to White & White,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and all Kinds of Builder's Hardware.

OIL, LEAD AND MIXED PAINTS. ALSO

Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods of all Kinds.

AT THE OLD STAND, 82 LAUREL STREET.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

L. W. BURRELL,

Can now be found at his

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop

No. 18, Laurel Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and many new ones. All work in our line will be warranted and we are in as good shape to do good work as before the fire. Remember the place, Laurel street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 9:20 p. m. Departs going West at 9:40 p. m.

No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:40 p. m. Departs going South at 12:50 p. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and run daily and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:30 a. m. Departs going West at 1:50 a. m.

No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:35 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily hauling Pullman sleepers to Wahpeton and Pullman sleepers from the Duluth trains to Jamestown.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 12.45 p. m. Departs going West at 1:10 p. m. daily, Except Sunday.

No. 6 arrives from the West at 12:30 p. m. Departs going South at 1:00 p. m. daily, Except Sunday.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth and Ashland a 9:00 p. m.. daily.

No. 8 departs for Duluth, and Ashland at 12:50 p. m daily,

No. 9 arrives from Duluth at 1:15 a. m. daily.

No. 10 departs for Duluth at 2:00 a. m., and hauls Pullman sleepers off No. 4 from Jamestown daily.

No. 18 freight goes south 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 8:15 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:15 p. m. daily.
No. 29 " " " 6:45 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News Notes.

The police force has been reduced.

J. L. Smith was in the city on Monday.

The new sidewalk around the bank block is a decided improvement.

The firm of Dresskell & Shedd has been dissolved, Mr. Shedd retiring.

Brainerd will be visited by Forepaugh's circus on the 8th of August.

Water coolers and filters of the latest pattern at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, have ordered new uniforms of Leopold Bros.

Geo. Leopold and J. J. Kennedy were visitors in the Twin cities on Tuesday.

Ed. Hazen has tendered his resignation to J. J. Howe & Co., and will go to Minneapolis.

H. P. Cragg is feeling quite happy over the arrival of a new boy at his house which happened some days ago.

Its warmer, cheaper and never cracks off from the ceiling. Fays Manilla Building paper at D. M. Clark & Co's.

The city treasury was replenished on Saturday by the women of ill-repute who paid fines amounting to $457.

Clerk Murphy has only issued fifty-five dog licenses. At the same time there are at least a thousand dogs in the city.

It has been decided by the attorney general that where a farmer intends to use the meat himself there is no need of inspection.

The White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer, triple motion, freezer quicker and better than any freezer in the market, at D. M. Clark & Co's.

The receipts into the city treasury since the new council took the reins of government have been $9,476.19, and the disbursements $4,166.18.

Sam Johnson paid $7.40 for a nice quiet drunk on Tuesday morning, and F. Deloney languishes ten days in jail for fighting on the same day.

Seventy-five milk dealers have taken out licenses at Duluth. There are more milk licenses issued in Duluth than there are dog licenses in Brainerd.

Eddie Rhodes, who assists A. J. Demeules in the post-office annex, met with quite an accident Monday evening while riding his bicycle. He undertook to make a sudden stop to avoid running over a little girl and took a header, breaking his right fore-arm at the wrist.

The ladies of St. Paul's church will give a lawn fete on Thursday evening, July 11th, in the pine grove on the church block. The grounds will be prettily lighted and choice refreshments served. The guild rooms will be opened for those who prefer indoor amusements. All are invited to come and have a good time.

Complaints have frequently been made of late by property owners at Mille Lacs lake that some parties were making an effort to lower the lake. At the solicitation of property owners around the lake a party left Aitkin on Monday including County Attorney A. Y. Merrill, to investigate the matter and commence both civil and criminal proceedings against the guilty parties. The lake was lowered about two years ago by digging out the outlet, has been very low ever since. A still further fall would practically ruin this beautiful sheet of water and cause a great amount of damage.

Miss McColl, who had been giving lessons in painting to some of our citizens, closed the term and returned to Brainerd Wednesday. He pupils here are much pleased with their progress under her instruction.

Miss Minnie McCabe, who is teaching in the Pine Grove school house, went to Brainerd Wednesday forenoon, in response to a telegram.—Motley Register.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Dresskell & Shedd, has this day, July 2nd, 1889, dissolved partnership, Mr. M. R. Shedd retiring, Mr. Wm. M. Dresskell will assume all the liabilities of the aforesaid firm, will also collect all debts due the firm of Dresskell & Shedd. All persons indebted to above will please call and settle their past due accounts.

Wm. M. Dresskell.

Barney Mattison is confined to the house by an attack of scarlet fever.

Rev. Mr. C. G. Miller will deliver an address to young men Sunday afternoon, July 7th, at 3:30, in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

We understand that a party of gentlemen interested in the improvement at the dam are expected on the noon train to-morrow, (Saturday.)

A boy, whose name we could not learn, was seriously injured last night by being struck in the eye with a sky-rocket which may result in his losing the optic.

The next time Art. Wilson goes to Little Falls he will not register from Chicago. The hotel clerk charged him seventy-five cents for a meal and confidentially told a friend of his that he did like to stick it to a Chicago dude.

Mr. T. A. Hildreth, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will make an address at the Y. M. C. A. hall Monday evening, July 8th, to men only. He is a good speaker and it will do you good to hear him. Singing by double quartette. Admission free.

A petition is being circulated and freely signed asking the governor to commute the sentence of Frank Osborn who is now serving a five years term in States prison for grand larceny. It is generally conceded that he should not have been punished any more severely than Bently whose sentence was only six months. It is understood that Judge Holland and the jury that found the verdict against him will sign the petition.

Brainerd vs. Duluth.

The Duluth and Brainerd Ball clubs crossed bats here on the 4th, and for three innings matters looked promising for a very prettily played game, but in the fourth inning the home club flew to pieces, and with the help of numerous wild pitches and bases on balls Duluth was enabled to pile up ten runs and win the game. In the fifth the battery was changed, Riggs and Canan occupying the points for the home club. They were unable to make but four runs during the remainder of the game, but the meantime Brainerd could not overtake them on account of their heavy lead and therefore lost the game. The following is the score:

BRAINERD.	TB	R	BH	O	DULUTH.	TB	R	BH	O
Rogers 1b	5	1	3	2	McDougall ss	6	2	0	2
Riggs cf&p	5	1	3	4	F. Hall 3b	6	1	0	5
Canan 3b&c	5	2	1	2	McComber 2b	6	2	2	2
Sargeant rf&c	5	1	1	4	Neff c	6	3	1	2
F Howe p&3b	5	1	4	3	Johnson 1b	6	3	2	4
Whitaker lf	5	0	0	4	Lackie lf	5	2	0	3
J Howe 2b	5	2	1	1	McDougall cf	5	2	0	2
Patterson c&rf	5	1	0	4	Wagner p	5	1	1	3
White ss	4	1	1	3	McDougall rf	5	2	1	1
Totals	44	10	14	27		50	18	7	24

Score by innings:

Brainerd	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	2—10
Duluth	0	1	3	10	2	0	2	0	x—18

Two base hits, Rogers; Three base hits, Rogers and Johnson; Home runs, F. Howe. Wild pitches, Howe 8, Wagner 3, Riggs 1. Base on called balls by Howe 8, Wagner 5, Riggs 1. Time of game 2:40. Umpire, Robert T. Chrichter.

New Lodge Officers.

District Deputy Losey installed officers of Evergreen Lodge No. 90, I. O. O. F., on Monday evening. The new officers are as follows:

Noble Grand, Peter Pow; Vice Grand, Bruce Parker; Secretary, F. W. Mallott; Per. Secretary, W. F. Murry; Treasurer, I. T. Dean; Warden, J. McNab; I. G., Moss. Larson; Conductor, Geo. Abbott; R. S. N. G., R. F. Walters; L. S. N. G., N. H. Ingersoll; R. S. V. G., I. E Fox; Rev. H. O. Lawrence, Chaplain.

L. P. Johnson, district deputy of Wildey Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F., will install the following officers on Wednesday evening next: E. B. Closson, Noble Grand; T. Crawford, Vice Grand; G. S. McCulloch, Recording Secy; A. Brown, Treasurer.

Board of Equalization.

At the meeting of the board of equalization on Saturday the following changes were made:

Koop Bros., on stock, raised from $4,000 to $5,000.

Wm. Paine, on item 22, raised from $125 to $3,125.

C. M. Patek, raised from $2,000 to $4,000, on stock.

Max Shapiro, raised from $745 to $1,745, on item 22.

W. Courtney, raised on office furniture from $225 to $500.

Farrar & Forsyth, raised on money, etc., $3,000.

The board will meet again on the 8th inst.

Wedding Bells.

Wright—LaFond.—At the Catholic church in this city, on Tuesday evening, July 2, 1889, by the Rev. Father Watry, Mr. Thos. Wright to Miss Addie LaFond, both of this city.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large audience of friends of both parties, Miss May Harrison acting as bridesmaid, and Mr. P. Bissair as groomsman. The couple left for points of interest east by the Duluth train, and on their return will reside at Glyndon where Mr. Wright has been assigned as station agent. The bride is a daughter of John LaFond, of this city, and the couple have hosts of friends who wish them a prosperous future.

H. T. Eames, of Fergus Falls, and a member of the firm of Eames Bros., of this city, who is a large shipper of live stock, has lodged a complaint with the state railroad and warehouse commissioners charging the Northern Pacific railway with discrimination and unreasonable tariff rates upon shipments of livestock in car load lots over its lines. He states that the tariff rates for car lots of live stock from Fergus Falls to St. Paul is $34 per car load; it is the same between St. Paul and Fergus Falls, and the charges of the Manitoba road between those points are the same. Between Fergus Falls and Brainerd the rate $32 per car load and between Brainerd and St. Paul $26. The distance from St. Paul to Brainerd is 138 miles, and from Brainerd to Fergus Falls 99 miles, thus showing with reference to Brainerd a distance of 39 miles in favor of Fergus Falls and a discrimination against her in favor of St. Paul shippers of $6 per car, with a haul $39 miles greater. He asks that the Northern Pacific be compelled to reduce its rates between

The Gun Club Tournament.

The first annual tournament of the Brainerd Gun Club which took place at the fair grounds yesterday was a success in every respect. There was quite a number of outside sportsmen present from St. Cloud and Fargo, and about half the money was captured by the visitors. The St. Cloud gentlemen appeared before the public under assumed names for some reason, and in the score where the names of Leonard, Wilson, Williams, Hughes and Smith appear, A. L. Cramb, John Tillman, Wm. Tillman, Hugh Metzel and Mike Ort should be read by parties who would like to know these gentlemen when they meet them again.

FIRST SHOOT.

This shoot was at ten single rises with twenty-eight entrances, and first money was taken by Mr. Robbins of Fargo. Williams and Searles divided second money and White, Frost and Powers divided third money. On the shoot off for fourth Smith won. Following is score:

Frost	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1-7
Wolff	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1-6
Powers	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1-7
Veon	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0-4
Smith	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1-6
Britton	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0-5
Hughes	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0-3
Fisk	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1-5
Hack	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0-4
Leonard	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0-4
McClenahan	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1-3
Groves	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1-5
LaBar	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1-3
Wilson	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1-2
Williams	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1-8
Searles	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1-8
Ingersoll	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0-6
Bain	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1-6
Ferris	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1-3
Robbins	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1-9
Swartz	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0-3
White	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1-7
Cowan	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1-5
Spalding	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0
Hazen	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-1
Demeules	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1
Paine	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0-4
Britton, F. W.	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1-3

SECOND SHOOT.

This shoot was for a guaranteed purse of $50 divided into four moneys, at six single rises and two pair with twenty-six entries. Bain took first money and Robbins second. Third money was divided between Fisk and Wolff, Williams winning fourth on shoot off. The score was as follows:

Frost	0 0 1 1 1 1 10 10-6
Wolff	1 0 1 0 1 1 10 10-6
Powers	1 0 1 0 0 0 10 00-3
Veon	1 1 0 1 0 1 01 10-6
Smith	1 0 1 1 0 1 00 10-5
Britton	1 0 0 1 0 1 00 10-4
Hughes	0 1 0 1 0 0 10 11-5
Fisk	0 0 0 1 1 1 11 10-6
Hack	0 1 1 0 1 1 10 10-6
Leonard	0 0 0 1 1 0 10 00-3
McClenahan	1 0 0 0 1 1 11 10 6
Groves	1 1 1 0 1 0 10 10-6
LaBar	1 1 0 1 0 1 10 10-6
Wilson	0 0 1 0 0 1 00 00-2
Williams	1 1 1 0 1 1 00 00-5
Searles	0 1 1 1 1 1 00 00-6
Ingersoll	1 1 0 0 1 1 10 10-6
Bain	1 1 0 1 1 0 11 11-8
Ferris	1 0 0 0 0 1 10 10-4
Robbins	1 1 0 1 1 1 10 10-7
Swartz	1 0 1 0 0 0 00 10-3
White	0 1 0 0 0 1 10 00-3
Cowan	0 1 1 0 1 0 00 11-5
Hazen	1 0 0 0 1 0 10 10-4
Demeules	0 0 0 0 0 0 00 00-0
Paine	1 0 0 0 0 1 10 00-3

THIRD SHOOT.

Four single rises and three pair constituted this shoot, with twenty-three entries. F. J. Britton took first money and second money was divided between Wolff and Powers, Fisk winning third money on the shoot off, and Leonard winning fourth. The score was as follows:

Frost	1100 10 10 10-5
Wolff	1100 11 10 10-6
Powers	1100 10 11 10-6
Veon	1011 10 10 11 7
Smith	0010 10 00 11-4
Britton	1101 10 11 10-7
Hughes	1110 00 00 01-4
Fisk	1101 10 00 10-5
Hack	1111 11 10 00-7
Leonard	1111 00 00 00-4
McClenahan	0111 11 11 00-7
LaBar	0010 10 00 00-3
Wilson	0000 00 00 00-0
Williams	0111 11 10 10-7
Searles	1000 11 10 00-4
Ingersoll	0100 10 10 10-4
Bain	1110 00 10 10-4
Ferris	1110 10 10 00-5
Robbins	1010 01 00 00-3
Swartz	0010 00 00 10-2
Cowan	1001 10 01 10-5
Demeules	0000 10 00 00-1

FOURTH SHOOT.

This shoot was at fifteen single rises and the purse was $50 guaranteed, four moneys, with twenty-three entries. First money was won by Williams, and second money was divided by Wolff and Robbins. Smith won third money on shoot off with Britton and Searles. Frost and Powers divided fourth money.

Frost	111111011110000-10
Wolff	110111111010111-12
Powers	011111011110010-10
Veon	011010000110000- 5
Smith	101111101110110-11
Britton	111111110010110-11
Hughes	011101010010010- 7
Fisk	001100000100101- 5
Hack	101110111100000- 8
Leonard	000111000010101- 6
McClenahan	111001100011011- 9
Groves	110100000101000- 5
Labar	100011011001010- 7
Wilson	000010000101101- 5
Williams	011111111110111-13
Searles	011111101110011-11
Ingersoll	100110010011000- 6
Bain	001101001011111- 9
Ferris	011011100001111- 9
Robbins	111111111010110-12
Swartz	111010011001010- 8
Demeules	010000010000000- 2
Britton	010100010101000- 5

THE AVERAGE.

The prizes given for best averages were awarded as follows. The number of birds shot at being forty-five:

1st. Williams—Gents toilet set, birds broken 33.

2d. Robbins—Lancewood trout rod, birds broken 31.

3d. Wolff—Silk umbrella, gold head, birds broken 30.

4th. Searles—Leather trimmed hunting coat, birds broken 29.

5th. Frost—Two pair buck hunting gloves, birds broken 28.

6th. Bain and Britton tie for gold lined cup, each having broken 27 birds. Britton won on shoot off.

7th. Smith and Powers tie for watch charm, Powers winning on shoot off, birds broken 26.

8th. Hack and McClenahan tie for plush collar and cuff box, McClenahan winning, birds broken 25.

9th. Veon and Ingersoll tie for 100 loaded shells, divided, birds broken 22.

10th. Ferris and Fisk tie for box imported cigars, Ferris winning, birds broken 21.

11th. Groves—100 loaded shells, birds broken 20.

12th. Hughes and La Bar tie for can powder, LaBar winning, birds broken 19.

13th. Leonard—Silver collapsion cup, birds broken 17.

14th. Swartz—Bottle Palisade ferment; birds broken 16.

15th. Wilson—Sack shot, birds broken 9.

16th. Demeules—Silver headed cane, and shot gun from A. L. Hoff-

They Tied 'Er Loose.

Yankee Doodle takes the cake,
Ice cream, sweetmeats and candy.
The festive cracker bursts with joy
For Yankee Doodle Dandy.

The American bird was tied loose in Brainerd yesterday, and it was by no means a dull Fourth of July. A good many people sought the cool retreats offered by the many lake resorts in this vicinity, but there were enough people left in the city to celebrate in good style. The small boy with the deadly toy pistol and nerve-shattering cracker was ever present. Not only did the small boy show that he was wonderfully pleased to think that this was a free country and that yesterday was the Nation's holiday, but the large boy, with hair on his whiskers, got out and consumed beer with an appetite that would almost convince a man that two holidays had been boiled down into one—they also contributed to the pleasure of the day. There was not a still moment during the day, from early morn till late at night the cannon boomed and people roamed the streets with flags stuck in their hats bent on enjoying themselves. The day at Rice lake was an enjoyable one and it is estimated that fully a thousand people were in attendance. At the driving park there were races, ball games, club shooting and all manner of sports, and the Northern Pacific people ran an excursion train to accommodate those who desired to attend. There were three thousand people on the grounds at one time. In the evening fire works were displayed in the park fronting Main street, and a grand ball was in progress at the rink. Take it all in all the celebration of 1889 in Brainerd was quite a gorgeous affair.

The Council Doings.

The city fathers met in regular session on Monday evening with a full board present. After reading the minutes and correcting the arduous duty of auditing claims against the city was taken up and the following allowed:

Electric light pay roll	$152 75
C. McDonald, dog catcher	71 85
Freight on dynamo	88 85
G. H. Harmon	26 25
N. E. Barber	12 00
Atkinson & Winters	6 75
J. S. Gardner	1 00
W. M. Dresskell	3 45
A. Mahlum	40 00
Street Comr's pay roll	271 50
Pay roll city officers	779 87
Tribune	37 09
R. K. Whiteley	5 00
Ed. Caffery, boarding prisoners	51 00
J. Hawkins	6 50
Freight	2 87
D. M. Clark	1 79

City Engineer Whiteley reported his work of examining into fire district limits as per instructions.

The matter of fixing and grading Bluff avenue was left with street commissioner, and a resolution governing the same was passed. The chief of the fire department reported 74 hydrants in city with 73 attached to water main, and the East Brainerd hose house was about finished. L. F. Nelson was allowed $200 to pay help on the hose house. The police were instructed to look out for people bathing in the river during the day time and to arrest the same. L. P. White was awarded the contract for building side and cross walks. The city draymen were granted the privilege of standing their teams on Front street, the place being designated as "seventy-five feet east of Koop's hay scales and to within fifty feet of Eighth street," and they will be expected to place a railing and hitching posts.

The water company was notified to extend the main on Laurel street from the intersection on Ninth to Bluff avenue, and from there to Norwood street, as the residents will pay customary water rent for same. The council on motion appropriated $100 for Fourth of July celebration. The petition for alley in Block 127 was not granted.

The bonds for liquor license were approved and license granted for the following: C. Moberg, Johnson & Cowan, N. Schroeder, Geo. Keough, Jerome Kelleher, J. H. Kellehan, Jno. Bubar, Con. O'Brien, Crometts & Bell, Geo. Gardner, N. Seil, Sofia Wilson, Frank Grey, Geo. Merriot.

Mayor Hemstead appointed Al Brockway as patrollman and the council adjourned.

Tuesday's Score.

The following is the score of the Gun Club at the last regular shoot:

Searles	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0— 8
Wolff	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—11
Groves	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Paine	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1—10
Bain	0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 9
Veon	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 9
White	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0— 8
Frost	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1— 6
Ferris	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0— 6
McClenahan	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1— 5
Keene	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1— 5
LaBar	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0— 5
Westfall	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0— 4
Hack	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1— 3
Ingersoll	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0— 2
Howe	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1— 2

On the shoot-off for the club badge between Groves and Wolff the latter won it, and Ingersoll won the chump badge from Howe.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The Third annual convention of the Fifteenth District, Minnesota Women's Christian Temperance Union, will meet in Brainerd July 9th and 10th, 1889. The Fifteenth District consists of Itasca, Aitkin, Hubbard, Cass and Crow Wing counties, and all W. C. T. Unions and Leagues are requested to send delegates. Entertainment will be provided for all delegates. Ministers and all others interested in the cause of temperance are cordially invited to attend.

C. J. Veon, Pres.
Alice D. White, Sec'y.

WHAT IS THIS.

Why it is a notice that three big cases of new Sateens, Cambrics, Lawns and Calicos came in to-day, and they will be sold cheap.

H. I. Cohen.

Estrayed

From the residence of S. W. Gray in Oak Lawn township, about June 15th, an iron grey colt with a white star on forehead. Any information leading to the recovery of the animal will be suitably rewarded. Call on or address H. J. Cunningham, cor. 10th and Laurel streets, Brainerd.

SO WARM AND BRIGHT.

Just the weather for Parasols. We have them at all prices.

Henry I. Cohen.

For Sale!

Good, fresh cow; also young horse. Inquire of S. Walker.

Excursion Rates.

June 30th to July 14th, exclusive, tickets will be for sale at Brainerd to Nashville, Tenn., and return for $30.-62, the round trip on account of the National Educational Association. Good to return Sept. 10th.

July 2nd, 3rd and and 4th, round trip tickets will be sold between all stations within a limit of 300 miles for one fare the round trip, good to return July 5th.

North Star lung and throat balsam is a sure cure for coughs and colds. 33

POTPOURRI

Fans, Collars, Ruchings, Gloves, Silk Mitts, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Laces, Ribbons, Neckwear, Hosiery, Jerseys, Jet Wraps, Underwear.

Henry I. Cohen.

Wanted.—To exchange a piano for a driving horse. Apply to J. A. McColl, Brainerd, Minn.

PHUNNY PHIGURES.

Phour cents a yard for Lawns.

Henry I. Cohen.

Any man who has struck his finger nail with a hammer "knows how it is himself," and if he tries it he will know that the best thing for it is Dr. Finner's Golden Relief. It is also the best thing for diarrhœa, pain in stomach, burns, flesh cuts, neuralgia and rheumatism. Quickly cures all pains, swelling, and stomach and bowel difficulties.—Worth its weight in gold. Try it.

CONTEMPLATE

The stock of Lawns, Challis, Organdies, Mulls, India Linens we offer.

Henry I. Cohen.

Summer Rates.

Commencing May 4th the Saturday excursion rates to Perham at $1.45, Brainerd to Perham and return, and Brainerd to Detroit Lake and return at $1.85. The round trip will take effect for the season. These tickets will be available for No. 3 and No. 5, going on Saturday and returning not later than No. 6 on Monday following. Round trip tickets will be for sale daily, good for 30 days. Brainerd to Perham and return $3.40, and Brainerd to Detroit and return $4.45.

Summer Meeting of St. Paul Driving Club.

Round trip tickets from Brainerd to St. Paul and return $5.50. Will be sold July 9th to 11th, good to return July 13th.

SA———TEENS.

The finest assortment and at bed rock prices.

Henry I. Cohen.

Sale of Stumpage on State Lands.

State of Minnesota, Land Office. }
Saint Paul, June 26th, 1889. }

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public auction, at my office, in Saint Paul, on Friday, August 30th, 1889, at 1 o'clock p. m., all Pine Stumpage on State Lands exposed to waste or damage, in accordance with the provisions of Section 47, Chapter 38, General Statutes of 1878.

W. W. BRADEN,
Com. of the State Land Office.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

—The Episcopalians have hired a Chinaman in New York to do mission work among his people, and the bishop has licensed him as a lay-reader.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Prof. L. W. Spring gives up the chair of English literature in the State University of Kansas to take that in Williams College. He was graduated from Williams in 1863.

—There are 3,278 public schools in Dakota, taught by 4,145 teachers, and having 69,075 enrolled pupils. The permanent school property is valued at $2,187,850. The total receipts last year were $2,141,756.79; total expenditures, $1,814,212.40.—*Chicago Mail.*

—Bishop Bowman, in opening the East Pennsylvania Methodist Conference at Reading, delivered an emphatic address on temperance, denouncing the use of tobacco as well as whisky. The conference passed resolutions forbidding members to chew or smoke.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—There appears to be a large portion of every denomination that makes no offerings for missions. It is reported that of the 3,000 parishes in the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1,600 made, last year, no contributions for either foreign or domestic missions.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The Indian women are coming hourly to the front. At a late meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Dakota, the Indian women reported having raised five hundred dollars for missionary work among their own people the last year. This was more than all the money raised by their white sisters in three societies.—*Christian Union.*

—Salvation Temple, Toronto, the new headquarters of the Salvation Army in Canada, is probably one of the most perfectly equipped places for religious meetings and worship in Canada. The auditorium will seat twenty-five hundred people, and there is not a bad seat in the house. It is arranged in accordance with the plans of General Booth.—*Toronto Globe.*

—It was recently stated in an English court in support of the theory that education does not diminish crime, that of sixty-five criminals before the court fifty-eight had received some education, twenty-three could read and write perfectly, and only seven could neither read nor write. It was also shown that whereas in 1870 of the children sent to reformatory schools fifty-one per cent. of the boys and forty-six per cent. of the girls could neither read nor write, in 1884 only twenty-two per cent. of the boys and thirty-three per cent. of the girls were so illiterate.

—At a recent Sunday-school gathering in London, Rev. J. T. Briscoe warned parents against making the Bible a punishment book. In some homes Mr. Briscoe said it was customary when boys and girls misbehave to make them learn so many Bible verses as a punishment. Such task-work as this the speaker denounced as infamous. It made the Bible a book of terror, hated by the children. Instead of this the children ought to be trained to love the Bible, and to regard the reading of it as a privilege, not as a punishment. The Bible, he thought, was the best story-book in the world for boys and girls, and if children must read stories they ought to read the best stories—that is the Bible ones.

PROTECT OUR BREAD.

The machinery of the law cannot be put at work too speedily or too vigorously against the wholesale adulteration of the things we eat. Both the health and the pockets of the people demand protection.

There is no article of food in general use more wickedly adulterated than the lower grades of baking powder.

For raising bread, biscuit or other food only the very best and purest baking powder should be employed. The use of the ordinary cream of tartar, or of baking powders containing lime, alum and phosphates, carries deleterious ingredients into the food to the prejudice of the life and health of the consumer.

The sale of adulterated baking powders has been prohibited by statute in several localities. It will be in the interests of the public health when their sale is made a misdemeanor everywhere, and the penalties of the law are rigidly enforced.

The ordinary baking powder contains either lime, which, introduced into the system in too free quantities, causes serious disorders of the kidneys; alum, a corrosive poison, or lime phosphates, which are condemned by physicians as deleterious in their effect when taken under certain physical conditions. The Royal is the only baking powder on the market that is free from lime, alum and phosphates, and absolutely pure.

The absolute purity of the Royal Baking Powder makes it pre-eminently the most useful and wholesome leavening agent known. Containing no lime, alum, phosphate or other impurity, it leaves no alkaline or other residuum in the food, and its use always insures pure, light and sweet bread, biscuit and cake, that are perfectly digestible and wholesome whether hot or cold, fresh or stale. Its leavening power has been determined the highest whenever tested by official authority, and all chemists and writers on food hygiene commend it for its sterling qualities.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

Should er Arms and wait for the

Sixth Street Clothing House.

On or about July 1st we will open our store with a full and complete line of

Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods and Mens Shoes

of the finest and most reliable goods in the market. We have bought our goods at BED ROCK rates and will sell at the closest margin practicable to honest conduct of business.

FOR QUALITY,

Our goods cannot be beaten in this or any other market. We will meet any competion here and often CUT UNDER any with our Special Bargains.

Put Us to The Test,

We are always pleased to show our goods to the public. Make a note of our address and do not fail to call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. J. KENNEDY & CO.,

SIXTH STREET SOUTH, - - - - - BRAINERD, MINN.

We Have Moved

INTO OUR NEW STORE NEXT DOOR.

Call in and See Us if You Want to Buy

Fireworks, Flags, Candies,

FRUITS, ETC.

For the GLORIOUS FOURTH! Remember the place, next door to Johnson & Bain's Drug Store.

R. PARKER.

P. S.---Our old store room is for rent.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the *oldest and largest* tobacco factory *in the world* is in Jersey City, N. J.

That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1760.

That last year (1886) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 966 factories at work.

That in the last 21 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars ($44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $1,000,000.00 per year or $20,000.00 per week.

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives.

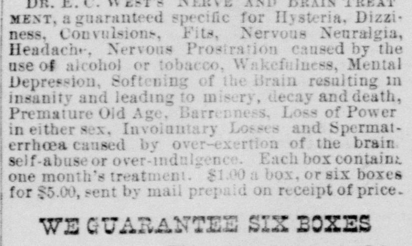
That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year.

That this factory belongs to and is operated by Yours, very truly,

P. LORILLARD & CO.

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Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

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To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggist Sale Agents, Brainerd, Minn.



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In Burt & Mears' shoes. Allow us to fit you properly with such shape as the anatomy of your feet requires, and we warrant in a little time to free you of suffering. Sold only by SNYDER, 8th Street, Bank Block.

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